

TIMES AND TALES OF TOWN OF LLOYD

By Beatrice Hasbrouck Wadlin

**Including a restatement of Warren Sherwood's
History of the Town of Lloyd**

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Best Wishes,
Beatrice H. Wadlin

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FOREWORD

This book is written in answer to a need. More than half of the material herein was researched and accumulated by Warren G. Sherwood, but his writings are out of print and needed reorganization to be useful to the school children and the public. His subject matter was all prior to 1900 whereas most subjects now are brought up to 1974.

Preservation of ideas, facts and artifacts is a precarious uncertainty in view of fire and human failing. So many maps, records, cannon balls and mementoes have disappeared that it seems fitting to publish what is known in 1974 before further dissipation depletes our history. It has taken many months to sort and organize what materials the previous Town Historians have collected but it was very little considering the two hundred years or more covered by this book. Many other sources had to be found, also.

This book is not intended purely to entertain or to be read completely by each one. Rather it is a compilation of facts relating to the development of our Town and a treasury of what we do have in as chronological order as possible. TIMES AND TALES gives a student a starting point.

Since this has been a one-woman effort, including the typing, I apologize for errors but practicality had to prevail over perfection.

Warren G. Sherwood was born June 25, 1901 on the Lily Lake Farm, Highland, son of Warren B. Sherwood and Eugenia Holland Siddell Sherwood. He studied at New Paltz Normal, received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Cornell in 1923 and later did graduate work there and at Albany Teachers College. He taught school, worked on farms and dug graves. He was interested in only making a living while he avidly pursued historical research and writing, sometimes living in shacks with inadequate food. During the depression he had no financial backing for printing his work. It was believed he had manuscripts which were destroyed and never published but all that has ever been found is printed in Town of Lloyd History by Sherwood, Volumes I, II, and III and in Poems from the Platt Binnewater. He died at Benedictine Hospital, Kingston on May 28, 1947 at the age of 45 and was buried in the Lloyd Cemetery.

We are greatly indebted to him for his zeal and his work as poet, philosopher and historian.

Beatrice Hasbrouck Wadlin was born November 18, 1910 in the Stone House, 121 Vineyard Avenue, Highland where she now resides, the daughter of Warren G. Hasbrouck and Mabel Harcourt Hasbrouck. She was graduated from local schools and obtained a B. S. degree from Syracuse University College of Business Administration, cum laude, in 1931. In 1934 she received a Bachelor of Laws degree from Syracuse University and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1935. Later she was awarded a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree.

Her husband, John F. Wadlin, an attorney, held political office eighteen years, thirteen of which were in the New York State Assembly representing Ulster County. After his death in 1953 their three children were all graduated from Syracuse University.

Mrs. Wadlin was Treasurer and Manager of the Highland Savings and Loan Association for nine years until 1962 when it merged with Kingston and since then has been a Director of the Statewide Savings and Loan Asso. of Kingston. She operated a general insurance agency for fifteen years in addition to the practice of law. She has participated in many civic and religious organizations. Now retired from business, her knowledge of the Town of Lloyd has helped her pursue her interest in local history.

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At the point in time when this book is going to print, the Township of Lloyd is in a dilemma about what position to take regarding the proposed atomic energy plant which might locate in the north end of the town and also in part of the Town of Esopus. Our opinions may not actually prevail; the State or commissions may decide. There is the conflict between the fear of health (both now and genetically) and environment being contaminated with radiation--and the belief that a new source of energy must be found. This is the Year of the Energy Crisis. In addition, the plant would ease our tax burden by an estimated 80% and have other favorable economic considerations. Informational meetings are being held with the best of experts testifying. Personal feelings are running high on both sides.

The surrounding towns and the County Legislature have asked a year moratorium before any decision. Our Town Board is making every honest effort to bring us to the right decision, but no one really knows. A vote of about 1200 citizens in June 1974 voted two to one against having an atomic energy plant in our township.

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GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE TOWN OF LLOYD

The region covered by this book is mostly the Township of Lloyd which was created, legally, by an Act of the New York State Legislature April 15, 1845. It is located on the west bank of Hudson's River midway between Albany and New York and in the southeastern part of Ulster County. It is bounded on the north by the Town of Esopus, on the east by the Hudson River, on the south by the Townships of Marlborough and Plattekill and on the west by the parent town of New Paltz.

The surface of the land rises in abrupt bluffs on the west shore of the Hudson. The central portion is hilly and mountainous, the highest eminence being the mountain lately called "Illinois Mountain," which rises to a height of more than sixteen hundred feet above sea level. In the western part of the town the hills descend abruptly to the SwarteKill basin.

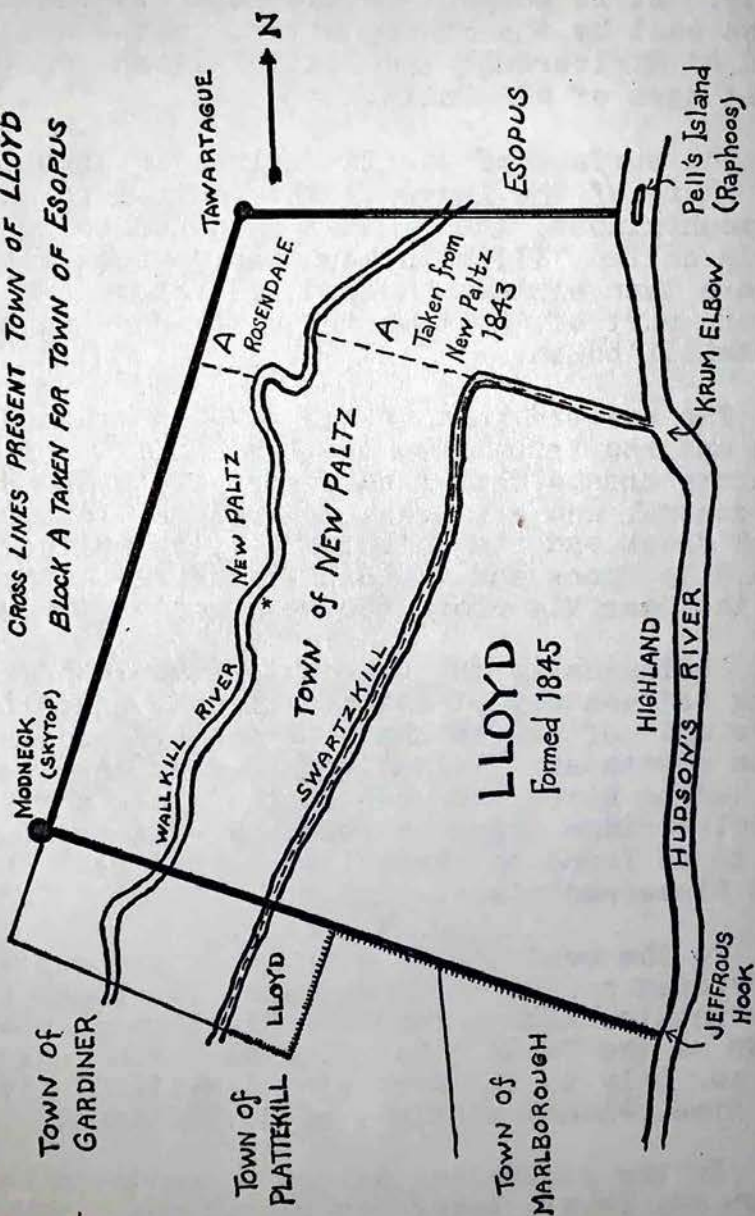
The eastern part of the town is drained by the Swart Kill and its tributary, the TwaalfsKill and by numerous separate brooks that find their way to the Hudson River. The central and southeastern areas are drained by the Black Creek and its tributaries, the Hollow Creek, the Pine Hole Brook and the Binnewater Vly. The Swarte Kill and the Baer Vly drain the west and northwest areas.

Geologically the bedrock of the town is very old, being sedimentary strata of silicon, sandstone, blue shale and soft white shale of the Ordovician period. These strata are violently folded at the west shore of the Hudson River, as seen on the sides of the cut for the vehicle bridge approach road. Specimens of soft shale are to be found on the Bellevue Road near the old Nicholas Zimmerman place.

To the west the folding is less abrupt. In the late Ordovician period the rocks were the bases of a vast range of mountains higher than the Himalayas, known to geologists as the Taconic Range. The Shawangunk Mountains rising abruptly to the west of the Wallkill River Plain at one time reached a height of 30,000 feet.

In the succeeding Siluric period the land settled below sea level, being covered by the ocean. The Taconic Range was worn away by weathering and sea action. During this period the great white layer of conglomerate rock which caps the Shawangunks was formed. Little do the people of Lloyd realize that they walk daily upon a former ocean bed. Kathryn Schantz Wilcox has a fossilized rock found on the Schantz farm (now J. J. Gaffney) which shows the imprint of numerous seashells.

HEAVY LINE ORIGINAL PATENT OF NEW PALTZ
 CROSS LINES PRESENT TOWN OF LLOYD
 BLOCK A TAKEN FOR TOWN OF ESOPUS



Later toward the close of the Paleozoic period an upheaval of the earth caused the land in the Mid-Hudson area to rise above the sea level. By this time the action and pressure of the water had worn away the jagged tops and smoothed them down. Land forms of animal life were present during this period but their traces no longer exist locally.

The Mesozoic period which followed saw the cutting through of these highlands by the river and the formation of the steep bluffs along the west shore of the Hudson. This rise of the highlands of the Hudson turned the Wallkill and Black Creek systems to their present northerly direction.

About eleven million years ago, in the Pleistocene or Ice Age, an ice sheet thousands of feet deep detached itself from the north and slid down over most of New York State, blocking the St. Lawrence River. When split in its southward course by the Adirondack Mountains, it reversed the flow of the Mohawk River to drain through the Hudson and forced its southern portion in its seaward progress into an old glacial channel beneath the Hudson, gouged out in an earlier period.

The Hudson almost as far north as Albany is really a fjord, with a bed lower than the contiguous bed of the ocean. Actually, it flows both ways so that there are in effect three different, though interdependent, tides along this hundred and fifty mile fjord. Years ago geologists discovered a third Hudson, a continuation of the two, a subterranean channel formed when the land level was two or three thousand feet higher than in this era. This channel has its source about three miles south of the Ambrose Lightship; then flows toward the southeast where the flow of the gorge drops to a depth of more than three thousand feet below the ocean bed. The source of the Hudson is from "Lake Tear of the Clouds," a body of water 4,200 feet above sea level on the slanting side of Mt. Marcy in the Adirondack Mountains. Indians called it the river that flows two ways.

The entire Town of Lloyd is a record of glacial action. The glacier was a huge and very high river of ice that pushed down from the St. Lawrence region, moving slowly southward. In its advance the glacier pushed off the original top soil and carried it away. It planed down the tops of the rock strata leaving them at their present heights; at the same time it left numerous basins. As the glacier came to rest boulders and soil were deposited. As the glacier retreated or melted it left the surface of the town substantially as it is now with numerous lakes scattered about and many streams cutting their beds deeper and narrower.

As the glacier came to rest an action of deposit began. Great boulders that had been rolled along under the bottom of the glacier were deposited. At various points, such as

Upper Grand Street and in the Black Creek neighborhood, heaps of boulders were left. One of them on the edge of a ledge on the State Training School property is a "rocking stone." The large mounds and ridges of earth east of the mountains from Riverside to Wilklow's Corners and the "lobes" and moraines in the Swarte Kill basin owe their origin to this depository action. The large arm of earth, or "spit," at the Symes place, the soil in the Hollow and south of the railroad tracks on the former Henry Elting place, toward the Pine Hole, were left at this time.

In the glacier's melting back a large body of water was left in an old hollow up in the Triboro region. This waster poured down through Bailey's Gap and ran south of Perkinsville and into the river at the Juffrous Hook. Cuts among the hillrock and denuded bedrock indicate this.

As the glacier melted farther back the water drained down through the gap at Brooks Crossing, leaving bare rocks exposed from there down through the region of Highland village. Subsequently the wind gap was left at Brooks' Crossing. A like drainage action occurred as the gap at the Black Creek neighborhood was reached and the water flowed from there out into the Krom Elbow.

In the western part of the town the water formed a stratified area of soil deposits whereon the Lloyd Cemetery is located. North, across the highway from that cemetery, is a depression or pot-hole where a great piece of ice was left and slowly melted. Two shallower pot-holes are found northeast of Centerville on the Saso property.

When the glacier melted farther back to Esopus the mouth of Black Creek was opened and drainage continued at that point. In this period of retreat the small flats, one near Sandleben's and the other at the foot of the Hollow, were left.

After the glacier the streams continued to cut their beds somewhat narrower and deeper. Rains washed some of the soils off the higher eminences and down the steep slopes, as one can see south of Lewisburg. The weathering and frosts deeply split and fissured the exposed strata of rock. A frost splitting tumbled the "Rock House" down into the hollow on the Wilklow property.

Vegetation gradually appeared and a top soil was formed sufficient to support forestation. The swamps of the Swarte Kill, the Baer Vly, the Peatswamp region which was actually an old lane, the Shatakee, Lily Lake, Sam Booth's Pond, Pine Hole and along Black Creek slowly filled with centuries of decayed vegetable muck.

Clarence Elting who lived in the house which is now the residence of Eugene Ossie collected more than three thousand specimens of local botanical forms. This herbarium was delivered to the State Museum in the Educational Building at Albany by Assemblyman John F. Wadlin at Mr. Elting's request. Other momentos and antiques from the Elting house and family were given to the Ulster County Historical Society and are on display in the Bevier House at Marbletown.

Animal life came in with the food supply with predatory animals and birds of prey following. Then hunters arrived and man has since been influenced by our heritage from geological times.

The forests furnished materials for the first houses. George II of England claimed all the trees of over 18 inch bole for his navy when he granted the Eltinge-Lefevre Patent. The rocks built our fences, foundations, walls and roadbeds. Atleast three quarries were opened. These were used commercially and shipped to cities for curb stones. Streams held fall for fifteen mills and provided lakes for fishermen and campers. The river gave us fish and supported boat transportation. Ice was a crop for farmers shipping fruit and for storekeepers in Poughkeepsie.

Gravel beds and sandpits furnished materials for construction and local clays supplied two early brick kilns. The soil supports farming in vegetables, grain and fruit.

EARLY MAN

Between 70,000 and 8,000 B. C. man was migrating from Siberia in Asia to Alaska in America on the 2000 mile long land bridge known as Beringia. He followed water courses and artifacts were left nearby on elevated spots. These early people probably came into the central part of America and some, upon reaching the Delaware River section of eastern Pennsylvania, may have followed the Wallkill River north into the Ulster County area since there are many sites of early man's occupation along the Wallkill.

Archaeological exploration has been very meagre in our area but in July 1973 a 12,000 year old Clovis point of flint, a projectile point, was found near the DwaarKill near Wallkill village. According to Asst. Prof. Eisenberg of State University College at New Paltz, this indicates men lived in our area during the Paleo-Indian Occupation, shortly after the last glacier receded north from the Hudson Valley. As the last glacier, known as the Wisconsin, of the Pleistocene period left, tundra was exposed where vegetation starting with the spruce tree and lichen began to grow. In turn this growth supported animal life with

man-hunters following.

These early men, Paleo-Indians, used tools of bone, utensils of stone and ate vegetation when available. There was large game such as mastodon, mammoths and caribou. In 1799 A.D. the first nearly complete mastodon skeleton found in America was discovered on John Martin's farm in Newburgh. It is now in the Hesse State Museum in Germany. In the Town of Wawarsing, Ulster County, on February 1801 a mastodon was dug out of the Shawangunks. Part of the upper and lower jaws is in the University of Virginia museum. In 1845 on the Brewster Farm six miles from Newburgh a mastodon skeleton standing upright was discovered. This is now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

The Archaic Indian was the next culture as now identified by archeologists. They were more settled in their living with seasonal cycles. Their main foods were nuts (acorn), deer and mussel (fish). There was occupation around New Paltz about 5000 B. C. By 1000 B. C. the bow and arrow was being used and pottery was introduced.

The 1500 to 1000 B. C. era brought transitional peoples, probably from Pennsylvania because soapstone bowls matched the Pennsylvania quarries. These were heavy enough and carried far enough to indicate the use of canoes.

Warren Sherwood has written that these early people lived in caves along the Shaupneaks (Indian name for mountains in Town of Lloyd). The Dutch called these mountains Die Hoogte Landt Van Den Esopus. Ceremonial ashes were discovered in the cave north of the former Sciortina farm on Riverside Road. Sherwood found deer ribs flattened on one side, probably from rubbing. Enough fire on top of the cave had been used to redden the stones and crack them over quite an area. This may have been a signal fire spot, taking signals from Krum Elbow and relaying them to Mohonk.

For those interested in these prehistoric times, consult "Archaeology of New York State" by William A. Ritchie and "A History of Indian Tribes of Hudson's River" by Ruttenber.

In December 1973 a skeleton was unearthed at L. LeFevre's, Richmond Parkway, Kingston, by workmen digging a trench $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Asst. Prof. L. Eisenberg of SUCNP identified it as being that of a girl between 10 and 14 years of age, probably a pre-historic Indian of 1000 to 1200 years ago and one of the Owasco culture which predated the Iroquois. Nearby were two triangular stone arrowheads and several potsherds (a pottery fragment). In soil above the skeleton were found pieces of clay pipe of the 17th and 18th century. Oyster shells were probably from historical times and were also found.

INDIANS

Dr. Parker, the former State Archaeologist, held that there had been three successive periods of Algonkian occupations. Pipes, arrowheads and other articles found in a cave at Bear Mountain are said to be earlier than the sixteenth century.

The Delawares or Lenni Lenape had a tribal record called the "Walum Olum" or "Red-painted Story" in which more than a hundred peace sachems are mentioned. The account closes with the statement: "This year the whites came up river" which may give us the date 1609. Their story tells that they moved down into the Mid-Hudson region from the north (possibly ahead of the Iroquois invasion).

The word, Shawangunk, means "South Place." They gave the Iroquois name of Oneiora to the Catskills and called the Hudson "Ohioge" in memory of the Ohio River.

The Esopus Indians who lived in this region were of the Algonkian nation, one of the tribes of the Minsi, who were in turn part of the Delaware Confederacy. Allied with the Esopus were the Pachami, who lived south of Newburgh, The Warwarsings of the Rondout Valley, the Navesinks of the Onteoras (the Indian name for the Catskills) and Minnisinks to the southwestward. The Esopus called themselves "Esepu" from "Sippu" meaning river. The Dutch latinized the name to Esopus. The Spanish called the Esopus "kings" from the grace and dignity of their movements.

The Delawares called themselves Leni-Lenape, meaning "men of the earth" or more nearly, "natural men." The Minsi, a word meaning "Great Stone" called the Delaware their fathers, and in language, customs, laws and religion differed from them but little. A Dutch trader knowing the language of the Esopus could understand the other tribes as well.

Indian wild rice grows in "Dog's Head Cove" back of the Columbia boat house, just south of John Costantino.

The Totem animal of the Esopus Indians was the panther-wolf. A panther is the subject of one of Sherwood's poems, Krom Ellebog, p. 22, telling how Mrs. John Howell dealt with it.

The Esopus occupied the region east of the Shawangunks from Esopus Creek to the Moodna. They called their territory "Waeriningh" and they have left other place names hereabouts. In the Shawangunks they named Aiawostin or "Bald Rock," Pitkiskaker. The "Slipped-won Place" was

at the Traps, Magaanick or Moggonck, "The Great Place" was Sky Top. Mohonk Cliff was Magaanapogh or the "Great Cliff."

The Wallkill was Achish and its valley Pawachta. The Swartekill Basin was the Pakatseek and the Black Creek basin the Wakhaseek and the region east of the mountains the Wakonkonach. The gulley east of the Walter Clarke (Waston) place by the Juffrous Hook was the Varoretage or "Cove-gulley place."

The Shatakee, now spelled Chodikee, was the "Signal Fire Place." Thomas Pownal, famed as the "Junius" of British literature, knew that the rocks on the east part of the present State Training School property was called "Ach-sunack" or "Stone Place." The west side of the Mountain was the Shopanaki or "Great Falling Place" from the rocks that had tumbled down to form the Rock House. Indian arrowheads have been found there. Their names for the lakes have been lost.

The strait east of Esopus Island was the "Raphoos," the Long Reach was the Magaatramis or Sturgeonry although the Indians to the eastward called the river the Shatemuck or Fishing Place.

Down below Marlborough was the Gintkaan Alki or "Dance Place" called the "Devil's Dance Hall" in 1640 by David Pieterza DeVrier, the first Patroon of Staten Island.

The Esopus were a tall, lean, wiry and hardy race, tanned by the sun and swarthy handsome with slim waists and beardless faces. The men did not shave their heads but gathered their straight black hair into one long "scalp-lock" which was dropped over the right shoulder. Eyes were dark, cheekbones high and jaws square.

They wore high, roll-topped moccasins, full length deerskin leggings, a breechclout, and in winter a skin robe. They did not wear the great eagle feather headdress of the Plains Indians. The women wore a skirt, knee length leggings and the galoch-like moccasins. In decorating their costumes, they used dyes from berries, bark, roots, porcupine quills, shells, feathers and occasionally, bright and carved stones.

Their wampum was obtained from the Coastal and Long Island Indians who had shells and salt to barter but not all the meat and furs they wanted.

The Wappingers Indians of Dutchess County called the Esopus the Warranawankongs or Cove Dwellers. A Wapp. Tribe Indian returning from a raid on Kingston was killed and buried under a large oak tree back of the Mark house. Stone served the Esopus Indians in a variety of ways.

They made hoes, hammers, hammerstones, axes, clubs, lance-heads, arrowheads, fishhooks, mortars and pestles, drills, tobacco pipes, potrocks for dropping into cookbags or cookpots, firestones to kindle a flame and ceremonial stones for decoration and for religious ceremonies. These last are called bannerstones. One stone carving on a slab of flat rock is to be seen at the Tomkins house (on e/s Hawley Corners Road just before beginning of Martin Avenue). The "Star Rock" on the Sorbello farm preserves the tradition of a battleground. This rock which is on the west side of Martin Avenue was on a ledge and was a large stone with pointed top. It was bulldozed down, with great difficulty, in 1972 and is under a modular home at R. D. Box 361B.

Clay from the brooksides furnished the Indians with material for dishes, pots, jars and common tobacco pipes. The jars made of clay ran down to a blunt point. The lip neck and shoulders of the vessels frequently were decorated. Few specimens of pottery have been found locally. The best is a stone bowl. The potter's wheel was unknown.

Wood had many uses. First of all for the dwelling. The temporary houses were small, low and square with a pyramidal roof. The frame was made of straight poles, lashed together with sinews that shrank and tightened as they dried. To this frame was lashed the walls made of broad sheets of bark peeled from large elm trees. In like fashion the roof was lashed to the rafters. The permanent houses had walls seven or eight feet in height. The roof was a "Barrel arch" made by bending saplings in a curve and lashing the bark roofing to them. Pine pitch closed holes in the walls and roof. A hide secured by lacings served as a door.

The Algonkians used several types of dwellings and two camp sites north of the mouth of Black Creek were indicated on a map of 1666. These were made of bark with a semi-cylindrical roof which may have been borrowed from the Minqua. The bowl shaped bark house was also common and in summer the cone-shaped tent of bark was used. Such a house is pictured on a map of 1657. A Dutch writer stated, "The width of their houses invariably was twenty feet. Window openings were made and the door was a side slab of elm bark. When the family was away, the door was secured by leaning a stock against the outside of the door."

The permanent camps were surrounded by a wall of wooden palisades. Within the circle of the palisades, the houses were set in rows with a space for the council fire in the center. Not the tents of the Plains Indians but wooden walls made the home of the Esopus.

Wood served the Indians in other ways, also. His bow lanceshaft, arrowshaft, ballheaded warclub, axe, hammer handles and snowshoe frames were of wood. His canoe was a tree trunk hollowed out with fire. Trays, spoons and bowls were made of wood. Ash and willow splints made his baskets. The Town of Lloyd Historian's office has a basket made by an Indian on Basket (reason for its name) Street which runs from the Hollow Road into Clintondale. There was an Indian settlement there. The square warshields were of wood reinforced with leather. Small boats, storage bins, sap buckets and housewalls were made of bark.

Indian hemp furnished fiber for thread. The hemp was twisted by hand for making nets and the warp and woof of bead belts. L. G. Haviland of Highland had an Indian flax hetchel. For heavier cordage there were sinews of animals and lashings of strips of rawhide and tanned leather.

Leather was made by scraping the hide and soaking it in water and tanbark. By rubbing each hide with the brain of the animal from which it was taken, a soft finish was given to the leather.

The Esopus did not know the use of iron. They knew of the lead mines at Ellenville and the copper at Ancram. They also received copper in barter with the western Indians. Salt licks in the Shawangunks were used and there was barter for salt and seawan with the lower river Indians. Flint and other desired kinds of rock were bought in by trade or finished implements were obtained by barter.

On the Adna Wood property near Black Creek where an Indian camp was, Sherwood found a stone pestle which he gave to Bentley Bradt. A stone mortar was found on the Roscoe Wood place and three stone cup shaped vessels were found nearby. There was a good spring of water there and cornland was used through the valley.

There is evidence of Indian occupation in the Riverside neighborhood and the Perkinsville neighborhood. On the New Paltz Road just west of Pratts millpond are numerous Indian mortar pits in the rock. A mortar was found on the Martin farm in the Hawley Corners neighborhood and abundant arrowheads on the old Charles Nichols place nearby. A stone carving, owned by Theron Tompkins was found on Dug Hill and Henry Elting has several pestles. Down along South Street the Scimeca property, late of John L. Deyo, was called the Indian Orchard. This name was used in the 1780's.

The late C. Meech Woolsey knew of many sites in the Towns of Marlborough and Plattekill. The forts of the Indians were surrounded by rows of palishades. The winter fort was round, but Capt. Martin Krieger found a square one

begun near Bruynswyck.

Local Indians were farmers as much as hunters and warriors. Down along the Clintondale road was the Indian Orchard. On the Tiel farm (where Orchard St. crosses Bailey's Gap Road) are the grinding pits of a community mill. A mortar and pestle and three stone cups show that there was a temporary encampment on the Adna Wood property of Chodikee Lake Road near Riverside Road. The Indians raised corn, beans, squash, peas and hemp. They gathered berries, plums, cherries and grapes and dug edible roots.

Henrick Hudson discovered not only the River but succotash also. It was not the sweet corn and lima bean and milk type of today but Indian fare of field corn, field beans and bits of bear or deer meat with animal fats.

They boiled maple sap to get sugar. They smoked out beettrees. Medicines were furnished from wintergreen, sassafras, sarsparilla, ginseng, bloodroot, boneset, liverwort, jimson weed, horehound, fennel, mallow, catnip, penny royal and other herbs. In the 1900s Levi Calhoun who lives at Brooks crossing, old New Paltz Road, knew about these herbs, gathered them, prescribed dosages for various illnesses and sold them to drug companies. Surgery was almost unknown. Sweating was in use and isolation practiced for germ carried diseases.

From the streams and lakes the Indian speared or netted eels, bass, perch, sturgeon, pickerel, herring, shad, catfish and turtles. Some of the fish was dried or smoked; some was used in the fields for fertilizer. The fishbones were made into needles and fishhooks.

In the woods were deer, bear, beaver, raccoons and porcupines, small game such as rabbits, woodchuck, opossum, squirrels and the furbearing animals such as fox, mink, otter and skunk.

There were flocks of game birds--the wild turkey, grouse, quail and migratory flocks of ducks and geese. The flesh of game birds and animals was dried and pounded into pemmican or smoked in strips.

Porcupine quills and bright feathers were saved for decorations. The hides were dressed and tanned for leather. Hide scrapers and dyecups found in the Slabsides (near West Park) region show that it was a center for trapping and leather making. Bones made knives, needles and arrowheads. There was a workshop for the manufacture of arrowheads north of the peat swamp on the Highland Training School property.

Their clothing consisted of a breech-clout for the men and short skirt for the women. The moccasins had turned down tops.

Sleeveless jackets, separately worn sleeves tied together at the shoulders, leggings, and in Dutch times, hats were occasionally worn.

A sachem (chief) might wear a crown of feathers but without the long trailing end worn by the Plains Indians. Both braves and women would wear a decorated head-band.

The men singed or pulled out all their beard, what little, if any, they had and in war times singed off all their head hair except a high roached scalplock which was decorated with a bear tail or porcupine quills and feathers to denote rank and military achievement.

Wampum, both purple and white, called "Sewan," made of shells of the periwinkle, was used in decoration as well as colored stones, carved bone, occasional copper beads, feathers, paints and vegetable dyes. Some wampum was the interior web of a conch strung on a deer sinew.

Robes were made of the skins of the deer and of fur bearing animals. The Indians around New York Bay wore robes of wild turkey feathers.

The great palisaded council house of the Minsi was at the juncture of the Rondout Creek and the Vernoooy-Kill. There was a large camp site in the region of the New Paltz Cemetery and Harvey Sprague of New Paltz had a collection of Indian artifacts. Evidently the Indians bartered arrowheads. Some of his collection are the round pointed variety from the Finger Lake region. Byron J. Terwilliger of Putt Corners had a collection which included a twenty eight inch pestle, the longest Algonkian pestle known in this state. James Sterling of West Park had a scraper of a kind of stone found only in Wyoming.

Peter Harp collected many broken arrowheads on the Moses Sprague farm on the Wallkill and was told by Warren Sherwood: "You were at an Indian encampment and during their wars and raids on enemy camps it was the custom to break the arrowheads of the vanquished to show contempt for their inability to defend their camp."

Ceremonial dances were held at Ah Qua and the Dans-kammer (near Marlborough on the Hudson). A palisaded fort was erected at Brunswyck. The Kettleborough region and the Paltz Flats were burned away annually in preparation for the spring farming. The flat stream valleys of the Town of Lloyd were also used for cornland.

At Black Creek and Shadakee, fire signals could be sent to Mohonk and relayed from there to the Rondout Valley and beyond. A stone caving was set up by a heap of rocks on Dug Hill.

The Indians had to work for their living. The men brought in the fish and game and went to war. Men also sat in council. The men raised the tobacco and when the tobacco field ran out and the leaf got bitter, camp was shifted.

The women raised the grain and vegetables. They made the clothing, household implements and raised the young. They gathered the roots of cat-tail (uppuqui) for eating. Nut trees yielded hickory nuts, walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts and hazelnuts. In an emergency the family dog was used.

Fathers instructed their sons in the religious laws and customs of the tribe. Old men made arrowheads, wove baskets or made wampum or bead belts. They recounted the legends of the tribe to listening young Indians. Tribal custom ruled as strongly as the sachems.

Various ceremonies were held with dances taking place at the Danskammer. The winter evenings were enlivened with songs and the recitation of stories and legends.

The Esopus Indians usually took but one wife. When a child was expected, the mother would make a miniature mortar and pestle if a girl was expected, or if a boy, the father would carry a tiny bow and arrow. The mother would make herself a separate hogan and return with the infant. The parents would cut holes in the infant's moccasins to show unfriendly spirits that the child could not make the journey to the spirit world and therefore should be spared.

Parents were kind to the point of indulgence with their children. The mothers trained the girls, the fathers the sons. Descent was traced through the maternal ancestry.

When a boy arrived at his teens he was taken a distance away and left to fast. When he had had a dream or vision he deemed to be significant, he returned. Thereafter he was placed with some wise old man or a sachem for his formal education. This consisted of all the knowledge possessed by the whole tribe, the laws, the traditions, the ceremonies and rituals. Training was also given in all necessary skills.

Thereafter the youth gave proof of his knowledge and ability and was admitted as a brave so he could attend the councils. He was eligible to take a wife. He had to build a house and she sent a sample of her cooking.

We must not make the mistake of thinking that the local Indians held their squaws in any slight regard. The women had their definite place in the life of the tribe.

The household was their domain--that and the range of the eye around the camp. Besides raising the vegetables and grain, they nursed the young and tended the aged. They could, if necessary, give information in council. They could also serve as emissaries and interpreters.

Women were deemed especially wise in foretelling the weather, in the observation of the moon and the passage of stars and planets or in reckoning the changes of their lunar calendar. They could adopt captives. They had their parts in tribal ceremonies and dances, even their own women's dance. As a part of the merchandise mentioned both in the Paltz purchase and the Dongan purchase was obviously for women's use it is evident that their part in the ownership of the land was recognized.

The religious beliefs of the Esopus Indians held a creation story. They recognized one supreme parental Deity called Bachtamo. But they also believed in a variety of spirits and demons, some good, some bad. There were ceremonies of invocation and of propitiation for their sins. They believed in an after world of the spirits of the departed, reached after a three day journey. For those who had been bad there was an afterworld of unpleasant tasks. And they believed in ghosts.

The Medicine men or Sakima invoked spirits, subdued demons and cured maladies and diseases by incantations, ceremonies and some medicinal remedies. The medicine man was chosen when a child and trained for his life work. He remained unmarried.

In wartime a war sachem was chosen to plan the strategy and lead the war party. The warriors would arm, put on their war paint sing the war song and set out. Their talents usually included a surprise attack. There was no closed order or concerted charges. During an engagement the warriors would exchange signals, information and knowledge of changes of plan by calls and shouts.

The war cry was "Wo ach! Wo ach!" The scalping cry was "Wah! Sah! Hach!" Male prisoners might be adopted or else tortured. The Esopus made one Dutchman run the gauntlet. Yet they never molested female captives during captivity. They would, however, get rid of captive women and children by putting them to death.

Matters of importance to the tribe were decided in council. Trials invoked tribal law. If death sentence was passed upon one of the tribe he might escape if he could break away but thereafter he was hunted and shot down on sight.

In 1643 the Mohawks fell upon the Esopus Indians with great ferocity, illing and destroying villages. Many fled to Pavonia where Jersey City now stands but the Dutch Governor ordered an attack on these refugees and killed many. This precipitated general war between the tribes and the Dutch. Whiskey was sold to the Indians and the climax was reached when a Dutch settler in Esopus shot a drunken warrior. Peter Stuyvesant and Sewackenamo negotiated and though the warring groups were not in the Town of Lloyd area the situation did affect us. Indians became victims of smallpox. In 1663 an attack carried off 40 women and children from Esopus to a Wallkill stockade, but later the Waranawonkongs were crushed and flad southward and into Ohio.

Captain Pipe in 1781 attacked Warwarsink but it was the last futile attempt to recover lost domain.

The Esopus' nature was to be peaceful but upon occasion he could be very fierce in war. Because rash, old Peter Stuyvesant sold some Esopus captives as slaves to the Barbadoes planters, the Minsi went on the warpath in 1663. They burned Old Hurley and got into the City of Wiltwyck (Kingston) to set them afire and massacre the inhabitants. The Indians were driven away but not before they had captured a number of Huguenot women and children. To aid the settlers, Stuyvesant sent Corporal Martin Krieger and a squad of soldiers from New Ambsterdam. They surprised the Indians in their fort at Brunswyk and recaptured the women and children. Only a few Indians escaped. Although upon first contact with the whites, the Esopus were hospitable and friendly, kept their agreements, were good natured and industrious, pleasant in family life and serious in religious belief, they could be provoked into great violence.

Later in 1677 the Huguenots bought from the Esopus Indians the land of the Paltz Patent (including Town of Lloyd area). Old Mataya and his braves went up to Wiltwyck and after driving their bargain took their pots, kettles, duffles and other goods which comprised the price for the land and signed the Bill of Sale. This Bill of Sale is in the New Paltz Town Clerk's office. Three squaws as well as braves put their marks on the foolscap page (one woman was acting by power of attorney for her brother). Then Nataya raised his voice to say the Indians had been paid and were satisfied. The land was transferred to the Huguenots, save that if the Indians wished to hunt or fish or dance at Ah Qua. Later as the Huguenots settled at New Paltz the Indians warned them against building homes on the west side of the Wallkill River because of the spring floods.

In 1684 Governor Dongan bought the Marlborough tract

from the Esopus and after that the Indians withdrew to the southwestward. Slowly their numbers diminished. In the 1770's they joined the Tuscaroras and after the Revolutionary War their surviving numbers were sent to the Tuscarora Reservation. Occasionally an Indian or two would be seen on the Paltz Patent visiting the old sites his people had known. The last of these Indians was seen in 1848. Among the Delawares and Tuscaroras today may be some Indians descended from the Esopus.

The last native with a preponderance of Indian blood and characteristics was Harrison Barrett who lived in a shack in the Town of Gardiner near the farm of Joseph McAulis at the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains just east of the junction of Rt. 299 and 44/55. He died about 1930..

EARLY EXPLORATION

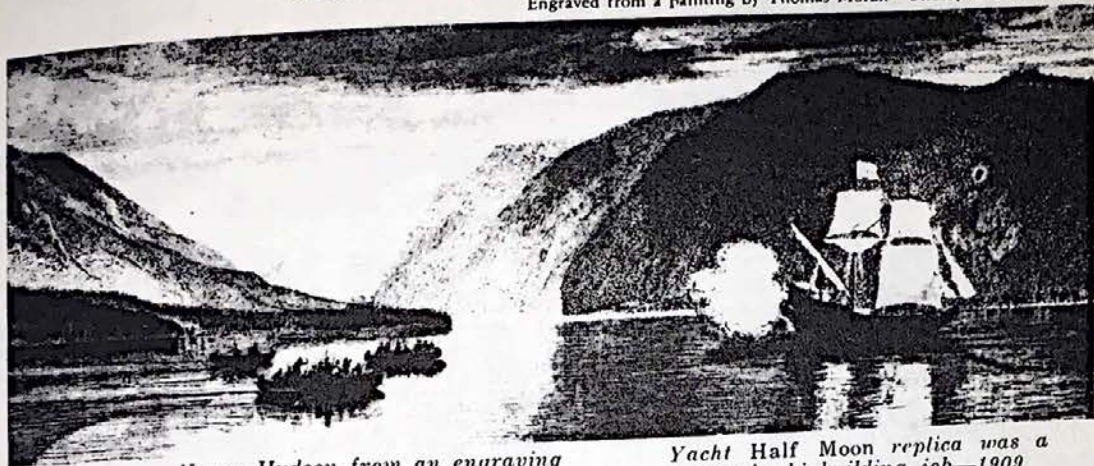
Early exploration by Europeans reached north of us and south of us and Verrazanto mapped the North American coastline from Newfoundland to Carolina about 1524. It is claimed Spanish and French navigators sailed up the river of the high hills to Albany area as early as 1540. We do know the Town of Lloyd area was reached by Henry Hudson who sailed his "Half Moon" past our shores in September of 1609. Hudson's Chronicle read, in part: "Wee ran up the river twentie leagues, passing by high mountaines....At night we came to other mountains, which lie from the rivers side. There wee found very loving people, and very old men where wee were well used." Page 7 Vol. I of Southeastern New York records the thought that "the very loving people" were Waronawankongs, "People of the Cove" living in the Town of Lloyd area, Ulster County.

The Town of Lloyd area was in territory granted by James I. in 1606 to the Plymouth Company. In 1664 Charles II. of England granted to his brother, Duke of York, the territory between Connecticut and the Delaware Rivers. The Dutch Director General Stuyvesant yielded and New Netherland capitulated to the English after 50 years of Dutch occupancy.

Sailing adventurers on the North River bartered with the Indians in 1614 for corn and pelts. They landed at the mouth of the Rondout Kill and built a fort the same year that settlements were begun by erecting forts at New York and Albany. This was only five years after Henry Hudson explored the waters from the south and Samuel de Champlain from the north. Six more years would pass before the Pilgrims would reach Plymouth Rock.

Indian canoes approaching Half Moon in the Highlands

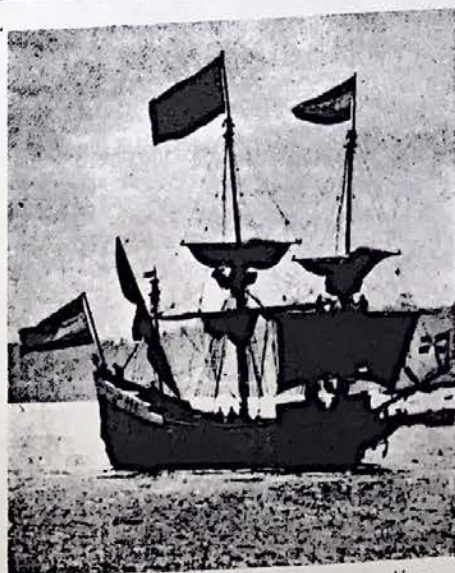
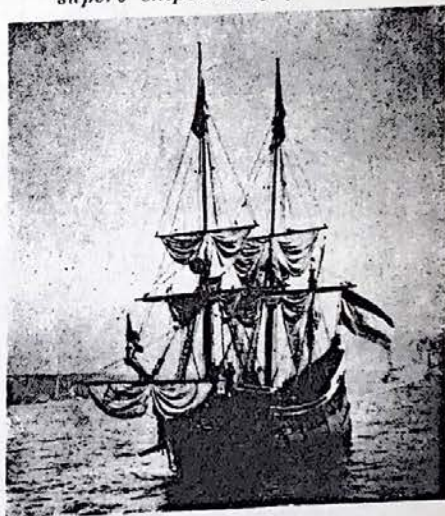
Engraved from a painting by Thomas Moran—Photo, C. P. Cushing



*Henry Hudson from an engraving
by Williams*



*Yacht Half Moon replica was a
superb shipbuilding job—1909*



*Silhouette of 1909 Half Moon replica
Brown Brothers*

INDIANS AND WHITE SETTLERS TOGETHER

The Dutch first came in contact with the Esopus Indians at Kingston when in 1614 a trading post had been set up at Ponckhockie or Kingston Point. A Dutch map maker of 1614 had learned their name--"Warronawonkongs."

In 1632 the first trading post was evidently rebuilt or renewed and by 1636 the Black Creek had been noticed. A map of 1656 by Adrian VanderDonck, the Patroon of "Yonkers Landt," called the stream "Die Kleyne Esopus."

Settlement at Kingston or "Wiltwyck," had been begun as early perhaps as 1652. And the Dutch traders and trappers, Nicolaas de Ruyter and Christoffel Daidts, had penetrated southwards through the valleys of the Swarte-kill and Black Creek on their trading expeditions.

The mixed settlement of Dutch and English under Thomas Chambers at Wiltwyck did not get along very well with the Indians. The settlers did not fence in their cattle which damaged the Indians' crops. The land boundaries were in dispute. The whites bootlegged liquor to the Indians and drunken quarrels ensued.

Peter Stuyvesant came up in the summer of 1658 to settle matters and talked with the Indians. He also made the settlers at Wiltwyck build a stockade around their village.

Trouble broke out when some Dutchmen fired one night upon a small group of Indians who were having a drink outside the village.

EARLY WARS

In 1659 the first Esopus war broke out. During this war the Indians besieged the village of Wiltwyck. Later a truce was arranged but war broke out again. The Dutch raided the Indian territory as far as Rosendale and there slew Preumaker, a peace sachem.

The first war was finally concluded on July 15, 1660 when a treaty was made with the Indians. But Stuyvesant had made a grave mistake. Some Indians had been captured during the war and instead of returning them Stuyvesant had sold them as slaves to Curacao.

The Indians remained in discontented silence for several years. Then they decided upon war.

On June 7, 1663 a band of Indians strung on into the village of Wiltwyck and began to trade corn and beans among the householders. At a given signal they raised the

war-whoop and began to massacre the settlers, firing on the village. Simultaneously the people and homes of Hurley were massacred and burned.

The Indians were driven back but had taken prisoner thirteen women and thirty children. Among them were Catherine DuBois (later settler of New Paltz) of Hurley and her sons, Abraham and Isaac. Also the wife of Anthony Crispell.

This second Esopus war dragged on throughout the summer. Finally Stuyvesant sent up Captain Martin Krieger with some soldiers and Marseping Indians. Krieger added some recruits at Kingston and set out against the Esopus.

In later July 1663 Krieger made a raid upon the Fort at Wawarsing and destroyed it. In September he made a raid up the Wallkill valley and came upon the partially built Fort (new) near Brunswyck. He divided his force into two bodies and approached the Fort from two directions. A squaw, Basha, discovered them and "raised a terrible scream."

Krieger's men charged and drove the Indians back into the woods, killing their chief, Papequanehaen and rescuing most of the prisoners. His "pincers" tactics had been successful. Two days later he returned to Wiltwyck.

The remaining prisoners were subsequently returned and Stuyvesant on May 15, 1664 concluded a treaty of peace with the sachems, Sewackenamo, Mattaya or Matsaya, Onogatin and Powsawagh.

In 1665 Governor Nichols made a treaty of peace with the Esopus Indians. The treaty belt they gave him has been in the County Clerk's hands since 1732 when an Order of the Court of Sessions placed it there.

The Indians used to journey annually to Kingston to reconfirm the treaty and renew "the Silver Chain of Friendship."

The Duke of York's Laws compelling the colonists to purchase their lands "from the aboriginal inhabitants" was further conducive to peace with the Indians. Once a deed was issued by the Indians and then the Governor or Legislature of the State had given a patent of the same parcel, the grantee or new owner could consider he had clear title in fee.

Likewise the law that Indians should depart to their own settlements to drink liquor they had purchased from the whites helped to maintain peace by eliminating fights. Yet if the whites had kept the liquor from the Indians, if they had held to the terms of their agreements, if they

had made clear how much land they were buying and that they were purchasing a perpetual and not merely a life right, if they had not enslaved their prisoners and had recognized the rights of the Indians much blood-shed and loss of life would have been spared.

Whatever else we think of Governor Edmund Andross we must agree that he acted with firmness and sence in dealing with the Esopus Indians. On April 27, 1677, he was at Kingston and met the Esopus Indians who came out with their women and children. He inquired particularly of the Indians what they considered the bounds of the Kingston purchase and what further price they wished in satisfaction. They told him.

Three times he asked if this was satisfactory and three times they returned answer that they were satisfied with the terms.

He then paid the purchase articles and a small gift of baise goods besides (also spelled baize--coarse woollen stuff used for coverings). He engaged some of them to beat the bounds.

Signatory to this agreement were the sachems Kaelkpp for the Amogarickakan family, Ankerop for the Kettsypowy family, Kugakapo for the Mahow family and Wengiswars for the Kakaandtawis family, and also the sachems Pamierewack, Senerakan and Mamarij Backwa.

This left the Indians satisfied and disposed for further land bargains for they had always had more land than they needed.

NEW PALTZ SETTLEMENT

In going with Krieger to the rescue of the captives of the Second Esopus War, Louis DuBois the Waloon, had noticed the fertility of the Wallkill Valley.

For several years divers Huguenots had been making their way to Wiltwyck and Hurley from France. Their eldest, Christian Deyo, had favored some secure out of the way place of settlement and escape from the persecutions of Louis XIV's ministers, Mazarin and Richelieu.

A month later, May 26, 1677, twelve Huguenots, Louis DuBois and his sons, Abraham and Isaac DuBois, Christian Deyo and his son, Piere Deyo, Jean and Abraham Hasbrouck, brothers, Simon and Andre Lefevre, brothers, Louis Bevier, Anthony Crispell and Hugo Frere completed an agreement with the sachems, Mattaya, Washtonck, Senerakan, Magaka-hoos and Wawateanis for lands of the Paltz.

This tract was to begin at Mohonk Cliff called Maga-anapogh and thence to a cove at the Juffrous Hook, thence north along the River at the Long Reach or Magaatramis to "an island within a crooked elbow" called Raphoos, thence westerly to a place called Taxaratahaes (or Taxaratogue) and thence southerly to the place of beginning.

The bill was receipted at Hurley September 15, 1677.

Ralph LeFevre in his "History of New Paltz" gave the articles as follows: "40 kettles--10 large and 30 small, 40 axes, 40 shirts, 400 fathoms of what seawan, 300 fathoms of black (or purple) seawan, 60 pairs of stockings--half small sizes, 100 bars of lead, 1 kep of gunpowder, 100 knives, 4 kegs of wine, 40 oars, 40 pieces of duffel (coarse woolen cloth), 60 blankets, 100 needles, 100 awls, 1 measure of tobacco, 2 horses (1 stallion and 1 mare) although the record at Albany stated, "wine has been given for the horses."

The Indians who signed the receipt of the sale were: Sewackanamo, Hamerwack, Manvest (her mark), Papoehkies, Haroman, Pagotamin, Mamarock (her mark), Mahente, Pochquet, Haromini, Wingatiek, Wissinahkan, Mattawessick, Mattaya, Asserwvaka, Umbronock, Warwanies (sister in his absence called Warawenhtow), Wagakhoo (her mark), Wewajask, Newas, Tomaehkapray, Sarowanto and Machkamaeke.

"Anad then Mattaya raised his voice in the presence of the bystanders and said that the land had been paid for satisfactorily and all his men agreed."

One copy of this Indian bill of sale is now in the New Paltz Town vault. I find the names given and spelled in various ways in the New York Colonial Documents, in LeFevre's History of New Paltz, in Clearwater's History of Ulster County, in Brink's Olde Ulster, in O'Callahan's Documentary History of New York and the proceedings of the Holland Society. Probably each of the Paltz Huguenot families had a copy.

On September 29, 1677 Governor Andross issued a patent for the lands and erected the tract into a Township. That made the Town of New Paltz a century older than the government of New York State. This patent is also in the New Paltz Town vault. So with an Indian deed and a government patent, the fee of ownership was secure in the Paltz Twelve.

The next important Indian sale was to Governor Dongan for the rest of southern Ulster County. On October 25, 1684 he purchased of Mangenaett, Tsema and Kaghgekapowell (alias Joghem) "with the consent of Pemeranaghin, chief sachem of the Esopus Indians, all the land lying south of the lands of the Paltz to the Moodna and west to the foot of the Shawangunk Mountains, comprehending all those lands, meadow and woods, called Nescatock, Chawangon, Memorasink, Kakogh, Gitawanunck and Ghittawagh."

The purchase price was 90 pounds 11 shillings in the following articles: 10 fathoms blue duffels, 10 fathoms red duffels, 200 fathoms white wampum, 10 fathoms stroudwater (red cloth), 10 fathoms blue cloth, 10 blankets, 10 guns, 10 kettles, 10 duffel coats, 10 drawing knives, 10 shairts, 10 tobacco boxes, 10 children's shirts, 10 pairs of hose, 10 pairs of shoes, 50 lbs. powder, 50 bars of lead, 10 cutlasses, 10 hatchets, 10 scissors, 10 tobacco tongues, 20 gallons of rum, 2 vats of strong beer, 1 barrell of cider, 100 flints.

These Indians then joined the sachem, Maringoman, in his castle on the Moodna, eight miles from its mouth.

Maringoman was variously called Mariomingus, Hieronymus Mingus and Jerry the Mingo.

In 1722 the Indians sold out the Pacanasink Tract and moved over the mountains. Byron J. Terwilliger had the bill of sale for the Pacanisink Tract. ~~and also~~ The bill of sale for the Hardenbergh Tract is in the Hardenbergh home at Stone Ridge.

The Esopus Indians kept moving further westward as they sold off their lands and united with the Delawares. In 1752 they dwelt "near Binghamton at Ohquaga," where Rev. Gideon Hawley found them during his missionary hourneys.

They remembered their friendly agreements and remained neutral in 1756-7 during the French and Indian war. They also maintained their neutrality during the Revolutionary War. When Col. John Cantine's 3rd Ulster County Regiment penetrated as far west as Oquaga (Deposit, N. Y.) in 1778 he reported friendly Indians there who remembered the Paltz people.

After the Revolution they moved west into Ohio with the Delawares and were finally moved onto the Reservation in Wisconsin. An Oneida chief in 1907 remembered that, seventy years before, he had known Indians on the Wisconsin Reservation who could trace their descent from the Esopus Indians.

But although the Esopus moved steadily westward as

years passed there are many stories of their return.

They had, in selling the Paltz tract, reserved a little place called Ah Qua (Aka) near Bontecou. They returned there for dances and "Kintakoys."

In 1722 Ankerop had returned and located the First Station of the Paltz Tract up at Mohonk Cliff so that the Paltz people could begin their surveys.

When the road from Kingston to Newburgh was laid out in 1729 "George, the Indian" was living on the west side of the road south of the present village of Esopus.

There are family traditions of occasional Indians living on the Paltz Plains and in the Kettleborough neighborhood. A charming legend is told at the house of Lorin Schantz of Highland, now John J. Gaffney--the stone house west of Rt. 44/55 by the Pond just south of Highland.

Shortly before the Revolution some Indians passed nearby. They had been down to the river to fish there for the last time for they were going westward. They rested before the fireplace in the southeast room and were given a meal of roast shoat. At the conclusion of the meal the leader of the little group handed his pewter plate to the lady of the house and asked her to always keep the plate there.

The last Indian seen at Bontecou was an old man named Tottoi. He died there and was buried in a bark coffin in a place he had previously indicated. This was in the 1820's.

About 1830 an old man lived along the Rondout near Eddyville and died there. He was buried by his hut at a point that juts out opposite the west end of the island below Eddyville.

In 1845 a squaw and two sons lived along the Rondout for a time and then returned northward.

Myra Covert Ball Van Demark of the Hollow Road heard her mother, Mrs. Hudson Covert, tell of an Indian who lived for a time on the farm of Cornelius VandeMark in Pancake Hollow. She gave the Town of Lloyd Historian's office a basket this Indian had woven.

Warren Sherwood had heard, in his lifetime, of numerous persons who could boast of Indian blood in their veins.

On page 15 of this book the last known local Indian, Harrison Barrett, is described. He died about 1930.

THE HUGUENOTS

The Huguenots and the Settlement of New Paltz formed the father township of the Town of Lloyd and are so outstanding in our background as to require further description, even though the preceeding chapter of Indians and White Settlers Together touches the subject.

The Huguenots who succeeded the Esopus Indians were old upcountry French Protestant families who had been driven out of France by the severity of King Louis Xiii and Louis XIV and the Prime Minister Cardinal Richelieu. The King's policy of bad faith to the Edict of Nantes was the New World's gain. From German Pfaltz and Dutch Wael came the Huguenots to the New Netherland and Wiltwyck (now Kingston), to Hurley and to New Paltz.

Under the Dutch, the patroons had taken out great grants of land. Under the English rule, grants for large tracts of land sometimes called manors, sometimes called patents, would be given by the Governor of the Colony or Province of New York. The Huguenots applied for and received a patent for the land from Mohonk to Juffrous' Hook (near or at Blue Point) northward up the Hudson to Esopus Island, at a point at the mouth of Black Creek, and from there to Tawaratoque (Bontecou Crag) and thence south to the point of beginning, a tract containing nearly forty thousand acres.

But first these Huguenot families, Hasbrouck, DuBois, LeFevre, Deyo, Freer, Bevier, Crispell and Ean had to buy the land from the Indians which they did. They also had to build a "redoute" or fort which they did and which still stands (DuBois Fort), and yearly they had to pay, at the Court House in Kingston, a feudal due of "one hundred bushels of good winter wheat" or forfeit their patent of land.

Because they had bought the land honestly from Mattaya and his braves, no warring Esopus ever set his foot on the Paltz Patent. Even Joseph Brandt, the Iroquois raider, of Warwarsing, let the Paltz Patent alone.

Of the twelve Huguenots who bought the Paltz tract from the Indians in 1677 the first to reach Ulster County had been Anthony Crispell who came to Wiltwyck in June of 1660 in the ship "Gilded Otter." His father-in-law, Matthew Blanchan came with him. Louis DuBois and his wife, Catherine Blanchan, with their two sons, Abraham and Isaac DuBois came over on August 6, 1661 in the ship "St. Jan Baptist."

The two brothers, Simon and Andre Le Fevre, arrived in 1665. Jean Hasbrouck and his wife, Anna Deyo, came over in the spring of 1673.

Abraham Hasbrouck, brother of Jean Hasbrouck, came over from Holland to England, where he served with Sir Edmund Andros and then took ship from England to Boston, continuing thence to New York and up river in 1675. There was a tradition in the Hasbrouck family that Louis Bevier and his family also traveled here with Abraham Hasbrouck.

In 1676 Hugo Freer came to Hurley. The oldest of all the Paltz first settlers, then came--Christian Deyo with his son, Pierre Deyo.

Those were the twelve Huguenots who had bought land from the Indians where they could and moved away from the perfidious French king to enjoy a peaceable habitation and the undisturbed exercise of their religious faith. The full estimate of the contribution of these Huguenot families to their country is yet to be made. Many have held public office, including Admiral Morton Deyo and Congressman Jay LeFevre.

At the outbreak of the Second Esopus War the Indians had burned the "Nieuw Dorp" or Hurley and had taken among their captives several Huguenot women and children. In search of their families, the men spotted the desirable New Paltz area and a patent was granted from the sovereign state to Louis DuBois and his eleven partners. No doubt the patentees felt that more than 39,683 acres would more than support them and their heirs for centuries to come. In the early years the Paltz settlement was cleared and worked in common.

DU BOIS PATENT

The patent granted September 29, 1677 to Louis DuBois and his eleven partners by Sir Edmund Andros reads as follows: "EDMUND ANDROS, ESQ'R.

Seigneur of Anasmaraz, Lieut. Governor General under his Royall Highness: James, Duke of Yorke & Albany Etc. of all his Territoryes in America

WHEREAS there is a certain piece of Land att Esopus, the which by my approbacion and Consent, hath been purchased of the Indian proprietors by Lewis DuBois and Partners; The said Land lyeing on the South side of the Redoute Creek or Kill, beginning from the High Hills called Moggonck, from thence streaching South Easte neare the Great River, to a certain Point or Hooke called Jeuffrous Hooke, lyeing in the long Reach anmed by the Indiyans Magatramis, then North up alongst the River to an Island in a Crooked Elbow in the Beginning of the Long Reach called by the Indiyans Raphoos, then on to the High Hills, to a place called Waratahaes and Tawaratague, and so alongst the said High Hills South West to Moggonck aforesaid, all which hath by the Magistrates of Esopus been certified unto mee, to have been publiquely bought and paid for in their presence; as by the returne from theme doth and may appeare:

"KNOW YEE that by vertue of his Ma'ties Letters Patents and the Commission and authority unto mee given by his Royall Highness, I have given, Ratified, confirmed & grant unto the said Lewis DuBois and Partners, Thatt is to say, Christian Deyo, Abraham Haesbrøerq, Andries Lefevre, Jean Broecq. Pierre Deyo, Lewies Bievriere, Anthony Crespell, Abraham DuBois, Hugo Frere. Osaack DuBois and Symeon Lefevre, their heyres and Assignes, the afore recited piece of Land and premises, Together with all the Lands, Soyles, Woods, Hills, Dales, meadows, pastures, Marshes, Lakes, water, Rivers, fishing Hawking, Hunting and fowling, and all other Profitts, Commoditys, and .Emoluments whatsoever to the Said piece of Land and premises belonging, with their & every of their appurtenances, & of every part and parcell thereof,

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD The said piece of Land and Premises with all and Singular the appurtenances unto the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heyres and Assignes, to the proper use and behoofe of him the said Dewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and Assignes for ever. And that the plantacons which shall bee settled upon the said piece of Land bee a Township, and that the Inhabitants to have liberty to make a High Way between them and the Redout Creek or Kill for their Convenience. Hee, the said Lewis DuBois and partners their heyres and Assigns, Returning due surveys & making improvem't thereon according to Law; and Yielding and paying therefore yearly and every yeare unto his Royall Highness use as an acknowledgement or Quitt Rent att the Redout in Esopus five bushells of good Winter Wheat unto such Officer or Officers as shall be empowered to receive the same.

"Given under my hand and Sealed with ye Seale of the Province in New Yorke this 29th day of September in the 29th yeare of his Ma'ties Reigne, Anno Domini 1677.

ANDROSS

Examined by mee
Matthias Nichils, Secr."

THE NAME "NEW PALTZ"

Tradition tells that the New Paltz was named by Christian Deyo for Die Pfalz which was the name of a province surrounding Speyer and Mannheim, Germany. The name did not come from the small castle on an isle in the Rhine which was established in 1326 to exact river tolls but which is more familiar to most travellers. Further tradition says that the first settlement was made in the spring of 1678. The Paltz Huguenots first settled on the flats at "Tai Cor." However, the Indians told them of the floods of the Wallkill River and consequently the first settlement of log houses and a "Redoute" or fort were begun on the upland along Wallkill Avenue in New Paltz at or near the Academy grounds. Not until the 1690's was the first stone house begun along Potato Street, today known as Huguenot Street.

NOTES RE: Trip May-June 1974 of forty descendants of New Paltz original Patentees who were Huguenots and Walloons (branch of Huguenots who speak French). Ruth Heidgerd of New Paltz directed the American Institute for Foreign Study in planning. The Institute guide, Thomas Beazeley, conducted the tour "From Whence We Came" with emphasis on our particular background in northern France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland:

Since Abraham Hasbrouck was born "near Calais" (France) about 1645 we stayed at Lille and went by bus to Hazebrouck. A teacher-lecturer, A. R. Deveyer, of that little city gave us certain facts. Mrs. M.J. Leczynski, a newspaperwoman of La Voix Du Nord, 67, Place du General du Gaulle, 59190 Hazebrouck, France took pictures of us for publication. The pinnacle of St. Eloi church was demolished in the world wars and has not been replaced. In World War II, Hazebrouck was bombed 56 times and practically all records destroyed. A doorway used by the Hazebrouck family to enter the right side of the church with coat-of-arms carved in the stone above the doorway, has been closed with brick but the door outline is visible. The Huguenot search for relief from the religious persecution of that time was evident in this region a hundred years before that of La Rochelle and the south, so our ancestors, though persecuted, emigrated in time to escape with some money and belongings including lace which was used as a means of exchange. In 1974 only a couple of Hasbrouck families reside in town although many are in the area. Most of the family is probably in America. There is a museum.

In 1660 Abraham Hasbrouck moved to Mannheim on the Rhine in Germany and we visited Der Konkordienkirche. From this church New Paltz has copies taken about 1880 of the marriage of Louis DuBois in 1655 and of baptisms of some of our ancestors. All such records were destroyed in the World Wars and the minister asked us to send copies of our photocopies back to this church. Abraham Hasbrouck left Mannheim for England where he stayed until coming to Boston, America in 1675. In 1601 Christian Deyo, father of our Patentee, lived in Mannheim. In the foyer of the church the following facts are posted:

Dornerstone laid October 13, 1685.

First service October 6, 1688 (had met in homes previously).

Destruction by Louis XIV and French troops under

Melac March 6, 1689.

Beginning reconstruction October 6, 1706.

Completion, rededication, reconsecration Aug. 25, 1717.

Destruction in World War II May 6, 1943

Second destruction by bombs in night Sept. 1943.

Erection according to plans of Max Schmall Nov. 30, 1952

Walloons had gone to Holland 1663, to Heidelberg 1794,
1809 and 1832.

At Leiden, Netherlands, the Pilgrims from England found refuge for eleven years when they sailed July 21, 1620 with a brief stop in England and then on to Plymouth, Mass. Holland tolerated Calvinistic religious beliefs of this group as it did the Huguenots. Publisher Brewster of their number was persecuted and the Pilgrim children were becoming "too Dutch" so the group left for America where they could direct their own lives. An old 1640 cloth hall houses a museum in Leiden.

At Middleburg Henrick Jochemsz Schoonmaker may have lived and been part of an old merchant family.

At St. Pol. it is said Roque Deyo, son of Pierre Deyo left there and was married in London 1605. He may have been the uncle of Patentee Christian Deyo.

Chretien DuBois lived at La Bassee and Wicres and Louis DuBois was born there.

The Crispells, Beviers and Le Fevres were from the Lille area. Later the Bevier family is listed as resident in Winden near Speyer. The LeFevre name is on a ceiling we saw in Versailles Palace and appeared occasionally in other parts of France, as on a newspaper building in Fontainebleau. Lluewardien is mentioned as the place of the DeWitt family. A road sign pointing to Lent was seen near Nymegen, Holland. Nearby is Waal River for which our Wallkill River may have been named.

From Billen the Elting family came. We located their 15th century church, Nedherv. Kirk. We talked with Lucas Elting in town who wore wooden shoes and had beautiful lace curtains in his house.

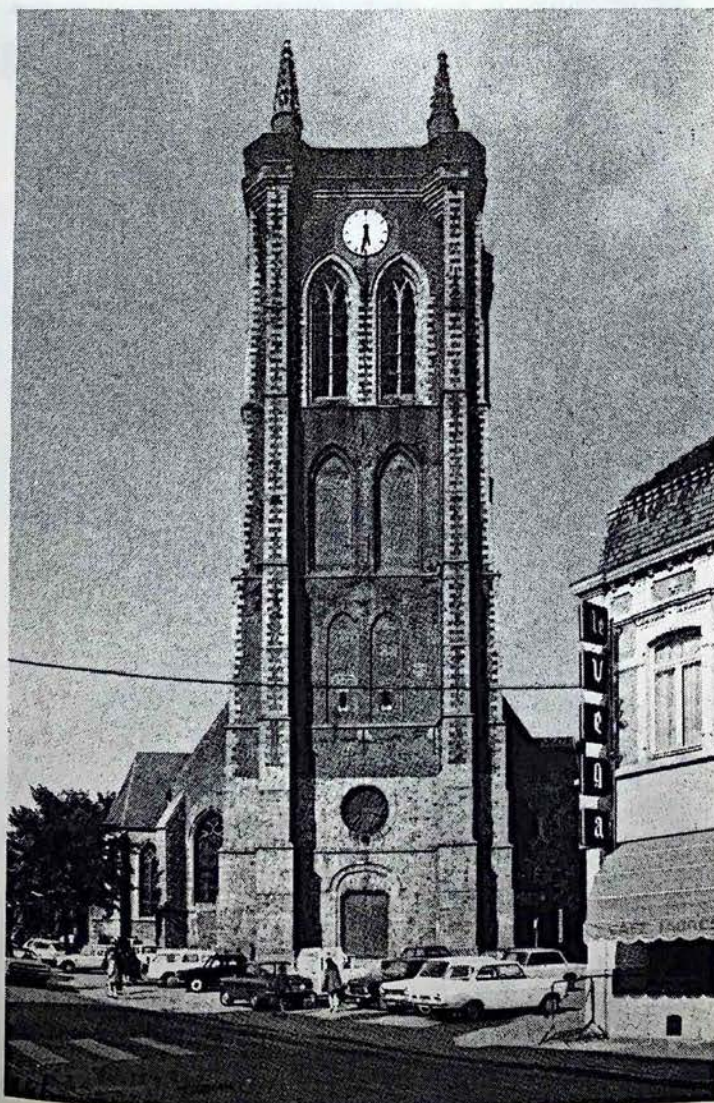
In Strasbourg many roofs were observed to slant like that of the Jean Hasbrouck house, New Paltz. There is a street named Lacemakers in "Petite France" an ancient section of Strasbourg. Huguenots were tanners in this area.

At Neuchatel, Switzerland in the Musée d'art et d'histoire is a fine lace exhibit including a lace lamp. This was a stronghold of the Reformed faith as early as 1530. The name DuBois was on a building here and also on the side of the musée in Dijon, France.

New Paltz was named, we believe, from Die Pfalz am Rhein, a province from Worms northwest to Karlsruhe and east to Hornbach, including Mannheim and Speyer on the river. The island of Pfalz with a 1326 castle was a toll collecting spot on the Rhine and we all took pictures of it.

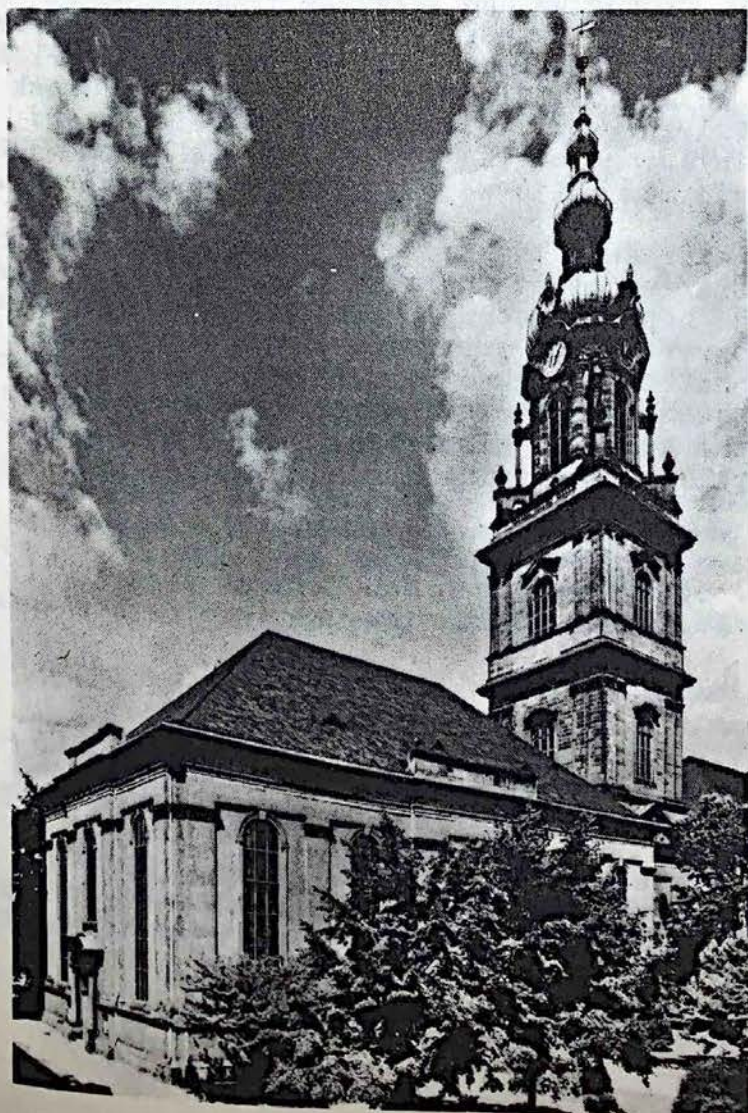
Le Chateau De Joux is a castle at head of La Cluse, a narrow channel through Larmont mountains and a few miles from Pontarlier, France. Built by Sires de Joux in the

SALLE DES FÊTES ET MUSÉE, HAZEBROUCK, FRANCE



L'Eglise
St. Eloi
Hazebrouck
France

PROVINCE OF PALTZ, GERMANY



Konkordien-
kirche

Mannheim,
Germany

10th century it was a fortress and castle. The family died out in 1410 but tradition states our Deyo family might have descended from a younger son (cadet branch) who was not in the line of succession for the realty. After the title lapsed, Phillippe le Bon bought it in 1454 and after various successive ownerships it became a jail in more recent years. It is open now with a guide, plenty of legends and 212 steps on its spiral staircase near the 400 foot deep well:

At Dijon, France, famous for its mustard, we visited L'Englise Reformed of France, Temple, de Dijon and talked with Rev. Francois Escande. In the musée there was a LeFebvre portrait, 1600.

We observed many churches rebuilt of their own stones reclaimed from the rubble after war destruction, but the interiors have often used new materials and even designs. Some windows have original stained glass together with replaced glass in a way that is obvious. Unfortunately, the destroyed records cannot be replaced.

Near Noyon, France we had seen the reconstructed birthplace of Jean Calvin, born 1509, his portable chair and lecturn and various momentos of his travels and Bible translations. While most Bibles were in Latin or Greek at that time, Calvin wrote a translation in French and his religious influence on the beliefs of the Huguenots and those of the reformed faith were evident in many places.

Our guide expressed the fact that little is written in European libraries about the trials and trails of the Huguenots and he hopes someone in America where the facts are mostly preserved might write more. We do have some books which cannot be reviewed here. We refer you, however, to the speech by Kenneth Hasbrouck of November 7, 1969 given at the Huguenot Historical Dinner at Harvard Club in New York City regarding Huguenot background.

.....

In Vol. I. of Southeastern New York at page 207 it states that on November 1, 1683 the Province of New York

was divided and Ulster County became one of the twelve original counties by Act of the Legislature. It ran (larger than now) from Murderers Creek at Cornwall, (now in Orange County) to high lands of Sawyer's Creeke, near Sauger-ties, and extended southwest to the New Jersey line, including parts of the present Greene and Sullivan and Delaware counties.

The older patentees died, "Grandpere" Christian Deyo, then Abraham Hasbrouck and later Louis DuBois. Then in 1703 the surviving patentees and the heirs of the deceased patentees drew up an agreement wherein each confirmed to each of the others of the twelve patentees and/or their heirs an equal one-twelfth of the lands of the patent.

Lots for houses and farms were then assigned in the neighborhood of the Paltz Village and some at Bontecou and along the Wallkill.

The Frere collection of papers of the late Ralph Le Fevre mentions a "Town Book" in 1714 but that is missing. When Jonathan W. Hasbrouck furnished a historical statement for the Ulster County Board of Supervisors in 1860 he found that the Paltz Town Records available began with the year 1751.

In 1728 the twelve families of the original twelve patentees incorporated themselves into a private company owning the real estate of the Paltz Patent. Their board of directors was called the Twelve Men or Dusine. Each year each of the twelve families chose one man of their family to represent their interests in the land. The twelve men divided up the land into lots and distributed the lots to the twelve families; they hired surveyors to survey and map the land and laid a tax on the twelve families to pay for this and other expenses. The Dusine settled all disputes about the ownership of the land.

The Duke's Laws provided for Town Government, so the New Paltz had a Constable, Board of Overseers and two Justices of the Peace who were appointed by the Governor.

CONTRACT OF 1728 AND LOT DIVISIONS

In 1726 an "Act of the Easier Partition of Lands, etc." had been passed by the Colonial Legislature. Following this in 1728 Abraham DuBois, the last surviving patentee, and the heirs of the other eleven patentees drew up a document known as the "Contract of 1728."

In this each of the families of the twelve patentees agreed to elect a man each from the families of the twelve patentees. Each man so chosen was to be a descendant of

the patentee whose family he represented. The land was divided into four tiers of lots extending north and south across the patent. The tier was divided into twenty four lots, a "north twelve" and a "south twelve." Each one of the twelve men chose by lot one of the lots in a south twelve for the heirs of the patentee whose family he represented. The same was done with the lots of the north twelve. These twelve men, elected annually, by the heirs of the patentees also conducted the other necessary business pertinent to the realty of the patentee. Because there were twelve of these men, they were called the "Dusine," a French word for "the little dozen." They constituted a board of trustees of the Paltz Patent.

Then in 1738 they laid out and divided the lands west of the Wallkill.

The Records of the Road Commissioners of Ulster County report three commissioners of the Town of New Paltz laying out two roads in the Town of New Paltz in 1738.

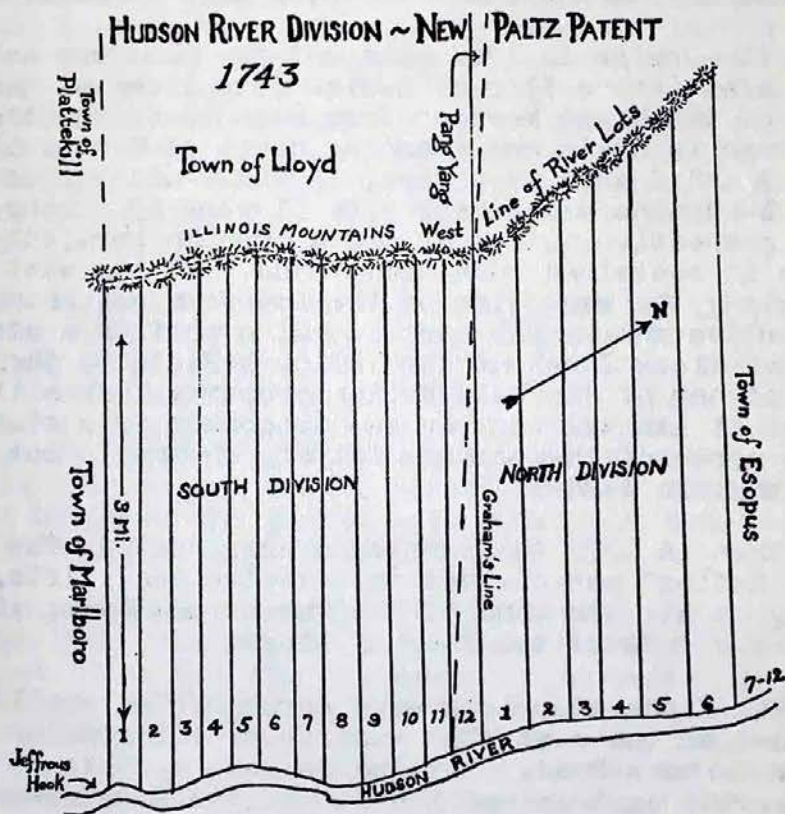
A colonial Act of December 17, 1743 added the patent of Hugo Frere, Louis DuBois, Thomas Garland, the Guilford patent and several other tracts to "the Patent and Township of New Paltz and the patents and neighborhoods thereunto annexed" and directed that annually the freeholders and inhabitants thereof should elect 1 supervisor, 2 assessors, 1 collector, 1 constable and 1 overseer of the poor. A town clerk and three commissioners of roads were assumed from an earlier Act.

In 1745, a Tier of twenty four lots was laid out along the east end of the patent from the bank of the Hudson River westward three miles and extending from a beech tree that stood south of Blue Point at the southeast corner of the Patent northward to the mouth of Black Creek.

The south twelve lots of The Great or Three Mile Lots along Hudson's River paralleled the south line and the north twelve paralleled the north line. This gave Lot No. 12 of the south twelve a wedge shape. At its greatest width it extended from the bluff near the Landing across the gulley at the landing to a point at Harry Colyer's south line. The point of the wedge disappeared somewhere near the George W. Goudy residence. These were called the "Lots along Hudson's River."

The Dusine form of Town Government continued until 1756 when a colonial law added several adjoining unorganized towns or precincts to New Paltz. Then "the freeholders of ye Paltz and the Neighborhoods hereunto annexed" elected a supervisor, two assessors, a town clerk, three constables, several overseers of highways and several poundmasters. After the Revolutionary War, Justices of

New Paltz Patent



Lots 7 to 12 were given to form township of Esopus.

Divisions in the four tiers ran east and west except in the Wallkill creek to the Shawangunk mountains tier where they ran north and south.

Divisions were not of the same width.

the Peace were elected by popular vote. Town government was the people's first training in self government.

In 1760 a Tier of lots was laid out along the east side of the Putt Corners Road from the southern boundary of the Patent to the northern boundary. These were called the "Lots east of the Lane." Between the eastern boundary of this tier of lots and the western boundary of the River lots lay a great wedge-shaped area of land from Crozier's Ditch (then called the Swarte Kill) across Pancake Hollow. Pancake Hollow was known in those days as Sugar Hollow.

The Dusine in 1762 laid out the southern half of this area into a Tier of twelve lots known as the "Lots east of the Great Meadow" from west of South Street to Illinois Mountain and reaching north of Centerville. Lots 1 and 2 were 13 chains, 10 links wide; lots 3 and 4 were 14 chains wide; lots 5 to 11 were 13 chains, 10 links wide respectively, lot 12 was a "double portion" piece because it contained much swamp land. At its west end it ran along the west line of the Amendola and Scandariata properties and on the east it extended from a stonewall east of Black Creek at the Illinois Flats to the southwest corner of the Walt Marion property. From its upper corner it slanted back in two diagonals to a stone in the swamp north of the cottage lot of John Davis but on lands of Granville Kisor.

Then in 1772 the remaining area called "The Binnewater Retion" was divided into twelve small lots, thus taking up all the land of the Patent now lying within the present bounds of the Town of Lloyd.

The Binnewater lots were north of Centerville (Lloyd) and east of the road that runs from Elting's Corners to Hawley Corners Road. But due to some mistake of the surveyors, the east end of the Binnewater Lots overlapped the western end of the North twelve Lots along the Hudson River so that a strip of land reaching from the eastern end of the estate of John O. Litts northerly to the northern boundary of the Town was a doubtful ownership. It couldn't belong both to the owners of the North River Lots and the owners of the Binnewater Lots, so when in 1795 an Act of the State Legislature recognized the Dusine's Divisions, the "overlap" was called "Little Rights" and any squatter could settle there who chose. Clifton Carpenter bought the last piece of Little Rights from Charles Relyea. On the gore or "Little Rights" land a half dozen families of the original Pang Yang people settled.

Sherwood once wrote to Historian Mabel Lent pertaining to the Pang Yang people as follows: "Finding the owner of Lot No. 3 in which the cemetery is was interesting.

I did think that Henry Elting owned it and went to see him. He was not sure of his title so got out his little trunk of deeds and began to search. Finally I found a contract of rental between Henry G. DuBois and Thomas Rogers and Hannah, his wife; the latter were two of the original Penn Yan people. They rented their little lot on the east end of lot No. 3 of the Platte Binnewater Division from Henry G. DuBois for one shilling a year. Because the east end of the Platte Binnewater Lots over ran the west end of the Great Lots north of Hudson's River, the Penn Yan people settled on the gore. Now by renting of DuBois, Rogers established that DuBois was seized of the "gore" end of Lot No. 3 of the Platt Binnewater. The Penn Yan people served a purpose and got cheap rent. The Rogers house is just north over the wall of the cemetery. Henry Elting's grandmother inherited lot no. 3 of the Platt Binnewaters and Henry now has proof of title."

Sherwood continued to comment on the Penn Yan people-- "It is just as well that a marker be not placed in the cemetery. They themselves used unmarked stones. And some may ask why the doctrine of the coming of the Resurrection is mentioned on a general public marker. Because it is historically true that they did so believe. A church of the Latter Day Saints may have a marker whether the person who reads it believes the people were saints or not..... Arguments on doctrine go with Penn Yans."

Historian Sherwood continued in his letter--"Carmer speaks in his book "Listen for a Lonesome Drum" of the woman who died twice and the prophecy of the woman in gray. Caroline Calhoon (of Pang Yang) always saw a gray figure just before someone she knew died. She saw the figure a couple of times before she heard of the person deceased and got so she wouldn't tell about the experience. Jeremiah Wilkinson (also a Pang Yanger) was probably clairvoyant and "talked" to her people that way."

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

The Dusine had to hire lawyers occasionally to settle disputes over the boundaries of the Patent. South of the Paltz Patent was the Barberie Patent in northeastern Marlborough taken out in 1709. When the Bevier family got Lot #1 of the South Division along Hudson River down below Blue Point, they found that one Deny Relyea had settled, as he supposed, on the northeast corner of the Barberie Patent, but he was so far north that he was well up on the land of the Paltz Patent. This led the Dusine to bring a number of suits from 1753 to 1794 to recover the land Deny had gained for Barberie by "squatting."

The Dusine finally got and Thomas Wentworth bought the

disputed land. After that the Patentees saw the wisdom of having someone to hold their southern line against encroachment by squatters. Consequently some land was sold to some English families from Marlborough.

Another lawsuit of the Paltz people through their Dusine was with the holders of the Hardenbergh patent to the north in order to straighten the north line. That is why lots had to be laid out "along Graham's Line" in 1772.

The west line of the patent lay along the line of the Marbletown Patent but its location was obscure so a suit was brought against The Marbletown Patent. The Dusine engaged Aaron Burr as a lawyer and he won their case in 1804.

These suits were supported by money from taxes imposed upon themselves by two agreements, the contract of 1744 and the contract of 1774. They built a house for Isaac Tomkins at Blue Point just over the line of the land claimed by Barberie. Barberie sued Tomkins in ejectment and the Dusine hired a lawyer to defend Tomkins claiming he was on the Paltz Patent.

Meanwhile ejectment suits were begun against Peter Palmiteer in the Sugar Hollow and against Titus Kitcham whose house stands at the mouth of the road leading from South Street to the Clintondale Station. In 1794 Judge Morgan Lewis returned a decision in Chancery determining that the south line of the patent was from a point at the outermost extremity of Blue Point along a line called Davidsons's Line to Mohonk Cliff.

Some Yankees from Massachusetts and Connecticut and other places had been buying land in the South Three River lots but having owned it over twenty years their occupancy was undisputed.

The original line of 1729 continued to be the south line of the Town of New Paltz if not of the patent and is part of the south boundary of the Town of Lloyd, marked, in Perkinsville by a high and white stonewall along a line of some very old trees.

In 1765 James Clinton, father of George Clinton, made a map of the Paltz Patent. He showed the eastern boundary as a series of straight lines "along the ice" connecting the projecting points of land. An Act of 1803 still in force, sets the east bounds of the Town at the channel of Hudson's River.

There are two other patents adjacent to the Paltz patent that remain to be noted. They are the patent granted to Anne Mullinder in 1718 and the patent granted to Nathaniel LeFevre and Noah Eltinge in 1748. These are now in the southwest end of the present Town of Lloyd. In Vol.

III p. 16 the Elting and Lefevre Patent is dated in 1754 and the Mullinder Patent in 1712. Both patents comprised the "panhandle" of the southwestern part of our Township and were included in the Town of New Paltz by a Colonial Law dated April 1, 1775. That legislation was one of the last few acts of the old British Colonial government relating to Ulster County. It read, in part: "And it will be much more convenient for the Inhabitants residing on those tracts to attend the Annual Election of Officers and perform other Public Duties required of them by Law in the Township and Preceint of the New Paltz, than in that to which they now belong."

In 1772 the twelve men laid out the Lots of the Platt Binnewater Division and the Lots along Graham's Line which latter line extended from the Mud Hook to the north line of the Paltz Patent. But of those only the Platt Binnewater Lots are in the Present Town of Lloyd. They extended from the above mentioned stone on Granville Kisor's farm to the north line of the Town of Lloyd at Baer Vly and the Amasa Martin property.

Some of the boundary stones yet remain. There was one in the vacant-parklike lot next to the First National Bank in Highland village, near the rear, which is one mile back from Hudson's River on the line between Lots 10 and 11 of the Three Mile Lots. It was set there by surveyors in 1745.

The bounds of the Paltz patent had been given by the Indians in 1677. In 1709 Richard Graham had surveyed the outline of the patent and made a map of it that is in the Paltz town vault. In 1729 Cadwallader Colden ran the south line from Mohonk Cliff to the point Ankerop had set in 1722 to a beech tree at a gulley in a cove south of Jeffrous Hook.

An excellent discussion of the south line of the Town of New Paltz is in Woolsey's History of Marlborough.

No record has been found giving the reason for naming our Township "Lloyd" when it was set off from New Paltz. Historian Kenneth Hasbrouck of New Paltz states that there was a Thomas Lloyd Patent near New Paltz in the Libertyville region. He was an English merchant and his patent appears on a map of 1853. It is possible that this Lloyd may have inspired the organizers of the Town of Lloyd but we do not know that as a fact.

An early Map shows a "Lloyd" Patent at the north end of the Marlborough Patent, bordering what became the Township of Lloyd.

SETTLEMENT OF LLOYD AREA---BEFORE IT WAS SET OFF OFFICIALLY AS A TOWNSHIP BY ITSELF

Several circumstances led people to the "New Settlement" in the eastern end of the Town of New Paltz. During the French and Indian War in the 1750's there was a depression and the Paltz people had more than enough land to pay taxes on, so they yielded to demands for cottage lots and small farms. Perhaps the travellers on the original road from Kingston to Newburgh, even though it was poorly maintained as a bridlepath, could appreciate the potential of our area.

Also, the disputes over the southern boundary line made the Paltz People want settlers to establish claims.

THE FIRST HOUSE

Anthony Yarnnton or Yelverton of Poughkeepsie came over with the works for a sawmill and built the house (second from the foot) on Maple Avenue in 1754, now owned by Mrs. Hegeman. Tradition has it that an inlet of the river reached there which inlet was later filled in when the West Shore Railroad was laid out. She can show a hook in the wall of her home where fishnets were strung to dry. She also says the lilac bush was brought from China or Japan in early shipping days. Up on the hill at the rear of her house is a slave cemetery (perhaps of some who rowed the first ferry which Mr. Yelverton operated).

The Account book of the Dusine for 1754 reads: "To Anthony Yeornton for Rum had at the River when the Huise was made for Isaac Tomkins, 1s 6d." That item implies that there was a place to buy rum. The house of Isaac Tomkins was at the River at Blue Point where the old road finds its way down the hill below Bolognesi's or The Hudson Valley Wine Company. This house, as hereinbefore stated, was the house built to make a "test case" of the south line of the Township.

EARLY LAND SALES

In 1753 Abraham Deyo sold Lot #2 to "Matthew Allen of the Bonticoe" and Allen sold it to Jacob Griffen of Rom-bout in Dutchess County in 1754. And Griffen sold it to Peleg Ransom of Massachusetts on June 7, 1758. Peleg Ransom's house stood at the lower Vineyard Avenue corner known in 1973 as Trapani's Corners. But the Ransom house was later known as the "Ely DuBois tenant house." The Ely DuBois house, built in 1826, is occupied by the Trapani family.

In 1760 Abraham Hasbrouck sold Lot #3 to Jacob Griffen and on July 1, 1760 Valentine Perkins of the Town of

Oblong in Dutchess County bought a large part of Lot #1 from Samuel Bevier of Marbletown. When each Patentee of New Paltz received one of the Three Mile River Lots, Lot #1 had been allocated to the Bevier family. Valentine Perkins and Temperence, his wife, sold part of their land to Zophar Perkins in 1761 and the rest to Ebenezer in 1767 retaining evidently his life right.

In 1761 Peleg Ransom sold the east end of Lot No. 2 to Eliphalet Hubble "of Cortland Manor," who was also called "Mr. Hubble of Ireland," our first local Irishman. The ruins of Mr. Hubble's house can be seen on the east side of the road in an old field north of the Walter Clarke farm, Milton (Berniece Watson 1973 owner).

James Brister had the west 137 acres of Lot #1 and sold it to James Wheeler in 1774. But Brister was taxed for it in 1765. James Wheeler also had the farm which Imperato Brothers owned and he sold it to John and Thomas Woolsey in 1764. Arthur Merritt, father of Barbara M. Batten, had the Woolsey deed which may have been the oldest piece of documentary history extant for the "new settlement."

James Tuttle had twenty acres in Lot #3 south of Eleaser Cole's land. Eleaser Cole bought part of the east end of Lot #3 from Jacob Griffen and may have lived near the site of the house occupied by the Hecht family (the old Young place).

Israel Cole had land in Lot #3 east of the Gabrity farm. Peter Coleman who was taxed in 1765 had land in Lot #3 which his heirs sold to Israel Cole in 1795. Thomas Burges was the owner of the Gabrity farm in 1765 but Nathaniel Potter had bought it in 1774. Up on the hill west of the house was a small house probably occupied in 1765 by Thomas Gray. In 1798 Gray was dead and Timothy Jayne, the blacksmith, lived there.

William Elsworth, the gunsmith lived in 1765 on the land occupied by Schrieber of Perkinsville Road.

NORTH OF PERKINSVILLE

Jadediah Dean lived in a house that used to stand near the present site of Moschetto's roadside stand. After the Deans, the Kelly family lived there. Jadediah Dean was taxed for his rental in 1765.

In 1765 Christian Deyo lived on the site of the Wilklow house at Wilklow's Corners. Deyo moved to Springtown in 1770. In 1775 Michael LeRoy bought the place and for years it was known as LeRoy's Corners.

Simeon Crandall in 1765 lived in the old house by the bridge on Thorne's Lane. This house remained one of the oldest until in the 1960's it was demolished to straighten the road. Up at the head of the lane at its intersection with Lower Grand Street stood the house of Lewis Pontinear or Palmiteer. It was later moved from its original place and the remodeled building was occupied by John Relyea. Lewis Pontinear in his last years moved to a house that has also been remodeled greatly and next to the Highland cemetery where the caretaker lived. The original fireplace in this house is still visible. In the old north part of the Highland cemetery is a stone marked "L.P." Caty Crandall, wife of Simeon Crandall, is buried there too. See book of old graves together with index in Town of Lloyd's Historian's office.

Richard Mondon or Monion lived, in 1765, in the big white house at the old Riverside Corners. Johannis Preslar lived at the Patti place (Roland Martin place) in the same year and Michael Palmiteer lived a little way down the road on the west side where the new brick house was. Michael Palmiteer's house is shown on a map of 1798, thus determining its location. The Preslars sold out to Griffin Ransom in 1802.

There are several persons mentioned on a tax roll of 1765 for whom I can find no record of land ownership although I have exhausted the files of land transfers in the Ulster County Clerk's office.

In 1765 Nathaniel Wyatt, Alexander Mackey, Murray Lester and James Hurta were taxed in the town.

These are the most of the settlers in the "New Settlement along Hudson's River."

SETTLEMENT SOUTHWEST

Now let us go over into the southwest end of the Town of Lloyd. This is shaped like a "panhandle" and is formed by two patents: the patent granted to Anne Mullinder in 1719 and the mid part of the patent granted to Messrs. Eltinge and LeFevre in 1748.

The Eltinge-LeFevre patent was in three separate pieces and the middle portion overlapped a part of the Hugo Freer, Jr. patent, which part had been bought by Beaver and Hasbrouck. There was a dispute about this "gore" that was settled out of court in 1754.

But one of the conditions of the grant of the Eltinge-LeFevre patent was that occupation should begin within a year of the grant.

Sherwood thought that the house was the house of "wood with stone lintel" where Solomon Eltinge was still living in 1798. This was on the site of the great stone house erected in 1800 and later remodeled, known as the "Jacob Eltinge house." In the nearby yard is a little cemetery with a few graves. One, that of Cornelia LeFevre, wife of Solomon Eltinge, bears the date 1795, the oldest dated head stone in the Town of Lloyd.

Governor William Burnet bought the Anne Mullinder patent and in 1756 one of his heirs, Thomas Burnet, sold the 1000 acre tract to George or "Jurry" Nies. "Jurry Nies' old place" was an old house that stood at the bend in the road west of the Walker place and near the entrance to the old Quaker picnic grounds. Professor Mitchell, who wrote a history of the village of Clintondale, remembered the building. Perhaps the History of Clintondale written by Elizabeth Hurd refers to it.

The farm on the northwest corner of the tract where the Five Mile Road crosses the Swartekill road was occupied by Nathaniel Goodspeed in 1775. In 1772 Josaphat and Zacharias Hasbrouck bought the rest and built the house west of Hurd's Pond. The Walker house, known as the "Dick" Hasbrouck house, is very old.

OTHER REVOLUTIONARY SETTLERS

Back in the "New Settlement" other people were coming to live. Before the Revolution, Simeon Deyo had built the stone part of the John J. Gaffney house across the road from the cemetery.

Hendrick Deyo had come up from his mill in Marlborough on the farm later owned by Nathan Williams (1773, Marion) and in 1775 had bought Lot #8. Sherwood thinks the old part of the Lorin Schantz or J. J. Gaffney house opposite the pond was begun about 1775. The "legend of the pewter plate" is pre-revolutionary and parts of the house are older than the obvious remodeling job that Andries DuBois did in 1810.

Abraham Conklin before 1775 lived in a house that stood on the site of Bolognesi's or the Hudson Valley Wine Company property. His deed was not filed but William Perkins who later owned it stipulated receiving the "parchment deed".

Sherwood could not locate the residence of James Dunn, the duelist, in 1774 when he signed the petition of the Perkinsville Road, but in 1806 the family was living in the Robert Upright place near Lloyd. His old house was in the northwest corner of the garden patch by the old lilac bushes and the Indian plum tree.

Neither could Sherwood locate the residence or rental of Joshua Drew but in 1775 he announced his willingness to go to war if the local Committee of Safety would furnish him with a gun.

William Keech was in Town in 1775 and at the time of his death was living on a four acre cottage lot at the Krom Elbow.

Jacob Whitney in 1775 had a frame house on the site of the Reuben Deyo's stone house--later the Grace Roberts farm house and which was demolished by the state for the bridge approach road. Near the west end of the Poughkeepsie railroad bridge are the remains of the stone house of John Null and his brickyard which he operated before 1775.

Leonard Lewis was living in the old stone house down in Lewisburg in 1775. And John Lemonyon or Lemyon was down in Pancake Hollow. In 1838 he sold his land to James Terwilliger.

William Lane lived "on the east end of the south half of north Lot #1 at Hudson's River" which may put this house in the neighborhood of the Colyer place off Bellevue Road.

Josiah Drake had a forty acre rental in the region of the Squire James Brown farm at Pratts Mills in 1775. It was west of the lands now owned by Henry Erichsen and in "the north half of Lot #1" but the various notched trees that formed its corner boundaries have disappeared.

The farm of Assessor Theodore Maroldt was sold by a Lieut. William Martin in 1780 to Jacob Dayton.

William Moshier and Moses Quimby signed the petition for the Perkinsville Road in 1774 but their residence locations are unknown.

Miss Eva Perkins told Sherwood that the original log building in which the Perkins family first lived stood in the east part of her yard at the end of the Strawberry rows. Miss Perkins had a little trunk or "casket" in which Valentine Perkins brought the money to pay for his land in "Water Lot No. 1". This little trunk was turned over to the Lent family.

Another account of early settlers comes from Vol. III p. 11 of Sherwood covering the....

SETTLEMENT OF LLOYD AREA

A map of the year 1760 in the Huguenot Memorial House in New Paltz shows a string of houses along the Perkinsville

Road from the Clark or Watson place on 9W residence westward. In 1762 Valentine Perkins was chosen "Powder for ye River."

In 1765 the settled regions of Lloyd were as follows: At Perkinsville--Alexander Mackey, Murray Lester, Valentine Perkins, Ebenezer Gilbert and Livelet (Eliphalet?) Hubble.

From John Gaffney's westward to the Vineyard Avenue Schoolhouse (near Trapani Corners) lived--Israel Cole or Kooles, Oliver Gray, Phelick or Peleg Ransom (west end of Chapel Hill Road), and Thomas Woolsey.

William Elsworth and Abraham Donaldson lived in Lot #1 along Hudson's River near the Clark or Watson place. Jedediah Dean lived along 9W where an old house was north of the Moschetto Fruit Stand.

Michael Pontinear and Johannis Presler lived between Thorne's and Patti's (R. Martin). On Lower Grand Street lived Simeon Crandle and Lewis Pontinear who headstone in the Old Methodist or north end of Highland Cemetery bears simply "L.P."

Where Hegemans live at foot of Maple Avenue is the Anthony Yelverton house. Unlocated are the houses of Abraham Brister or Brewster, James Wheeler, James Hurta and Nathaniel Wyard or Wyatt.

David Auchmoody lived in the present Town of Esopus at the Pasant Binnewater where the nudist camp flourished in the 1930s. Along 9W, Perkinsville Road, Lower Grand Street and the River (Lewisburg) the first settlers of Lloyd built their houses.

FURTHER SETTLEMENTS (Vol.III. p. 15)

Settlers came into the Town from four directions. The Paltz families moved eastward. The settlers from Marlborough moved northward. Dutch, Welsh and Scotch families moved south from Esopus and Kingston. Dutchess County folk came west.

While the Perkins, Lesters, Mackeys, Woolseys, Lewises, Davises, Smiths, Daytons and Browns were coming up from Marlborough into Perkinsville and spreading westward toward Bailey's Gap and eastward toward Lewisburg, and while the Crandles, Deans, Fowlers, Palmiteers and Yelvertons were coming over from Dutchess County, the Huguenots had been coming eastward from the Paltz to settle their Great Lots.

The Eltings, too, had married into the Huguenot families. Jan Elting and his wife had witnessed the Indian deed to the Paltz Patent and his descendants by a series of wise marriages had become owners of Lots 11, 12 and #1 North of the lots along the River. This area included the land upon which the village of Highland grew and the land extended west to the Black Creek swamp east of Symes.

South of the Paltz Patent near Clintondale were two smaller patents as described near page 30 herein. Daniel Deyo built on South Street and Christian Deyo built out by the Clintondale Station.

In 1812 Abraham Deyo built the stone house where the Alessi family lives on Howley Corners Road just west of North Elting Corners Road intersection.

One of the Eltings built where the Oakes schoolhouse stood, now the Highland water pumping plant. The British commander, Vaughan, fired upon it in 1777 when he sailed up the Hudson to burn Kingston.

In Centerville, Isaac Dubois in 1815 built the stone house near Estar's which Nathan Townsend later owned (and which has burned). This name "Centerville" refers to the Lloyd area where Riverside Road reaches the old New Paltz Turnpike. Across the road where Delia Palmateer lived (Jankiewicz). Solomon Hasbrouck built a frame house.

Isaac DuBois' twin brother, Andries, located about 1775 where John J. Gaffney lives on Vineyard Avenue and built the stone house opposite the pond. Andries' daughter, Rachel DuBois, married Arthur Doren who built the mill on the Twaalfskill about 1785.

Ezekiel Freer, at an early date, built south of the Asa Deyo Corners.

Zacharias Hasbrouck, son of Josaphat Hasbrouck, lived at Hurd's Pond and ran a mill there after the Revolution. Andries Hasbrouck also lived near Clintondale.

Ralph Le Fevre says: "In 1755 Col. Abraham Hasbrouck, together with Louis Bevier of Marbletown and Jacob Hasbrouck, obtained a grant of 2000 acres south of the New Paltz Patent and in the neighborhood of the Clintondale Depot."

Garret Hasbrouck built the old house on the Sam Mott place just north of Wilklow's Corners at an early date. Hiram Hasbrouck built north of Elting's Corners where Scandariato owned. Matthew Lefevre built the stone house west of Henry Elting's a few years after Josiah Elting built the stone house at the corners where Zannucci lives. This last house has burned.

Simon Lefevre married Elizabeth Deyo and before the War of 1812 lived on the Lefevre Deyo place on South Street. East of South Street, in a house now burned, lived Jophat Freer. Josiah Elting's grandson, Philip D. Elting lived east of the Lefevre place on the old homestead owned by Henry Elting, now Cassel, opposite Whittley Lane on the New Paltz Turnpike. The grandfather of Philip Elting, Republican County Chairman for many years and Collector of the Port of New York, built the big house on the hill in Highland which is the Masonic Temple since 1931. That same Philip Elting (grandfather) is credited with having built the first buildings in Highland village about 1832. He deeded land to the Methodist Church which erected their frame church on it in 1821.

From Kingston and Esopus came a stream of settlers: the Auchmoodys, the Humphryes, the Griffins, the Gidneys, the Donaldsons, the Jones and the Schryvers who cleared the Aiello farm.

Other Huguenot families came in: the Relyears, the Dumonts, LeRoys and Demarests who built a mill at the falls at the entrance to the State Training School property on Chodikee Lake Road near Busicks.

Indian raids during the French and Indian Wars sent in the Halsteads, Terwilligers and Yorks from the southwest.

MORE SETTLERS OF EARLY 1800s

From Vol. II, p. 1 comes a list of early settlers. In 1829 William Wilklow moved to Pancake Hollow (Ulster County Clerk Deed Book 35, page 352). Moses Quimby bought the farm where Dohrman later lived (Milano on North Rd.). Jacob Sheene bought a farm in the Hollow on the east side of lot #6 of the lots east of the Great Meadow.

In 1841 Isaac Palmateer bought the Berean place on the Hollow Rd. of John Palmateer (56:226). This is now owned by Hugh Welch. In 1838 Cornelius Vandermark moved

into the Covert farm (51:172--now Wm. S. Capowski).

Joseph Vradenberg bought the old place directly west of Cornelius Wilklow in the year 1838 (56:611). The following year Peter Schyver, a son of Stephames, bought the farm in the Hollow now occupied by Ciaccio (59:77). That farm was known for years as the Stephen Champlain farm. Stephen Champlain married Hannah Schyver, the daughter of Peter and Mary Schuyver.

Lyman Halstead's store book for 1845 (store at corner of Riverside Rd. as it meets New Paltz Rd. in Lloyd) mentioned an Irishman in the Hollow who was evidently Robert Connelly or his father, Michael, who at the time rented the farm where later George Bennett came to live.

In 1863 Alfred Lane bought the Stephen Schuyver farm (46:451). He was known as one of the early supporters of the Lloyd Methodist Church. In the years when it was difficult to get preachers on supply he would conduct Prayer Meetings in the church in order to forestall the threat of having the church converted into a hay barn. In later years this was known as the Leavitt Lane farm, a son of Alfred.

The Rizzo apartment house at Lloyd, formerly the Wagon Wheel was built in 1837 and 1838 by Lyman Halstead who bought the property from the heirs of Solomon P. Hasbrouck in 1837 (49:9). The west end of this building was the side of the organizational meeting of the Town of Lloyd in 1845.

The little house just north of Churchill's corner store in Lloyd was the house of Robert Bennet in 1838 (50:667). The Van Vliet house was occupied by Roelif Hasbrouck in 1832. Roelif was the son of Solomon and father of Dr. DeWitt Hasbrouck who practiced medicine from the house now owned by Mazzetti on New Paltz Rd., Highland.

The building west of the Wagon Wheel was bought by Thomas Halstead in 1839 (52:368) and in 1842 Lawrence H. Van Bramer bought the property east of Judson Van Vliet property (65:166). In 1841 William Sandford bought the old inn property on the old road owned in the 1930s by Lorin Osterhoudt. For years the building was known as the Eckert house.

Nathan Townsend bought the Isaac DuBois house in Lloyd in 1842 (referred to as Centerville, 58:69). John Horton moved in at the Gilbert Horton place in 1843. In 1846 John Ruger came to the present Mazetti family (65:569). In 1847 Allen Palmateer moved into J.D. Palmateer (68:348).

In 1835 John Benson, son of Wm. Benson, bought the Prizzia farm north of Lloyd (44:327). The Halstead family was taxed for the Spero or L. King farm in 1825. Abram Quick was living on Lily Lake farm by 1819.

On east end of Spero or King farm were Pang Yang people. Obediah Downer bought Armen Fisher house 1840 (54:337).

Up at the corner where Lily Lake road joins the Bontecou Road, or Hawley's Corners Road as now it is called, Andrew Palmateer, a son of Peter Palmateer and Margaret Maria Relyea, his wife, bought the stone house (35:172) and kept a jug tavern there.

The present hamlet of Lloyd was originally known as "Log Town." Michael Simpson and his wife, Sarah Decker, were residents there in the early 1830s and Gilbert and William Foster owned property near the old station (which was built much later, of course) in 1837 (49:576). It was also Simpsonville for Michael Simpson who built there.

The old Foster house is still standing south of the railroad tracks and the Foster cemetery is to the west on a little knoll. As various other members of the Simpson family built houses in a row along the toll road the hamlet became known as "Simpsonville."

There was a post office in Centerville in 1842 (DeWitt's Map) and presumably Lyman Halstead was the first postmaster.

The farm where Saso lives was known as the "Little Lynn Halstead" place in 1834 (43:106) and to the eastward on the brow of the knoll was an old house where John Youngs lived in 1816. There was an old house on top of Illinois Hill in 1832 but the occupant is unknown. The term "Illinois Road" was in use in 1819 when a stream of traffic to the western lands passed through the eastern part of the town.

Col. Jacob J. Hasbrouck built the Wadlin house on Vineyard Avenue in 1846.

CENSUS TAKER OF 1790 LISTS HOUSEHOLDERS

The census taker of 1790 found new names to list as they had bought cottage lots from the New Paltz Huguenots. As he came over the hills from Bontecourto the Pang Yang area he found those people.

PANG YANG SECTION

Caleb Frederick's house is up on Burnt Hill and there its ruins are, east of the cottage where William Lane lived. The house of William Lits, a Revolutionary veteran, stood on the site of the Kreth (Argiro) house and John Barret had the south part of the house of Herbert Lits or Litts. The wide fireplace is intact. Thomas Rogers had a rental down in the woods on the Sperxo or King farm and Henry Elting had a contract of rental for the place. Thomas' father, Gideon Rogers, lived nearby.

ON KINGSTON ROAD

Then we go over on the Kingston Road and find Solomon Deyo on the William Gruner place. By now Michael Palmiteer is an old acquaintance and on the Patti or R. Martin place lived Solomon, Jonathan, Abraham and John Preslar. The sons are grown men now. Frederick Hines lives along the north road and Abraham Elting has a saw mill along the brook (at Lorensen's or Bereans on Vineyard Ave.).

Sylvanus Graytracts or Sylvester Graham has a house on Lower Grand Street.

TO THE SOUTH

Jacobus Decker has moved in where the Lewiston Lake place was--just east of Trapani Corners. At the Woolsey house west on north side of Rt 44/55 of Trapani Corners (at Green Grove Farms) was Richard, Daniel, Jonathan and John Woolsey. Daniel Whitney was on the Archie Kells place and Jonathan Johnson at Cuomo's.

Hendrick Deyo, Jr. is on the Nathan Williams farm, Simeon Deyo in the Gaffney house opposite the cemetery, and Hendricus Dey, Sr. at the Schantz or Gaffney house opposite the pond. William Elsworth was on the Roland Davidson place. Joseph Elswroth is on the place that later Samuel Adams sold to Nathaniel Cornell--later Tillson or Paccione place. His brother, Benjamin Elsworth lived with him.

John Nail is back in the little stone house on Little Italy Road and Jephthah Albertson with his son, Benjamin, are south of the vehicle bridge approach.

Elisha Lester lived on Perkinsville Road where Judge Lester lives. The old house was built in 1779 on the site of Cole's log house. James Woodruff has the place where Elsworths sold out--Schreibers live on the farm now.

James Norton was at the old Hubble place along the Highway in Lot #2. William Hollister, the gunsmith was on the Walter Clarke place, Milton (Watson) in the old part of the house.

BLUE POINT

At Blue Point are alot of Tomkins--Thomas, Israel, Uriah and Isaac. Gideon Dean is back from the wars at the Castellano place and to the south stood the house of his father, Jadediah Dean.

PERKINSVILLE

In Perkinsville lives Ebenezer Perkins and his brother Lieutenant Zopher Perkins, the minute man. Their parents, Valentine and Temperance Perkins are both dead and laid to rest in Captain Anning Smith's cemetery. But Ebenezer's sons, Zophar the younger and Nathaniel, live there. Ebenezer's two other sons, Valentine the younger and Nathaniel are running sawmills, one in the Hollow and one along South Street. William, Henry and the twins, Lydia and Ebenezer, live with their father, Ebenezer Perkins.

Timothy Jayne, the blacksmith, is on top of the hill west of the Gabrity house which in 1790 was occupied by Captain Nathaniel Potter. Stephen and Elijah Munday live in the south on the old Brister place along the road leading from the corners to the Marlborough line.

Michael LeRoy and son, Simon, are at Wilklow Corners and Zachariah Burrell has thehouse east of the Sam Mott place.

MORE TO THE SOUTH

Captain Peleg Ransom, now retired, is at the lower Vineyard Avenue Corners (Trapani Corners). On the Parrott place is Daniel Kelsey's cottage. Jacob Dayton is on the place of Theodore Marolat. The Pardees, James, Sr., James, Jr. and Lemuel live north of Terra's. Joseph Ransom is on the Terra place and William Davis is on Lot #4--the Matheson farm. Griffin Ransom will soon buy the Preslar property up on the Kingston Road and his brother, Jacob Ransom, will go over on the south part of the Fannie Roberts farm.

TO THE WEST

Joseph Simpson and John Foster are in two log cabins up near the place where the old Lloyd Station used to be and have given the place the name of "Log Town." Capt. Jacobus Myers is coming in where the Nurphys now live. John Lester is living in Lloyd near the Roy Davis house.

Thomas Halsted is at Amos Weed's (Valk) and Jacob Wilklow is on the place of Fredericks, also known as the Herman Barrett place. Joseph Daton had the Gil Horton place a little farther east by the brook. That house has burned.

AT THE RIVER

Down at the River Anthony Yelverton, Alexander Lane, Philip Rugar and James Atherton. Valentine Baker, who once was host to General Washington in Poughkeepsie, has the big house on north side of lower River Road.

TO THE NORTH

Up on the property owned by Lottie Smith, Upper Grand Street, lived Peter and James Wells, the cutlers. Benjamin Russell was at George Erichsen's and Jeremiah and Gerard Sloane at Bill Van Nostrand's in a log house. William Brown was at Anzelone's (called Brown's Corners) and Josiah Drake where Finch lives.

Damon Palmateer was at Harry Weezenaar's and Philip and John Lemunyan at Peplow's in the Hollow. John S. Lester lived north of the school house lot, Centerville, and the late J. D. Palmetier's slaughter house was in a little building where years later a Vradenburgh family lived.

Thomas and Peter Berean have moved up into the Binnewater Lots but it would be hard to find the cabins.

Benjamin Gurnee is on the Louis Gruner place on Riverside Road. A man named Paqui Hacque--was he an Indian?--is at Indelicato's. Joseph La Barre is at Frampton's on Chodikee Lake Road and Abraham Palmiteer rents at Granville Kisor's.

Joseph and Henry Harris are at John Auchmoody's. James and John Dunn are on the Bob Upright place. John Craft has rented the Henry Elting place (Cassel) but in a few years he will be down on the Gaffney place.

Matthew LeFevre in 1785 had bought the Ernst place (Shay) and built a stone house there.

By 1795 Josiah R. Eltinge was building his stone house at Elting's Corners (later burned).

John Wilklow had a rental where later Hiram Hasbrouck lived on the Scandariata place. Jonathan Tomkins had a cabin on the Peter R. LeFevre lot where William Carroll now lives. North of the Enzaman place are the ruins of the John LeRoy place.

Down along South Street in the Zannucci tenant house lived David Gue. William and John Glann lived on the farm of Josephine Ernst and Benjamin and Titus Ketcham lived at the house on the corner where the road leads to the station.

SOUTHWEST

Solomon Eltinge lived on the place known for his grandson, Jacob Eltinge. Zacharias Hasbrouck and Josaphat Hasbrouck were at Hurd's Pond. John Neese lived at the bend of the road.

There was a William Wheeler and lastly, Lewis Pontineer in 1790 living in the house for the sexton of the Highland cemetery.

This census omitted the names of hired help and the slaves, but the New Settlement contained one hundred families. For listing of 1800 see Sherwood Vol. III., pages 42-54.

LOG CABINS AND EARLY HOUSES--1799 to 1800

Warren Sherwood acknowledged Josiah R. Eltinge as being responsible for the following accurate information. Eltinge's Corners was named for this man who lived in the largest stone house in the Old Town and was known as "Stone House Josiah." The house later burned. He was Assessor in 1799 and listed properties, buildings and houses with dimensions, materials of construction and the number and size of windows. Sherwood located and identified many of the early house sites by the use of a foot rule.

NORTH ROAD

On the Kingston Road at the Gruner place (where divided highway ends) Solomon Deyo had a log house 24' x 18' and directly south William Drake had a log house. In lot #5 North John Rose has a frame house 28' x 20' where the Affron farm is and on the old Zophar Palmer place, later owned by Father James Devine is Warren Tobias' frame house 24' x 20'. Tom Sherwood and John Wiggins had log tenant houses on the Warren Tobias and Solomon Waring places. John Rose will soon move over to the Black Pond and Wm. Drake in another five years will move over on the Shatakee Mill Road and build a log house on the site of the house of the late Amasa Martin.

As we come down the road to Riverside we see Hendrick Relyea in the old house lately known as the Krum house where Phillips live and Thomas Wood has the old Monion house at the corner and a Dutch barn. In a year or two he will sell out to Van Hoevenberg. Damon Palmiteer has the old house which Harry Weezenaar remodeled.

Over at the River on the east end of Lot #2 was the log dwelling of David Green and Marcena Cleveland's small frame house, 16' x 14'. At Camp Riverside was the house of Daniel Coe, father of the older John H., William and Alexander Coe. He had a frame house 28' x 21' with kitchen addition 14' x 12' and also a frame barn.

South of Thomas Wood was a frame house 26' x 26' of Lewis Hine. On the Patti (R. Martin) farm were a number of small log dwellings. Jonathan Presler had a 16' x 16' log house, a frame barn and a shed. His son, Solomon, had a 27' x 14' log house; Jacob Presler had a 20' x 16' log dwelling and Abraham Presler a log cabin 16' x 14'. We find a small frame house of Michael Palmiteer 18' x 15' and also on the Presler property three other residences: Isaac Crandle has a frame dwelling 18' x 16' "where the above dwelling is erected on Jonathan Presler." William Green has a log dwelling 16' x 14' on the "Post Road adjoining J. Preslar" and Robert Love a frame dwelling 20' x 14' "on the Road from New Marlborough to Kingston joining Abrm. Presler."

NIPPITYVILLE

As we come down the road to the intersection of Grand Street and the old Kingston Road, there is a little hamlet more ancient than the business section of Highland and it bore the name of Nippityville.

At George Erichsen's was the house of Benjamin Russell a veteran of Willett's Regiment. He also had a barn, shed and blacksmith shop. Nearby was a log house occupied by Peter Kenney and Arthur Doren who soon was to move over to the Schantz mill. Richard Woolsey, the mail carrier, had a log cabin on the property--the first Highland post office..

Across the road, Gerard Sloan had a frame house 28' x20' on the site of Bill Van Nostrand's. James Wells, the cutler and his son, Peter, are at Mrs. Lottie Smith's. John Elsworth had a frame dwelling 20'x14' on the site of Fowler's (s/w corner of crossroads) and Josiah Drake had a house 30'x16' at the Squire Jim Brown place. William Brown has a frame house 23'x20' at Anzelone's. It was taken apart in 1830 and built into a new house along the road at Palladino's when John Washington Deyo built his mill at Pratt's Mills. The mill stood near the little concrete swimming pool.

To return to the corners--Reuben and Wells Lake had the house now occupied by Ralph Dirk. Back of the house is a small log house 17'x15' and a blacksmithy. David Osborne had a house in the cherry orchard 24'x20'. The well is still there. At Welker's (now Argiro) is the house of Dr. Barnabus Benton, our first local physician who had been there since 1795.

Across the road from the Lake Inn by the modern well is the small house of Joshua Owens, 18'x16'. East of that near Albertson's (Koenig) is the house of "squared logs" occupied by David and Joseph Lyons and about by Byron's (Busick) is Francis Palmiteer's small frame dwelling 14'x14'.

LOWER GRAND STREET

As we go down the hill from Nippityville other homes were listed but it is hard to locate them now. There is Isaac Palmiteer's log dwelling and barn in Lot #1 and Philip Ruger's house. John Walron is taxed for a "Dutch barn." A Dutch barn had a high gable and its width was greater than its depth. Josiah Furman had a frame dwelling and a "bark house joining Dr. Benton and Val. Baker." Simeon Crandle is at Green's on Thorne's Lane (Green's demolished to straighten road). William Lane lives to the eastward. Jacob Signer has a log dwelling 18'x16' "in Lot #1 North Division on Hudson River joining Noah Elting," and Isaac Simmon's frame house 15'x14' is at "Hudson's River."

AT THE LANDING

The Landing was already a populous place and by 1800 had had several names. In 1777 it was "Esquire Yelverton's Landing and Ferry." Then it was "Baker's Landing," next "Baker and Sloane's Landing" and occasionally "Baker and March's." By 1799 "New Paltz Landing" had come into use.

Just where the Brick Road crosses the stream stood Theophilus Atherton's frame dwelling. East of that was the large two story and a half hotel of Valentine Baker. A Samuel Williams lived there too. Then there was a barn, a horse shed, one "shop or store," one grist mill, a saw mill a store house and the cock. Up by the freight house was a frame house 28'x14' where Messrs. Wm. Stanton and Wm. Marsh lived (although Wm. Marsh was dead in 1800). The old Yelverton house was there, and a log dwelling 18'x15'. A little farther down along the River, Solomon Ferris had a small house 18'x17' where later a much larger one was built. This latter was moved east of the tracks when the Railroad came through but was dismantled in 1973 by the oil company which owned the property. The inlet of the river until the railroad was built, reached inland for the above mentioned docks.

Right by the cable crossing was Noah Elting's Landing. Elting had the ferry now and also a barn, the store house, a sawmill and a farm house 44' x 27'. Nearby, James Conklin had a log blacksmith shop and a frame dwelling 16'x12' that stood at the edge of the ferry dock.

LEWISBURG

The old house and hay barn of Leonard Lewis was there and John Wiggin had a frame house 18'x16' in Lot #9.

BLUE POINT

At Blue Point were the Tomkins family in a stone house 21'x18'. Mary (DuBois) Tomkins was also taxed for a stone barn, a dock and a lime kiln. Richard Davis was taxed for a log house south of Blue Point in Lot #2.

ROAD TO NEWBURGH

The main part of Highland Village was, in 1800, an unbroken wilderness, and we must travel down to the upper end of the Mile Hill road to find Benjamin Albertson in a little frame house 18'x16' at Haviland's. David Whitney is at the Grace Roberts place in a frame house 30'x16'. The public gallows stands beside the road opposite the Drill Field, for this was the hangman's inn, before Reuben Deyo came to it in 1834. On the east end of Lot #7 at Castellano's was the house of Joel and Stephen Baker and a log dwelling and log

barn where John Null had moved.

Down by Moschetto's were two log cabins, one 15'x14'; the other 20'x16' occupied by Gideon and Isaac Dean with their aged father, Jadediah. Michael LeRoy was at the Wilklow place at the corners in a frame house 30'x20'. He was also taxed for a barn. Going south, James Norton had a frame house 21'x18' where the Hubbles used to live and William Hollister, the gunsmith, was at the Walter Clarke (Watson) place. John Lockwood had a log dwelling in Lot #2 along Hudson's River and Uriah Coffin had a house, a wharf and a shop "In Jeffrous Hook where the Beech tree stood at the bounds of New Paltz."

PERKINSVILLE ROAD

We next go along the old Perkinsville Road known as the road from Juffrous Hook to the mountain.

At the Schreiber place lived the widow Ruth Woodruff. Hannah Perkins, widow of Ebenezer Perkins, lived in a frame house 28'x24' and was also taxed for a barn. Ebenezer Perkins, Jr. had a frame house 16'x18' "joining Ruth Woodruff and Henry Perkins." Henry and his younger brother, Ebenezer Perkins were taxed for a frame dwelling 16'x14' and a barn, "joining Richard and David Lester." Zopher E. Perkins was taxed for a frame house 26'x24' and his Uncle Zophar Perkins of the Minute Men was taxed for a frame house 30'x29', a barn and a "cider house."

GABRITY ROAD

At Gabrity's lived Capt. Nathaniel Potter and his family and south along the road leading to the bounds of New Marlborough lived Elisha Mondon in a frame house 26'x24'. Upon to the north were the house and barn of Elisha Lester that was, in 1798, "19 years old." On the hill back of Gabrity's stood the little dwelling of Timothy Jayne, the blacksmith, and his blacksmith shop.

CHAPEL HILL

Over on Chapel Hill stood the house of Abel Jackson, the first local Presbyterian minister. He had been living there since 1793. His brother Joel lived with him.

At the corner (Trapani's) was the house of Capt. Peleg Ransom and his barn and cider house. Back of him at the old Parrott place was the house of David Kelsey, a log dwelling 15'x15'.

Father on was the old "fort" of the Woolsey family, a great frame house 58'x 26' with its barn and cider house. (Later this was Merritt's and then Green Grove Farm.)

Across the road from Peleg Ransom's stood the Presbyterian Meeting House at the edge of the little graveyard. The meeting house had a somewhat traveled history before it was finally completed in the summer of 1797. Tradition tells that as early as 1786 the local Presbyterians had wanted a meeting house and Jacob Dayton had offered the land for it down on his place. Thereupon the neighbors repaired to their woodlots and hewed out the timber. With the aid of a competence arising from Captain Ransom's Barracuda rum, they pegged the frame together.

When the deed reached recording, it contained the provision "for the uses of a Baptist Church!" So with more Barracuda the neighbors came piling down the Lattingtown Road with teams, ox yokes, log chains and a quantity of rope of treasured memory--to haul the frame back to the knoll behind Captain Ransom's house where it stood and seasoned until the land across the road was decided upon for its final site. In 1863 the building was bought by the Town of Plattekill for a Town Hall and was moved over the hills to the sharp curve at Ardonia where it is today. The Presbyterians had moved to Highland on Church Street in 1844.

VINEYARD AVENUE, HIGHLAND

The Vineyard Avenue Road was called (early 1800s) the Road from Lattingtown to .Russells and we travel it wouthward. At the Gaffney House (formerly Schantz) stood the stone house of Hendricus Deyo and the grist mill and "Dutch mill." Farther along, opposite the Highland cemetery was the stone house of Simeon Deyo with a barn and a sawmill. At Davidson's John Buckhout had bought of Wm. Elsworth and there were two log dwellings and a frame house 20'x15'. Henry Deyo, Jr. was on the Nathan Williams farm in his stone house with a Dutch barn and a blacksmith shop.

On the farm to the south in Lot #5 lived the Pardee or Purdy families. James Pardee had a log dwelling a barn and a blackmithy; his son, Lemuel had a log dwelling and James Purdy, Jr. had a frame dwelling and a barn. Coming hear Trapani's was the house of Joseph Ransom. Down at Cuomo's was Isaac Johnson and John or Johannis Decker who had a log dwelling on the east side of the Road. We have already mentioned Peleg Ransom's, so let us go down the Lattingtown Rd.

Jacob Dayton's big house, 38'x20' was where Ted Maroldt lived and a son, Joseph Dayton, had a log dwelling and a blacksmith shop on the property. James Tillon had a log dwelling 16'x12' "joining Jacob Dayton" John Wilsey had a frame dwelling 18'x16' "joining James Tillon" and then came the town line.

THE OLD ROAD TO THE PALTZ

Starting at Framplton's on Chodikee Lake Rd. and going west, we find Joseph LaBarre is at Frampton's and Pasqui Haeque at Indelicato's. Benjamin Gurnee's house was at Louis Gruner's although he was about to sell to Richard Carpenter. Stephen Schryver's house is at Vasta's and William Dayton is at the Fredericks place. John and Thomas Halstead are at Amos Weed's (Valk) and Smith Halstead at the corners north of Centerville. Thomas Halstead had a barn, a grist mill and a saw mill and Barzillas Ferguson had a log dwelling nearby. Fred Smith had, in 1795, built the old part of the house of Emery Osterhoudt. James Myers had a log house on the Frank Auchmoody place where the Murphys live and a saw mill at the "Jimmie D." Palmiteer mill pond. Abraham Palmiteer had a log dwelling 22'x18' at Granville Kisor's. Upon the hill Henry Harris had the John Auchmoody house and Caleb Seaman had the old toll house at Homer Freer's. Matthew LeFevre had the stone house at the Lorraine (Shay) and Josiah R. Elting had a great stone house 43'x26' where Zannucci now had a frame house since the stone house burned. John Dunn was on the Robert Upright place. John Star lived out in the swamp in a log dwelling 14'x14' north of the Lloyd cemetery, the last house this side of the Swartekill. A John Wilcilo had a log dwelling 20'x18' on the site of the house occupied by the Scandariata family.

PANCAKE HOLLOW

Going down the Pancake Hollow Road from Centerville, Thomas Jones and John S. Lester each had a lot house "in Lot #11 East of the Great Meadow." These were on the west side of the road between Palmiteer's and Ciaccio's. John Lemonyon had a frame dwelling 24'x18' on the old Terwilliger place and Peter Palmiteer Sr. had "2 log dwellings and one stone dwelling" in the Scrub Oak Flats near Ranalli's. East of him dwelt Peter Palmiteer, Jr. in a log dwelling and we have now reached the Triborough Corners.

SOUTH STREET

If we take the old Basket Stree road we can get over to Clintondale and proceed north to Elting's Corners. At the Walker place is a stone house 50'x26' owned by Jasapat Hasbrouck and at Hurd's Pond is a frame dwelling 20'x20' owned by Zacharias Hasbrouck. There, too, is the grist mill and a barn.

John and Elijah Thomas have a log dwelling "on Black Creek joining Solomon Eltinge and Zachariah Hasbrouck." Hendrick Deyo owns a log dwelling and a barn joining Solomon Eltinge. Solomon Eltinge has a "frame house with stone lintel" 22'x20' on the site of the stone house built by

Jacob Eltinge. Titus Ketcham lives north of Eltinge's and has a barn, a saw mill and a carpenter shop 40'x30'.

Going north along South Street we cross over into the Lots East of the Great Meadow. In Lot #1 is the younger Valentine Perkins in a log dwelling. He has a barn and a saw mill. His brother, Nathaniel Jayne Perkins, has a log dwelling and a blacksmithy and Samuel Hunt has a little log house 18'x18' and a barn "joining Valentine Perkins."

In Lot #2 Jacob Daton, Jr. has a dwelling 18'x16', a grist mill and a saw mill.

Then we travel north and find John Barber taxed for a frame house 22'x16' and a log house 24'x16'. Daniel Wilcilo has a log dwelling 24'x18' and a barn "joining Joseph Riche." Joseph Riche has a log dwelling 20'x20' and a barn and joins Gilbert Hunt. Gilbert Hunt's frame house measures 26'x18' and joins John Glan who is taxed for three frame dwellings 30'x16', 22'x20' and 20'x12'. He also has a log barn. These are all rentals on the road south from Lawrence Gaffney's.

UNHAUNTED HOUSE

John Craft's house was next on the Lawrence Gaffney farm. It stood in the yard nearer the road than the old stone house that was erected in 1819. The stone house has one unique feature of all the old houses. No one ever died in it. It is the most unhaunted house in Town.

John Seaman lived in a frame dwelling 18'x15' with a log geanto 15'x13' in "Lot #8 East of the Great Meadow joining Josiah R. Elting," and David Gue lived in the little yellow house which is Zannucci's tenant house. This brings us back to "Stone House Josiah's."

PANG YANG SECTION

So now we take a trip into the Bannewater Lots. At Will Carroll's, Jonathan Tomkins has a log house 15'x15' and another in Lot #4 over the ridge along the lane on Enzaman's. Thomas Rogers has a log house in Lot #5 on the Lily Lake farm and John Lane's log house was on the northeast corner of the Lily Lake farm. Robert LeRoy had a log house in Lot #6. Peter Berean's log house was in Lot #4 and Thomas Berean's in Lot #5. John Frederick's house was in Lot #9 along the Bontecour Road (Hawley's Corners Rd.). Peter Frederick's house was at the northwest corner of Lot #6 of the Three Mile Lots (north of Amasa Martin's.)

William Lits had a log house at Kreth's (Argiro) and John Barrat's frame house is now Herbert Litts' south ell. On the Henry Busick property was a log dwelling of John Nees

where the Van Wagoners later built and James Demorest had a small dwelling where the Factory House stands and a barn and a saw mill, the last at the falls.

This survey of houses is complete until the Pang Yang people came.

From this return we find that by 1800 there were in town 59 log houses, 82 frame houses and 9 stone houses, or 150 in all. From 1765 to 1800 the number of dwellings had increased six times or 600 per cent.

About 1800 the Pang Yang people did come and remains of their cabin foundations are still to be seen if one walks up Dug Hill--the first lane north of Marx pond on Chodikee Lake Road--into the woods to an area behind the Lily Lake Road properties of Saxton-Spero-King and of A. Fisher (Calhoun).

HOME LIFE OF EARLY SETTLERS

Sherwood in Vol. III p. 56 tells of Valentine Perkins moving in from New Marlborough in the 1760's and settling on Perkinsville Road. In 1762 the Paltz Town Board made him "Pownder for ye River." which meant he had to catch and hold all stray livestock. There were too many other things to do in a new settlement to have time to build many fences.

First a log house had to be built. The trees were felled, trimmed, squared with a broad ax, notched at the ends and the logs were fitted together and pinned with wooden pegs, for iron was scarce. The house was raised on stone foundations over the walled and "pointed" cellar. The house had two rooms with a fireplace in the end of each room which the "chimney viewers" taxed. The windows, two in each room and one in the garret, were small because there was a tax levied by the Town on windowpanes as late as 1798. The floor was made of great planks sawed at Yelverton's. Heavy beams "tied" the walls together and supported the rafters. The roof was made of heavy shingles split out with a froe. Some houses had roofing of thatch, straw bound to poles laid lengthwise along the rafters by professional thatchers. The doors swung on great iron hinges made by Daton, the smith, and were closed by a bar that could be raised from the outside by a latchstring of leather hanging through a hole in the door. At night the latchstring was pulled in.

An iron crane swung in the fireplace to receive "potts" and lett;es/ The teapot sat on the coals. The coffeepot stood over the coals on three legs and was taken off the fire by its long wooden handle. Meat was fried in heavy frying pans or in skillets or spiders standing high on thin legs with their yard-long handles out over the hearthstone. Pots were set to simmer on hobhooks driven into the outer side of the fireplace.

For furniture people used a variety of tables: round, square, deal, hutch, gateleg and wing, tables with stretchers, tables with footboards and puncheon tables. Armchairs for the older people, settles and side chairs were made at home. Chairs were seated with wood, cane, rush or ash splints. Those who had lathes might turn out a set of Windsor chairs. (Miss Susan Mackey had one from the Perkins' lathe.) For the children, benches were enough. Children stood at the table to eat, after the grown-ups had eaten. At the sides of the fireplace stood the high-backed settles, and along the walls were benches.

One might see a corner cupboard with the best china on the top shelves and the pewter ware below or a great "kaas" (closet) with wide oak doors and cannonball feet might fill

a whole end of a kitchen.

A wag-on-the-wall ticked out the time or a tall English grandfather clock boomed out the hours from the parlor corner. In church an hourglass told time. And the poor laborer in his one room log cabin had to be content with squinting at the sun.

Great, round wooden bowls were in use for mixing food and working butter. Small bowls also served at the table for the children. Spoons from James Wells, the cutler on Grand Street and a knife to cut the meat were all the "table tools" needed until people adopted Thomas Jefferson's "foreign" custom of having a fork (bone-handled and two-tined). Mugs held ale, cider and milk. The "egg-shell" chine cups without handles and lustreware plates were used only when guests of importance, such as the clergyman or the great aunts and uncles visited.

What sort of meals were served at the fireplace? Cornmeal made mush or "suppawn" as the Indians called it, samp, a coarser mush boiled from cracked corn, muffins, pancakes and the golden brown cornbread. Flavored with molasses, honey, or maple sugar, plus eggs, cornmeal made rich desserts and puddings. Green corn could be boiled or roasted. The dried grains made lye hominy. Corn and beans made the old Indian succatash.

Barley could be used in soup or ground into meal for bread. Nor should the homemade rye loaf so different from the pale rye bread of today be forgotten. At the Christmas holidays nuts and fruits were added to the loaves. Muffins and biscuits were taken in skillets before the fire with red coals heaped on the deed lids. Buckwheat made pancakes during the winter months. Nor did the housewife forget an occasional pan of tarts. The Scotch bowl--a straight sided pot on three long legs with a straight handle--was quickly adapted to the frying of Dutch crullers or crisp corn fritters.

Washington stated in his journal that his negro cook baked "a pie of apples" when Lafayette came to the Hasbrouck house in Newburgh. That was a comination! Northern apples, a Huguenot kitchen and a southern cook! The apple pie came up the Hudson to stay from then on. (Read page 18 of Sherwood's Poems for ANENT THE PIE.

The deep skillets also turned out meat pies, pasties and the delicious peach cobbler as well as the week's baking of bread. There was room in the fireplace oven for honeycakes, cookies, election cakes, molasses cakes, plum cakes, gingerbread, both Dutch and English and the rest of the "whole family of cakes." From the iron--not the copper--kettle came suet puddings, bag puddings and the great plum pudding for Christmas.

The supply of meat was varied. Poultry, pork, mutton, veal and beef were staples. The woods yielded an abundance of game. The bubbling pots, seething frying pans and turning spits could cook a variety of meats in a variety of ways. The autumn brought partridges and turkeys which were held in as high esteem as venison, and no Christmas was complete without a roast goose.

The garden furnished the table with vegetables.

In the chimney corner or in the alcove under the stairway stood the fourpost bed with the trundle bed underneath it during the day but drawn out at night so that the children might go early to bed. The cradle stood nearby, and the big boys went upstairs to sleep in the garret room with the hired man. The negroes were given a room in one of the outbuildings, frequently in the woodshed loft.

In the Perkins' front room were the best chairs, Valentine's great "chaw", the tripod table holding the great Bible and the "Scripture Account." His copy of a "A Companion for Traders and Travelers" may have been out on the kitchen shelf for weekdays reading. On the mantel were the best glass candlesticks with bayberry candles in them. Brass candlesticks held the second best candles of beeswax, and iron candlesticks were in use for the tallow dips. In the corner of the front room was the best bed with cherry-wood posts and maple rails winched together with a tow rope. The scrolled headboard was as fine as the Queen Anne mirror top which hung over the mantel between the candlesticks. On top of the bedcords lay a mattress stuffed with wheat straw and on that was the great linen "tick" stuffed with live goosefeathers. Homespun linen and woolen sheets were bleached snow white. There was Hannah Perkins' finest lacework on the pillow slips. A blue and white linsey-woolsey blanket, a pieced patchwork quilt, and a great white counterpane worked with an intricate knotted-work pattern of stars and pine trees covered the bed "clear down to the floor all the way around." Across the tops of the bedposts were stretched the tester-sheet, and curtains of "boughten" goods hung down to the floor and were tied back at the middle to the bedposts.

The front room couch stood along the wall opposite the fireplace. The front room floor was covered with white sand from the river shore. Perhaps when the old English humns were being sung on Christmas Eve or Great Aunt Temperance Perkins was visiting from New Marlborough, good children would be allowed in the front room.

Women's work was exemplified by goodwife Hannah Perkins who kept her kitchen so neat that unexpected callers could not surprise her and find her house "in a mess," or her kitchen "at loose ends." At her table and fireplace

she prepared, cooked and served her meals. On Monday the weekly wash went into the tubs which were set in the back-yard in the summer. In the coals of the hearth or in the brick oven at the side of the fireplace she did her baking. At her fireplace or kitchen window she carded, spun, made clothes, patched, sewed, darned and knitted. (Samuel Elsworth or Benjamin Smith of Marlborough could weave the web.)

Before the fireplace she spun her flax on the small wheel and wool on the great wheel, and wound her skeins on the wooden reel. In the deep copper pan she dyed her cloth, using walnut bark, pike berry, madder root, saffron, indigo, pignut bark, butternut, or sumac, setting them with alum or copperas.

At her fireside she rocked the cradle, taught her children their prayers and set them to learning their alphabet from the hornbook.

At the fireplace, too, were made all the preserves, jellies and jams. Strings of apples and pumpkin were dried against the chimney or along the beams. Braids of seedcorn hung to dry away from the mice.

In the garret upstairs along the steep rafters hung bags of medicines and herbs: continental tea, ginseng, bloodroot, wintergree, tansy, wormwood, spikenard, bone-set, sarsaparilla, cocksfoot, liverwort, snakeroot, gentian, brown mallow, birch, blackberry root, himpsonweed, fennel, princess pine, mountain and brook mint, thyme, savory, parsley, bay, rosemary, rue, sage and anise.

Down cellar were barrels for fish, pork, beef and cider, great crocks for butter, and smaller firkins and wooden kegs for apple butter; kegs, too, for New England rum; straight sided brown earthen jars held preserves and other sweetmeats; bins were full of apples, pears, potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbage, parsnips, carrots and onions.

In the back yard outside near the kitchen door was the well "dug in a drouth and she never ran dry," deep and narrow, its tall sweep weighted down with a rock to balance the wooden bucket. The nearby currant and gooseberry bushes served at times to hold the washing and bleaching. Linen was laid on the grass to catch the dew, after geese, ducks and chickens had been penned. The kitchen garden was not far away and in the front yard was the flower garden where each housewife with a fancy for flowers vied with her neighbors in the looks of her flowerbeds.

In the front yard among the old fashioned flowers were lilies, syringa, althea, roses, lemon lilies and day

lilies, hollyhocks, marigold, zinnias, larkspur, four-o'clocks, snapdragons, asters, alyssum, coxcomb, foxgloves, Canterbury bells, balm of Gilead, dusty miller, gentleman's garter, shepherd's purse, black eyed Susan, scarlet lightning, nasturtium, morning glory, daffodils, ragged robin, portulaca, pansy, lily-of-the-valley, Johnny-jump-ups and myrtle.

Barns and outhouses of stout logs had to be built for the crops and livestock. In the stable were the gray and roan horses; in the stanchions were the yoke of oxen, the steers, the bull, three cows, "1 heifer and 2 calves." In a stone pen were two hogs. A small flock of sheep bleated in the fold. Pigeons fluttered about the eaves of the barn. A fence of upright slats penned in the geese, ducks and hens. The corncrib was yellow with the winter's supply of corn, used not only to feed the stock but to be taken to Yelverton's mill to be ground into meal. Corn in the grain was soaked in water and hickory ashes for lye hominy.

Harness of wood and leather was made for the horses. The oxen were yoked. (Rubella Wilklow drove the last yoke of oxen.) Jumping cows and too inquisitive geese wore pokes. A watch dog barked in the yard. The sleigh stood in a nearby shed for winter use.

A heavy, flat stoneboat carried the stone from the fields whence the oxen had dragged the stumps and roots. Each farmer fenced his fields four feet high, "horse high, bull strong and pig tight," using the waste stone or split posts and fails. (Winfield Scott's father, who lived in a house half a mile north of Granville Eisor's built many a mile of stonewall in the Town of Lloyd).

A heavy wooden plow shod with iron at the blacksmith's broke the sod. An "A" shaped harrow full of pointed spikes loosened the soil. Farmers cross-plowed and cross-harrowed. The sower with his bag of seed at his chest cross-sowed. The seed was cragged in with a bushy sapling top.

Under the Chapter later in this book on Agriculture, see other agricultueal products and timber.

EARLY HOUSES IN HIGHLAND VILLAGE

On top of the hill stood the house of Philip Elting, (now Masonic Lodge). At the corner of Grand Street stood the Elting barn. The original Elting home stood on the site of the Lent office building in 1814. The original timbers of that house were incorporated into the enlarged structure. About where the First National Bank park-lot was a building erected about 1825 and which, according to one tradition, was moved across the street to form part of the present Rinaudo-post office building. The Dobbs house, corner of White street and Vineyard Avenue was erected in 1814 and dismantled in 1973.

The building next to the Bank (gone since the park was made) had been the 1821 frame Methodist Church building which had been moved when the brick church was built in 1869.

In 1832 there were no buildings shown in the present brick business block although three wooden buildings were begun on the sites of the Seaman Hardware, Ossie and Featherstone buildings in 1833. Down the street was the David Elting house, once called the Harrison house, later Brundage house.

The Ferris house, east of the 9W viaduct was Samuel Duncomb's in 1808 and occupied by Richard Woolsey in 1832. Woolsey had a store in the James DeMare building across the street and in 1831 (37:104) DeWitt Ransom had a store on the south side of the corner where a brick building now stands. DeWitt Ransom moved to the west in 1836 and Absalom Barrett had a building east of it.

The old Ferris house was standing on Maple Avenue where the great brick house is. Ferris was running the mill at the lower Maple Avenue (later Rathgeb Knitting Mill) in 1832. Moses and Alexander LeFevre had the "Buckout" building where they manufactured gloves and leather goods.

The Paris D. LeFevre building (Frisher) was where Davis and Elmore had their business in 1807. Abraham Elting was running a store.

RIVERFRONT HOMES AND BUSINESSES

Just north of the ferry property (Marina) Solomon Ferris had a landing, a store and his residence to the west. When the railroad came through in the 1880s the house had to be moved.

At the brook near the water pumping station and where the cable crosses the river was Elting's ferry slip,

a store, a hotel and a warehouse. On the south side of the brook was Henry Deyo Elting's house. Barns and a sawmill were to the west a little farther up the "Mile Hill" road.

Highland in 1828 was described in the Sunday Courier of November 24, 1878 upon the occasion of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Woolsey, a daughter of Henry Deyo. She was born in 1794 and died at the age of 84 years. The account reads: "The deceased was the relict of Daniel Woolsey who was a veteran of the War of 1812 and served in the light horse cavalry. He has been dead twenty eight years. At the time spoken of above about half a century ago, the only store in Highland was in the old building on the corner opposite Harrison's store. This was kept by Thomas Deyo who lived in the old house just opposite on the other corner. There were no other houses from this place to where Deyo's Hall now stands. On that site two houses stood but were removed when the hall was built. At this time the village contained only about five houses."

In 1880 an account from the Elting family described the village (Sylvester II p. 128) as follows: "The first house erected in the village was that of Mr. Elting which stood about where the old Methodist church now stands (refers to frame building which was moved and was at side of Bank). The second house, the one now adjoining Deyo's Hall, stood near Mr. Elting's. The store occupied by DuBois Brothers was built soon after the village began to grow and another was erected where the meat market now is."

A giographer of Philip Elting gives this description: "About the year 1832 on a part of his farm he commenced the village now called Highland, building herein five dwellings, a store, blacksmith and wagon making shop and boot and shoe sthop. The first occupant of the store was DeWitt C. Ransom. The other business was under his own supervision. Ransom moving to Michigan in the spring of 1836, took the store and carried (Elting) it on until his death. The enterprise was ridiculed by one who named the new village, "Philip's Folly." (Sylvester II p. 139).

In 1837 Thomas Smith was living on the Landphere property.

In 1836 the building south of the present Whittley building (this followed in the school building on GrandSt. opposite Thorne's Lane) was built "at the southeast corner

of the school house lot" (46:679) for the school was open at that time. In 1842 Josiah DuBois came to the lower corner. Henry J. Perkins and his brother, Richard D. Perkins, were in residence there and a tannery was in operation near the site of the present cider mill (48:491).

Henry J. Perkins kept a store at the White Street corner from 1852 until 1864 (Sylvester II 132).

Josiah DuBois had the first hardware store in Highland. In 1832 Jack Eckert built the lower "Schantz Mill" near the entrance of Bellevue Road on River Road (37:90).

LEWISBURG

Lewisburg is an old hamlet. A Leonard Lewis signed the Articles of Association in 1775. Lewis' home at Lewisburg is shown on a map of 1794 and on Henry Livingston's map of Poughkeepsie in 1799. This same map also shows a house marked "Tomkins".

In 1805 the New Paltz Township noted a plan for a proposed village of Lewisburg and to facilitate its growth the road was improved from Lewisburg to the Kingston road and northward along the river to the Paltz landing.

The village did not develop, however, until the 1830s when Isaac and William Weddle purchased land there and began an extensive cooperage industry (50:775). In 1837 J. H. Merritt also settled there.

At that time a dock was in operation and continued for many years, operated by Richard Davis.

The Buckhouts, John, Philip and Daniel came to the Paltz Landing in 1825 (26:57) and in 1830 Charles Cleveland bought the Blue Point property and presumably operated a dock there, although by that time the shipping was centering at the Paltz landing.

Lewisburg is that area of the river bank which is now under the vehicle bridge and known as part of the Oakes. It is reached over the Oakes Road from the Mile Hill Road east end or the Marina.

ACCESSION OF PERSONS

"Due to the accession of persons", a quaint old phrase describing the increase of population in the 1800s, John Howell wrote in 1816 that "the returns of the Commissioners of Roads are necessarily incomplete." Also due to the fact that many householders rented land for a period of years before purchasing or since some failed to record their purchases in the County Clerk's office, the records of the early farmsteads are necessarily incomplete.

Thanks to two tax rolls in the New Paltz Town vault--those of 1815 and 1820--an approximate date can be given for some of them. Family tradition gives others. The old Paltz Town Book gives the names of some officeholders some time before he recorded a purchase of land. Old maps help and also business papers.

In 1801 John Howell was a pathmaster at Riverside. Isaac Johnson was pathmaster in Pancake Hollow in 1802. Henry Van Hoevenberg in 1802 had the old house on the corner at Riverside and kept a wharf at the Krom Elbow from which he ran a sloop on the River. In that same year Griffin Ransom moved to the Patti or R. Martin place. Damon Palmiteer was living at the Weezenaar place in 1803. On the Charles Gersh place lived Jacobus Rose who had been a Lieutenant in the Revolution but had been cashiered for insubordination. Samuel Hunt lived down at the River in 1803.

A map of 1805 shows Josiah Merritt's house at Lewisburg. In 1805 Arthur Daren lived north of the stone house of Hendrick Deyo (L.Schantz--J. Gaffney place).

The John Coes said they came here in 1795. They may have lived at first in the old house on Camp Riverside property (Clearwater--Canino place) for John H. Coe mentions his home "on the banks of the Hudson." Daniel Coe was a pathmaster in 1805 which may give us a date for the DiStasi house on Grand Street. The Coe family lived there a long time and the U. D. Society was organized there.

In 1806 Philip Miller bought in Lot #3 of the Lots east of the Great Meadow, which put him on South Street. That same year Samuel More bought the farm on the Lattingtown Road north of the Dayton farm.

Solomon Hasbrouck lived in the original house on the Mrs. James D. Palmateer place, corner of New Paltz Road and Hollow Road. Alexander Coe had the old house on the site of the John Litts' hotel up near the railroad bridge in 1807. The building removed north of the cut is the old building, later occupied by Navinovich.

The location of the rentals of Peter Johnson, Sr., John Johnson, Samuel Smith and James Fisk, all trustees of the Elting's Corners School in 1808 is unknown. In 1808 Humphrey Pugh Jones bought the Schaffer property on Black Creek Road; Johseph Dickerson bought the Daniel Stokes place, and Samuel Duncombe was a pathmaster. In 1810, according to Noah Elting's papers, Duncombe bought a house, the one latter occupied by Wilbur Palmiteer.

In 1810 John Hunt had the mill property at the River and the old Yelverton house where the Hegemans live. Mrs. Bruno Zimm's "History of Ulster County" recites that the Lewis DuBois house (Rusk) in Marlborough built in 1764 is considered the oldest frame house now standing in Ulster County, but Warren Sherwood, with the backing of David Merritt, believes the Yelverton house of 1754 is older.

In 1810 Mr. Stanton and Mr. Marsh had a dock up at the end of the road leading north past the freight house. In that year Simon LeFevre occupied the Jacogs place on South Street.

Daniel Ostrom bought the mill property at the entrance of the State Training School property in 1811 but David Demarest continued to live on the site of the George Bussick property until 1824 so Ostrom may have had the house to the southeast of the school football field. The ruins of a foundation are in the woods there.

Philip Buckout lived on the Davidson property in 1813 as the School District book establishes. Ephraim DuBois had the John Mack property in 1813.

In 1814 Peter Johnson, Jr. bought the farm on the Peat Swamp road, later Elting Martin place.

Job Elmore and his father, James, had the Castellano farm on the Milton Road in the same year. Isaac DuBois came back and built the stone house on the Cestar property (Lloyd) in 1814. Isaac was a twin brother to the Andries DuBois who enlarged the old stone Hendrick Deyo house in 1810. Isaac had moved out to Broome County but wanted to come back. His wife, Rebeccar Deyo, also wanted to come back, so much so that whenever the wagon mired she got out and helped push to speed the return. In those days a wife put her shoulder to the wheel in the literal meaning.

John and Thomas Lemonyen lived in Pancake Hollow in 1815. John lived on the Peplow place and sold it to Josiah in 1836.

In 1815 Richard Carpenter lived on the Louis Gruner property and Henry Carpenter had the Sciortino farm. Joseph Jobes lived just south of the Haviland farm machinery

place where William Haviland once lived and in 1834 Jobes sold land to James Kent. The Wordens, John, Edward and Peter, were on the DiFazio property of Chodikee Lake Rd. Minard Van Wagoner had the property north of where Henry and Charles Busick, live. Minard Frederick Van de Bogert had the house later of Clifton Palmiteer. Jared Thompson, Sr. was down in Pancake Hollow on the Dohrman Farm.

Zadock Chadwick lived and had a tannery on the Charles Palmiteer property in Lloyd. John Davis and John More had a dock at the river later remembered as Davis Elmore's dock.

For the year 1815 the tax roll also lists, Jacob, Jr. and Aristides Dayton at the south end of Pancake Hollow and Caleb Dayton at the entrance to the late George Bennett's road. Jacob Bush was on the road from Eltinge's Corners to Abram Deyo's on the farm later known as the Elliot place. Daniel and John Wilklow were taxed in South Street on the Ernst place and also Jacob Wilklow, Sr. and Jacob Wilklow, Jr.

In 1816 Daniel Barrett lived near Riordan's (State Training School) hog lot on the road to John Rose's place, on the east side of Black Creek. John Youngs lived east of the Saso place in 1816.

The oldest house in the Granhow neighborhood was the one built of stone by Pang Yangers for Abram J. Deyo in 1812 where the Alessi family now lives.

In 1819 Abram Quick was living in a log cabin on the Lily Lake farm.

Somewhere in the 1820's the Palmiteers moved into Pancake Hollow. The old Peter Palmiteer place on the Ranalli farm has been mentioned, and Abram, Lewis, Jacob, Isaac, John and Ely Palmiteer are mentioned as grantors of deeds. The Will of Peter Palmiteer was probated in 1853.

Stephen Powell had the Bogert place in 1820. Later his son Mark Powell lived there before removing to Centerville and then to Dutchess County. The Pratt family was on the Aconco place in 1820 and Charles Wooley was at the Krom Elbow.

In 1821 Ely DuBois bought the Trapani property and Richard DuBois the farm north of John Mack's. John Buck-out bought the farm behind the Grape Juice property known later as the Thomas Burges place, in 1825. John Saxton had the place where Mr. Ottaviano lives, in 1821. In 1824 James and Selah Hait bought the Thomas Corcoran

property and in 1825 Thomas Smith bought land at the Hillaire (Nardone on Grand St.). DeWitt Hasbrouck lived at the Mazetti place on New Paltz Road in 1825. In 1828 Matthew Allen bought the farm in the Riverside neighborhood occupied by the late John White, and in the same year William Benson bought the farm along the old road from Paltz to the River where the Hotel Grandee stands. This year David Elting built the house long known as the old Brundage house. I find a William Wilklow buying property in Pancake Hollow in 1829.

James Merritt bought the Frampton place. Up at Blind Tom's Corners, Thomas Palmiteer, a son of Peter Palmiteer of Riverside and Margaret Mariah Relyea bought the cottage lot there and kept a jug tavern.

At Lewisburg William Weddle bought the property on the north side of the corner. Isaac and John Weddle later built there and maintained a wharf and an extensive cooperage industry.

1853 HOMEOWNERS as shown on MAP by Tilson, Gould & Brink

In 1853 three men published a great wall map of Ulster County. They were Oliver J. Tilson, Jay Gould, then a young man of seventeen years and J. H. Brink. Little did anyone know at that time that the career of Jay Gould would stimulate the growth of railroads and bring on a national depression called a "panic" in those days. Oliver Tilson came to Highland later and built a fine mansion on Vineyard Avenue (Dr. Paccion's). He gave to the Town the land to have the road moved from in front of his house to the edge of the stream. Then he diverted the stream sufficiently to build two ornamental ponds in his front lawn.

Tilson, Gould and Brink put many of the houses of Lloyd on their map and from this can be learned who lived in the Town at the time of its separation from New Paltz.

Beginning at the south limits of Town on the Milton road J. Jenkins was living in the Clark (Watson) place across from the entrance of the Perkinsville Road. J. Young was living at Beck's. Henry H. Perkins was at the site of the Blue Point Service sand and I. Merritt was where Mr. Puleo Sr. later lived. Richard DuBois was living at Bolognesi's (Hudson Valley Winery) and Henry Perkins owned the farm to the south.

At Wilklow's Corners the school stood in the triangular lot (a house today) and J. H. Deyo had the big house,

on the west side of the road at the beginning of the Chapel Hill road. Jacob Ransom lived on the Mack property.

There were ten houses at Lewisburg. Some of the identified owners were: P. Buckhout lived at the Halstead house, on the north side of the road lived William Weddle, and J. Weddle and going north toward the landing E. D. Perkins and J. M. Merritt lived. There was a wharf there and several buildings devoted to the cooperage industry.

Near the cable crossing stood the Elting's ferry slip. About where the West Shore Station is located was Elting's Hotel with a barn nearby and Abram Elting's store. (This reference is to the freight station, not the passenger.) North of the present ferry slip was the old Ferris dock, the then the docks of P. D. and A. S. Lefevre and the dock of Luther Elting and Co. The Paris D. Lefevre house was there. (Frishers)

The mill and the "Buckhout" house and the old Yelverton house were on the map. The Garret Hasbrouck house was just north of the school on the west side of the road later owned by Samuel Elmore Mott. The Constantino farm (Castellano?) was owned by Job G. Elmore and Reuben Deyo was on the Robert's place. N. I. Cornell lived in a house on the west side of the road north of Grace Roberts' tenant house and I. Kent was at Diulio's. O.H.P. Deyo lived at Haviland's and Mrs. Bartlett lived in a house on Little Italy road which has since burned.

On the Perkinsville Road, H. Merritt lived at Tunis Le Roy's. The Perkins' residence was where Harry Perkins later lived. John P. Du Bois lived on the Pape place and James Hart on the Corchran farm. L. Smith lived south of the Lachus place and Miss Lester was at the old Nathaniel Potter place. R. DuBois lived at DeWitt DuBois' (Lester).

At the Vineyard Avenue corner of the Modena road was a school and a blacksmith shop. Eli DuBois was at the house on the corner and the old Peleg Ransom house was used as a tenant house.

D. M. Hart was living in the old Woolsey house and a Miss Mose had the Altizio property. Jacob Dayton, Jr. was on the old Dayton farm on the Lattintown road later occupied by Mr. Maroldt.

Going north along Vineyard Avenue, W. S. Woolsey had the house now occupied by Castano, Alden Pratt was in the Ciaccio brothers' house, W. S. Davis was at Matthewsons and Smith Ransom in the old yellow house by Ferras. J. H. Deyo had the Paterno place (Monti) and owned the Nathan Williams residence. The house on the east side of the road across from N. Williams was then the "Phoebe Deyo" house.

Miss Staples lived at Davidson's. Stephen Lake in the stone house opposite the cemetery and Monroe Deyo in the cemetery sexton's residence. J. H. Latson was at the J.J.Gaffney house opposite the pond and J. Wiltsie was at the Martin Schantz house next door.

The gristmill was in operation, ofcourse. Nathaniel Cornell was on the Paccione (Tillson) property and J.Ketch was where Griffin later lived (opposite Tillson Ave. entrance).

The residence of Colonel Jacob J. Hasbrouck (now Wadlin) was on the west side and there were two houses on lower Vineyard Avenue, one on the corner of Milton Avenue and the other next to it (Roumelis-Seaman).

There were two buildings from the old Town Hall to Sol Carpenter's. There was a store at the site on the corner of Milton Avenue (now Di Stasi), a building north of that, J. C. DuBois, the Wilcox and Rose buildings and the "old Wilcox" building down the hill. The buildings on the hill were, ofcourse, frame structures prior to the fire of 1891. The old wooden Methodist Church stood where the brick church is now.

The Terpening house, D. Selleck at the old wooden Elting house (opposite Berean Press), the Brundage and Ferris houses were there and Absalom Barret was at the brick building on the south of the street by the viaduct. There was a building between that the house where Henry Perkins had a business and in which in later years Theron DuBois had an antique shop. Back of that was White's residence and mill and an old tannery was on the west side of the stream.

The DeMare building was owned by Absalom Barrett and L. Eckert had the lower Chantz mill.

On the hill was the Elting house and opposite Jesse Rose (Stellar) on the south side of the road was J. Tuttle's house. Rev. Libenan lived where David Merritt used to live.

On lower Grand Street was the Smith residence in front of the present apartment house of Nardone which was Hillair at one time. J. Jansen just south of the Whittley building, (former school and demolished about 1970).

L. H. Coe had a house along the river south of the later Cummings property and J. H. Coe was at the DiStasi place on Grand Street.

J. B. Young was at Mrs. Busick's on Grand Street, Chadwill at Argiro's (Grand St.) and A. Elting had a shop and a house in the cherry orchard on that property, which later burned.

J. W. Deyo owned the Dirk house and A. J. Pratt owned Erickson's. Wilson Palmateer was on the Lottie Smith place. AN old house stood on the Bert Fowler property (s/w corner of Grand St. as it crosses North Rd.)

The mill house stood at Pratt's Mills now occupied by Angelo and the miller's helper had the old LeBarron property. James Brown had a house at Keraghan's which later burned to the foundations. The extension of West Grand St. to the New Paltz Turnpike was then in use although the old road over the hill was also travelled.

Up the Kingston road, William Coe lived at Dorhman's (Milano). J. Hasbrouck owned the Thorne property and L. Hasbrouck the Cummings place. H. Deyo owned the Patti or R. Martin farm. The school house was open at Riverside. W. Davis had the old white house on the northwest corner and J. Presler lived at Weezenaar's. W. Woolsey had the Krum Elbow property. John B. Howell was at the place known later as St. George. D. L. Woolsey at the Palmer house, J. LeRoy at Elliott's. Lisenard Stewart at Leveque's and the "Widow Waring" at Gruners.

Going west along the road to Black Creek, Philip Le Roy had the place on the hill where once David De Garmo lived, later known as the John White farm. There was a blacksmith shop at the Dickenson place, later Phillips. Simon Relyea was in the old house at the bend of the road and Richard Carpenter was on Louis Gruner's farm. Hiram Young was where Roscoe Wood lives. Nathaniel Palmateer was in the old house by the creek.

Joshua Traver was in the house occupied by Sleight. The widow of Andrew Vernooy was at the opposite corner in the little green house, Clark Palmateer lives in the Settle house and J. Merritt had the Ose place. George Climp lived at Nielson's. The Yelvertons at Indelicato's. Ephraim Bennett at Frampton's and Edmund Worden at Crimi's. Dr. DeWitt Hasbrouck's house was at Marcello's or Mazzetti's. Joshua Brooks was in the large old house up near the over the railroad crossing (where a murder later took place). Miss Emma Brooks was murdered there by a tramp in the early 1900s.

At the Black Creek road again, Ithamar Haley lived in the William Palmateer house, Thomas Halstead had the Saso place and Alfred, the father of Leavitt Lane, was on the Basto farm. A school stood hear the site of the present stone cottage at the corner to the westward.

Beginning at the east end of Centerville (Lloyd), Lawrence Van Buren was at the Charles Palmateer property since burned down. Lyman Halstead had his house at Judd

van Vliet's and a cidermill on the southside of the road, The large gray building was owned by Lyman's brother, Thomas, and E. Deyo was running the large hotel (Rizzo apartment building). There was a little house between Thomas Halstead and Churchill store property (then run by Richard Norton). In the little house across the road from the store Hugh Jones had a shop where he made coffins, churns and other joined articles.

Nathan Townsend, Sr. was in the house directly west of the store. Allan Palmateer had the James D. Palmateer house. A. Schoonmaker lived in a house on the site of Charles Terwilliger and Marcius Lane had a store in the little house west of Palmateer where Walter Roe later lived.

The Methodist Church stood just a little north of the railroad bridge and just west of that was the California Hotel run by John Dimsey. Silas Saxton was at Weed's (Marrone-Valk). John Saxton was at the Madison R. Hasbrouck house, now in ruins. William Frederick's father was in the old Frederick's house, J. Ruger in a little house west of Mazzetti and J. Terwilliger at the house west of Mazzetti on the turn of the old road.

William Sandford lived in the Osterhoudt house and J. Saxton had bought the old William Benson farm at Villa Ottaviano. Josiah DuBois lived at the Kisor place.

Near the Lloyd station stood the old Foster house and three other houses tood in a row from there to the site of the factory. These were occupied by the members of the Simpson family, giving the place the name if Simpsonville. There was a little cemetery there, later removed to the Lloyd cemetery.

The tollgate house was at Kite's with the old Harris place directly across the road. D. Smith was at Amos Hyatt's and there was a blacksmith and a wagonmaker there.

Andries and Josiah Elting had the Henry Elting place, (later La Falce, Cassel). Cornelius Lefevre lived at George Ernst's (Shax), in the old stone house. Abram DuBois Elting lived at Zannucci's and the old stone school house was east of the little burying ground.

Down on Basket Street John W. Carpenter was at Chaissan's and Gilbert Palmateer lived in the stone house on the north side of the road from Ranalli. Betsey Ball lived in the house next to Mrs. Sutton across from the Triboro Schoolhouse. J. Dayton owned the old house directly to the north. Jared Thompson lived on the Pancake Hollow Road in Lot #2 and D. Smith on Lot #3.

Isaac Palmateer had the old house in the lane leading

west from the road at the head of the Hollow. W. Wilcox lived in Lot #4 and Moses Quimby on the farm fourth of Berrian. Abraham Palmateer, Jr. was at Berrian's (Welch). John Dimsey owned the Brenni farm. Daniel Deyo owned the D'Arecca farm and Jacob Steen was at Wilklow's. Alfred Lane had bought the old house on the west corner of the lane leading to Bennet. The Vradenburg family lived in the house next north opposite Cornelius Wilklow. D. Ronk was in the tenant house on the Roberts farm and Jacob Schryver was at Ciaccio's.

At Clintondale R. E. Hasbrouck lived just west of the culvert bridge on the west road. H. Palmer, A. Vradenburg and J. Lefevre lived on the five mile road. David Lockwood lived south of the present station. Jacob Elting had the old stone house and Emma Deyo was on the farm to the north. R. S. Elting was on the Snedecker farm and Zach Freer's family owned in the lane to the east. J. Lefevre Deyo was on the Jacob's farm and Johnathan Deyo owned to the west of it. W. Wilklow was at Weaver's and H. Elting west of Weaver.

J. Craft at Lawrence Gaffney's. North of the Gaffney farm was the land of Abram DuBois Elting.

North of Elting's Corners was the Rufus Deyo farm and then the farm of Hiram Hasbrouck. Philip Lefever and family lived at Will Carrol's and R. DuBois farm. W. J. Rejyea lived on the Benjamin place (Tobias) and Ezekiel Freer's family on the Day farm. North was the farm of William Henry Sush and at the corners the farm of Abram Auchmoody. In the stone house on the opposite corner lived Abram J. Deyo. His son, R. J. Deyo, lived on the farm to the north on the road to Poppletown. Then E. DuBois, G. Gardner and William Jones, father of Griffen Jones.

Going north along the Lily Lake road from the corners the farm of John Benson was at Prizzia's, then opposite Lily Lake on the Spero (King) farm the Silas Saxton farm. On the Lily Lake farm was the log house of Abram Quick.

From the flats northwest of Mrs. Bertha Litts' farm in the woods were the houses of the Penn Yan settlement.

One house was south of Dug Hill, one north of the flats in the woods, the Calhoun house. Directly north of the hill was the Peter Berrian house, then north of that the Thomas Berrian house, then the Isaac Tomkins house and the Johnathan Tomkins house and the "Jim" Tomkins house west of George Booth's.

At the foot of Dug Hill on the west side was the Jane Calhoun house near which is the Caleb Calhoun cemetery. Across the swale from the stone tenant house of the old Saxton place is the Penn Yan cemetery and David Rogers

house. Rogers also lived in the stone house. North of that where the new cutoff has been made were two houses occupied by the Sandfords. Lane just north of Marx' Pond goes up Dug Hill where Pang Yang houses & cemetery was.

On the Lily Lake farm in the north lot was a Rogers house. At the north end of the pond where another cutoff has somewhat straightened the road was the original Sandford house.

In the field south of Luther Calhoun's barn is the Jacob Lane house. South of his house are the ruins of the houses of Hiram and Reuben Palmateer. Reuben Palmateer built the two storied stone house occupied by Obadian Dower.

Up at Blood Toris corners were three houses, one of stone once occupied by "Blind Tom" Palmateer. A cooper shop once stood on the opposite side of the road. The widow Hutton once lived where the Whipperwill stood (opposite end of Lily Lake Road on Hawley Corners Road). Up the hill were two houses occupied by the Lane family, and on the highest part of the hill was the Perry Relyea house. Far to the south along the mountain was the Caleb Tompkins house.

Up Marx's lane was the William Henry Booth house. The Booth family owned the George Booth house.

The Keeslers lived directly north in Fred Busick field and down the lane where Johnsons own was the Samuel Booth house.

North of the schoolhouse was the Hutton farm at Sorbello's, the Albert Bennet farm at Romeo's, the Johnson farm at Elting Martin's, the Drake house at Amos Martin's and north of that on the left the Simpson house and along the mill road on the west side of the Vly, the Willett Smith house. Far to the west of that up in the woods was the cabin of Bess Rogers, an herb doctor, locally reputed to be a witch.

Southward from the schoolhouse on the Bontecour Road was the Jothan Bennett farm and at Marx's the Frederick's place. Morgan Eddy lived at Fred Busick, Sr.'s.

Where Herbert Litts lives was the Robert Rose, son of John Rose, place. On the Busick properties were two houses of the family of Eli Van Wagner. Mark Powell lived for a time on the Bogert place where Mrs. Booth lives. J. B. Wytant was in a little red house where George Busick now lives. Going up the road west of Black Pond toward the north one would pass first the stone house of William Brooks, then the Humphrey Jones farm at Schaffer's. John Bartlett lived on the farm to the south of the Stuts prop-

erty but eh house burned long ago. Charles Nichols lived on the Stuts place and James Sherwood and Joseph, his son, lived on the Percival property.

On the State Training School property was the house of John Rose, taken down years later when Sterns built a hotel at the Lake and said that "Chodikey Lane was named for Chief Chodikey of the Chodikey Tribe." The hott that came from the woods at that one was the Indians still laughing. If anything, the word "Shadakee" or Chodikey comes from two Algonkian words, "shatsy" and "akey" making "fire" and "a place" presumably because from the large cliff north of the school signal fires could be sent out that could be seen at Moggonk or Mohonk. That clivee and Mohonk line up with the Warwarsing fort. The signal rock is a large light colored rock or cliff which can be seen from Camp Stuts road and other roads of the neighborhood. It is about $\frac{2}{3}$ up the west side of the mountain which is east of Chodikey Lake.

It is also true that no account for rentals can be taken from the Tillson, Gould and Brink map. Some of the known houses are omitted and not all are identified by name due to the difficulties of typesetting involved.

GROWTH OF TOWN AFTER 1857

The thirty or more square miles which comprise the area of the Township of Lloyd had been a quiet and gradual growth over the first half of the nineteenth century. All but two of its log houses had been replaced by newer residences which, by 1860, were already considered old.

There were eight hamlets--Perkinsville, Lewisburg, Highland, Black Creek, Riverside, the Penn Yan or Pang Yang Settlement, Centerville (Lloyd) and Brownsville (Pratt's Mills). Highland was still "New Paltz Landing" and without success in 1857 as "Lloyd's Landing." There were three churches and two cemeteries. Then the Town was engrossed in the Civil War for several years.

See the section herein on "Early Town Officers". Town records became available and further growth can be traced there.

Ulster County, originally, was larger than our present County. Bearing that in mind, the population of the County in 1664 was 200. In 1700 was 2,005. By 1723 it was 2,923. In 1756 it was 6,605. In 1790 it was 29,397 but had it been the size of our present county would have been about 16,297. The population of the Town of Lloyd in 1973 is about 7,500.

EARLY ROADS

Very early man used the streams for transportation or at least guidance in their travels. Indians in deerskin moccasins made the first local paths through the woods. Many of these became wagon roads, but tradition labels a few paths in the Pang Yang neighborhood as Indian. Chief Tatankawitko marked one path in Louis Gruner's woods as being Indian.

The movement of travellers to the west encouraged the sales of land. The eastern end of the Paltz Township filled up with people who were little acquainted with the older traditions. The great stream of wagons that passed up the Kingston Road and across Elting's ferry brought many newcomers into town. An eyewitness has left an account of the traffic up "9W":

"From Newburgh and other eastern points to the Lake country in New York and elsewhere, there was such a throng of travellers that even among that comparatively sparse population several public houses were required.... The travellers would fill the house from garret to bar-room, and use the cellars stored with liquors and eatables in their season, while the long sheds were crowded with horses and vehicles. Customers were moving at all hours, coming in until midnight while others, long before daylight were starting away. On a rainy day.....crowds of men would gather to pitch quoit and play various games of skill and chance." (History of the State of N. Y. Vol. V., p. 278, A. Flick, editor)..

The through stagecoach was in operation after 1803 and passed out of use only with the coming of passenger traffic by steam on the Hudson. The stage from Paltz to the river continued in use until the 1890s, a five seated rig taking the place of the great coach of an earlier day.

The earliest reference to a local road is found in the Colonial Laws of New York for the year 1728. This law named Road Commissioners for Ulster County and issued an order for the construction of the road from Port Ewen to the south line of Ulster County.

The course of the road, its width and the means of finding the labor were stated. The road was to lead (from the South Side of the Round Out or Common Landing unto the Southerly Bounds of Ulster and (the Commissioners) Shall make the Same Road as Straight and as near the Said River as the Land between Said Round Out and the Southerly Bounds of said County will best permit." The road was to be "at least four rods wide" and the trees were to be marked with a notch or blaze wherever necessary. In the construction of the road the Commissioners were empowered to "summon

and call any of the Inhabitants" under penalty of a fine of six shillings.

THE COMMISSIONERS

In 1729 the Colonial Assembly by their Act appointed Road Commissioners for the Towns. The County Commissioners kept a record of road orders and there is also a mention of divers "precinct books." On and after 1786 the orders for town roads were filed in the Town Book. A colonial act of 1743 directs the annual election of Road Commissioners. In early times three such men were elected.

The Commissioner and the men employed opened a road by "Cutting and tubbing up the brush and lopping off the Limbs of the Trees that hang over the said Road the breadth of two Rods and pulling up the stones that can be moved and to carry them out of the Road at least the Breadth of one Rod."

The old roads wound and turned for they were laid out to avoid swamps and "flashy places" and headed for the hills so that the wains would not mire down in spring thaws.

Sherwood found no references to the road beds. Perhaps that is because the less said for the roadbed the better. However, when he was once digging a well alongside a road across swampland he found sunken six feet deep with the accumulated fill of 170 years, the corduroy logs of the original road from Paltz to the River. When a new bridge was installed near the water pumping station just east of Lloyd corduroy logs were also found.

Where a road led against the face of a hill washouts would occur and to prevent these considerable walling was occasionally necessary.

ROAD DUTY

The Town Commissioners could call out the townsmen for annual work on the town roads. The inhabitants could come out "tnemselves or by able Slaves or Servants clean level and amend the Highways not exceeding six days in the year under the penalty of three Shillings for each day every person or persons shall neglect or refuse such Service."

The fees were to be levied by the Constable (who got his fees out of it first) by warrant of the Overseers of the Highway. The road work was to be done between April first and the following August first.

But more than manual labor was necessary so an Act further directed "if the overseers of the highways and

roads shall think fit and have occasion of any Team, Cart or Waggon and a Man to manage the Same, the said Team, Cart or Waggon shall be esteemed in lieu and instead of two days work of one Man and the fine to be proportionable, that is double to the one to be imposed for neglect of one person and every working Man shall be obliged to bring Such tools as Spades, Axes, Crows (crowbars), Pickaxes and other utensils as shall be directed by the Overseers of the Highways."

OLD BRIDGES AND SWINGING GATES

Bridge construction was under direction of the Highway Commissioner and there is mention of an occasional "Swinging Gate," a term which perplexed the Historical Records Survey.

There was a reason for the gates. For since early times (1709) it had been a Town Rule that "every man shall fence his field," to keep his livestock from straying. Of course an unwritten rule allowed everyone to pasture his stock upon unenclosed or undivided land. Hence the problem was to keep the livestock off the public highways.

The stones picked up out of the roads went into the construction of walls that lined the bounds of the public highway. Occasionally the road would cross a marshy place too soft to support stone walls or a stake and rider fence. At that point a "swinging gate" would be set up across the road to hold back wandering strays from bogging down in the muck as they grazed along the road.

The road order for the road from Paltz to the River in 1766 directed the erection of such "swinging gates" at the "Dig" (the brook by Mrs. Mesmer's), The Pine Point, at the Swartekill and at the Vurr Gat where the road crossed Black Creek.

Along the Kingston Road Michael Devoe was, in 1766, given the right to erect swinging gates where the road entered and left his property. Michael Devoe lived just north of the property of the Mother Cabrini School. The ruins of his house are still to be seen there, but his sawmill has passed away.

Older people in Town, who can remember when horses were used to draw wagons will also remember that at the bridges and culverts a little fording place would lead across the stream so that the teamsters could water their horses or oxen.

The wagons were subject to regulation. "All waggons, carts or other carriages which shall be used in the County of Ulster shall be so made that the space between the Rut

or Tract which they Shall make shall be from the outside of the Wheel, four foot, ten inches, English measure and no more or no less." A late echo of that rule lingered on in the old sign that used to stand at the corner of the Kingston Road and Grand Street. The sign read: "Avoid Ruts. Use wide Tires. Do not drive in the same track."

REMNANTS OF ROAD WORK

Along the roads of early date, the traveller of today can see where the early roadworkers left evidences of their labors. Some of the original side walls remain, many of them showing by the style of their stonelay the work of various hands.

Sometimes a knoll would be dug down to fill in a swampy spot. The faced cut of Frank Marx's front yard is one example. At other times the road led around ledges. The bends in the road to Riverside at the Gruner properties were made for this reason. Occasionally there will be a "dog's hind leg" for no discoverable reason although there might be one.

For instance, in opening a new road the trees of a bole of four inches or less were public property. The owner could claim trees of over four inches and take them away or be imbursed by a Road Commissioner's jury, I. E., twelve men called by the Road Commissioners who reported to a Justice of the Peace. Or the Town would leave the tree because of its cost in condemnation and bend the road around it. Time would pass and the tree would eventually be harvested or blown down, like the great chestnut tree along the road a furlong north of Eltinge's Corners school house. Then the crook in the road would remain until modern methods and machinery straightened out the bends.

GRIPES ABOUT ROADS ARE NOTHING NEW

The old road records show one characteristic of the towns people that continues to be present, long after the original inhabitants have passed out of memory. It is that everyone wanted the best roads possible but everyone loathed and avoided the pains and expense of getting the desired good roads.

"There is a road from Paltz to the River" wrote George Clinton to General McDougall in 1777, "but it is in a poorly passable condition." That is the earliest "beef" about roads that Sherwood found. We are sure it isn't the last.

The road workers came out to the highway commissioner's levy only under penalty of being "turned in." They

did a "hiphoorah" job whenever they could and spent the rest of the year complaining because the roads were "mud and ice half the year and dust and rock the other half."

Mr. Sherwood considers later roads a great improvement after the old method of "calling out" was abandoned. He considered the roads adequate "to enable the neighbors to get to church, mill and market and for the passage of the Military."

ADMINISTRATION

The old Paltz Town considered the roads whenever the growth of settlement warranted it. In 1760 Oliver Gray and Peleg Ransom were elected two of the Commissioners of Roads for the New Settlement near Hudson's River and Valentine Perkins was "Pownder" for the River (poundmaster). There were to be roads but no strays on them.

In 1765 the region three miles back from Hudson's River was set up as a road district. From then on, annual provision was made for dividing roads into districts to be worked. As the number of inhabitants increased the road districts were diminished in size and then for convenience sake they were numbered.

Each road district had a Path Master or foreman elected for one year at the annual Town Meeting, a practice that continued to the introduction of the present highway system. The pathmaster reported to the Overseers of the Highways at the conclusion of the period of road service. For instance, in 1816 and again in 1820 John Howell of Riverside reported that "due to the accession of persons the returns of the Commissioners of Roads are necessarily incomplete."

SPECIFIC ROADS-----KINGSTON ROAD

The oldest evidence of the white man's handiwork in Lloyd today is a road--the road from Kingston to Newburgh, now known as Route 9W. This road was laid out in 1729 by an act of the Colony of New York. It was only a bridle path along a line of blazed trees from Deny Ralye's in West Park to the Round Out Creek. The original return was filed in April 1729 and re-entered in 1784.

An act of the Colonial Assembly of 1765 made the region three miles back from the River a road district. Ten years later the region became a Military District for Capt. Peleg Ransom's militia company. A more complete order for the road was filed in 1766. There is a map of 1760 showing roads.

This old Kingston Road was mapped for General Washington by General Robert Erskine in 1777 and the road is also shown

in Christopher Colles' "Summary of Roads in the United States" in 1789.

At Ralph Dirk's residence on corner of Grand St. and North Road this old Kingston road turned east down Grant Street to what is now Brinkerhoff Avenue and followed thru the gully south to near Teddy's Frosted Food plant on old Bridge Approach Road at 9W. Subsequently a branch of this road was constructed from Dirk's residence along present lines to the corner of Church Street where it turned left to cut through the small block passing through the site of Vadala's Pharmacy. That last section was known as Pig Alley. From thence the road proceeded up Milton Avenue meeting the section of the road that ran through the gully coming out at the food plant. Later this road upon reaching Church Street passed through the village square as it does today, not cutting through the center block.

The first road to Elting's mill started at the present Dirk property and ran north along the west bank of the creek to the mill. This mill was later operated by Charles White and still later by George Bucke. It stood about where the Berean Printing shop is.

The road from Wilklow's Corners to Marlborough Town Line was improved in 1784.

The Chapel Hill "cutoff" was opened in 1786.

OLD PALTZ ROAD

The Old Road from Paltz to the River was laid out in 1766 along a line of trees "being marked on the south side with a blaze." It followed the present old New Paltz Road or old Rt. 299 as far as where the Robert Upright place is. Then it took a course along the dirt road to Winfield Scott's and thence in a line to where Granville Kisor's house now is, along the line of locust trees in Kisor's front yard, past Villa Ottaviano and over the hill to the stone canning factory, then on to the Black Creek crossing (called then Vuur Gat) over the hill past Ose and on past Crimi. Then over the hill behind Williams, past Wolvens and down Grand Street to Maple Avenue which was then called Mr. Yelverton's Lane. Yelverton's Landing is the first name for the lower part of Highland.

The New Paltz Turnpike was completed in December 1832 and a map filed in the Ulster County Clerk's Office shows it. By 1853 the straight piece of road from Granville Kisor's to Walter Roe's was in use and the road across the field back of Grange Hall was abandoned. In 1856 two cut-offs made, one from Quesetta's to the mouth of present Chodikee Lake Road the other from the west end of

Grand Street from Finch to Borelli.

From Maple Avenue and then Brinkerhoff Avenue, the road ran back to the present Maple Avenue where it crossed over the property near William Gruner down to the creek which it followed to the River.

TOMKIN'S LANE or BLUE POINT ROAD

Tomkin's Lane must have been made in 1754 to get to Blue Point to make the "huise" for Isaac Tomkins. In 1805 the Blue Point Road was taken over as a Town Road, but sometime between 1786 and 1793 it was called Lester's Lane and was "laid out."

SWARTEKILL ROAD

In 1773 the Swartekill Road (from Ohioville south??) had been laid out. This road is unique in being the first of Lloyd's roads to be laid out by surveyor's measure.

PERKINSVILLE ROAD

The original road order for the Perkinsville Road is found in The Records of the Road Commissioners of Ulster County. Vol. II, (1769-1795) pages 3-65 in The Transcript issued by the N.Y.S. Historical Records Survey Project. The original record is in the Ulster County Clerk's office.

Presumably there had been an unimproved road giving access to the road from Kingston to Newburgh as early as 1758 or 1760. For in 1758 Peleg Ransom bought South Lot #2 of the Three Mile Lots along Hudson's River, and in 1760 Valentine Perkins bought "Land in Water Lot #1" and stipulated a right of way to the River. The Woolsey family were in 1764 living on the farm known as Green Groves Farm just east of the Vineyard Avenue School house.

The road Order for the Perkinsville Road reads thus: "TO ALL TO WHOME These Presents shall Come or in anywise Concern KNOW YE That we, Noah Eltinge, Abraham Donaldson and Peleg Ransom being Three of The Commissioners for the Township of the New Paltz and The Nabourhood Thereunto belonging in the County of Ulster; Pursuant to two Acts of his Excellency the Governor of the Council and the General Assembly of the Colony of New York the one Passed the Eight of March 1773, Entitled an Act to Amend an Act

Entitled an Act for the better clearing mending and further Laying out, Publick high Roads, and others in the County of Ulster, And the other Passed the 28th of December 1766 Entitled an Act for the better Clearing Mending and further Laying out Publick high Roads, and others in the County of Ulster at the Request of Daniel Woolsey, Abraham Conklin, Moses Quimby, Nathaniel Potter, Zopher Perkins, Hugh Cole, Ebenezer Perkins, Nathaniel Wyatt, Seth Hubbill, Adam Salomons, Instus Hubbill, James Done, Joseph Cole, Elezer Cole, Valentin Perkins, David Whitney, Wm. Tilson, Wm. Moser, John Woolsey Have and By These Presents DO by virtue of the Power and Authority to us given in and by the said Acts, Lay out a Road or highway, From Hudsons Rever BEGINNING at a hemlock Tree Marked with three blades about high water Marke 8 or 10 chains to the North of yeafrows hook and from thence Southward to a black Oak Tree Marked with four blades near or at the Place where the road turns up the hill to the westward and FROM thence westward along the South Line of the Paltz Patent to the kings road and from thence Northerly along the kings Road to the house of James Freeman from thence across a small brook to a large white oak tree marked with 2 blades and from thence Round the west side of a small hill into the Road again from thence along the Road to Grames Line and along as the Trees is marked untill the road goes Across Valentin Perkins Land then along Hugh Coles stone fence, to the North End the westside of the Road from thence to the Northwest corner of said Coles filed from thence along the Road to Daniel Woolsey's Land from thence along the Line between Peleg Ransom and Daniel Woolsey as the ground sill sute best near to the Line and so Along the Line to Near to the brook to a stone Set in the Ground from thence to Another Stone set up along the brook then Right Across the brook to the East side of said Woolways Orchard and from thence Southward All along the Orchard to the road and from thence along the road as it now goes to Grames Line, or to the west side of the Rever Lotts the said Road or highway to be in breadth from the place of beginning one Chain To where the Road comes across Mr. Valentin Perkins Land and then the west end of Daniel Woolseys Clear'd Land to be two rods in bredth and from thence to the End of the Road to be one Chain in Wedth, WE DO order the said Road to be recorded by the Clarke of the Pece in his Office this Given under our hands this first Day of January 1774

Noach Eltinge
Abraham Donaldson
Peleg Ransom

A true record entered the sixth day of January Ano Domini 1774.---

This Perkinsville road was mentioned in the New Paltz Town Book as the "Road from Juffrows Hook to the Maountain" or the "Road from Juffrous Hoeck to the West End of the River Lots." In later years it became known as the

"Perkinsville Road" by which name part of it is known today.

That section of the road from its point of beginning to the southeast corner of the present Town of Lloyd can be traced along the bluff on the old Jenkins place. It had a wall on the east or river side. Along this abandoned part of the old road can be found the ruins of Uriah Coffin's house which he located on the Paltz tax roll in 1799 as being "where the beech tree stood at the bounds of the Paltz Patent". There was a wharf in the cove and from there the road turned "up the hill" and intersected the old road to Newburgh. The "house of James Freeman" was later occupied by Walter Clarke, and later still by Watson.

On Coles' map of 1789 the resident is given as "Pillthorn" and in 1791 William Hollister, the gunsmith who made most of the flint locks used locally in the Revolution, bought the farm. "Hollister" is shown on the map of Marlborough made in 1797 and given in C. M. Woolsey's "History of Marlborough." Dr. Benjamin Ely who made this map filed it in the County Clerk's Office at Kingston.

On the "Patent" Border

The small brook is still there across the road but the oak tree is gone. The "small hill" is by the house of the late Tunis LeRoy. As the road curves up the hill it passes out of the land of the old Paltz Patent and returns into it again "Grames" or Graham's Line refers to the south line of the Paltz Patent as surveyed by Augustus Graham in 1709. A copy of this map is in the New Paltz Town vault. There was a copy filed at Albany that has been lost, presumably in the fire of 1911. "Grames Line" being under dispute from 1752 to 1794 the Perkinsville people for purposes of clarity marked it out with a fence "six feet high and eight feet wide and stuffed full of big rocks." It's there yet.

PERKINS PROPERTY

Valentine Perkins' land comprised the original Perkinsville farms south of the road extending west through the farm today occupied by Corcoran. His log house stood until recently on Harry Perkins' lot. "Coles' field" must have been in the region of the present Gabrity property known for years as the old Carpenter place and before that being in the hands of the Potter family, descendants of Revolutionary War soldier, Nathaniel Potter who married Gloriana Cole. The Potters are buried in the little cemetery on the Gould farm. The road used to lead over the hill, but that section has been discontinued as a public thoroughfare. It went over the hill and joined "Lester's Lane" at the house of Martin where it joins the Chapel Hill Road. The swamp "near the brook" is still there, the

"brook" being the Swartekill. The "stone set up along the brook" must have been near the corner of the old Presbyterian Burying Gound where in 1794 the old Presbyterian Church was standing. There still are orchards on the Wpolsay property and that "orchard" seems to have been the earliest recorded beginning of the apple growing industry in the limits of the present Town of Lloyd.

Daniel Woolsey also had a "cider house" in 1799. The Road led on up the hill and took in the "elbow" west of the present Route 44/55. At Bailey's Gap where today the stonewall comes down north of a small garage, the road passed out of the Town limits and ended.

OLD ROADS ON 1794 Map

This road is shown on a parchment map which is exhibited, together with another map of the South Line of the Paltz Patent, framed and hung on the wall in the Jean Hasbrouck Memoiral House on Huguenot Street, New Paltz. This map is dated 1794. The Perkins houses are shown, also the house of Peleg Ransom, the old Presbyterian Meeting House and the Woolsey House which in the road order for the road leading north from Lattingtown was popularly referred to as the "fort" perhaps because of the size of the building. Local tradition claims that in the early days of the Revolution, his house was the place where the local volunteers assembled and elected their officers for the East District Company of the Paltz "or 9th Company of the 3rd Ulster County Regiment." Following this they returned their election to the Legislature sitting at New York. The ruins of Peleg Ransom's house are near the present Trapani residence. Ely Merritt had an old picture of the corner showing the house. The Woolsey house became the Austin Merritt house and later was demolished by the Green Groves Farm owners.

A picture of the old Meeting House hangs in the First Presbyterian Church in Highland. That brook and a part of the old road is shown in the picture. Wagoners used to drive down into the brook, alongside of the culvert bridge to water their horses.

A number of the petitioners for this road were residents of the "Settlement along Hudson's River" as the Perkinsville neighborhood was called as early as 1765.

Daniel Woolsey's house and the date of its building was established. James Wheeler may have had a log house there when he sold to Woolsey in 1764. Arthur Merritt had the papers relevant to this transfer. There are earlier notarial copies on file but no earlier original documents are known.

LATTINGTOWN ROADS

In 1774 the Board of Road Commissioners of New Marlborough laid out the road leading up from Lattingtown ending near "the forest of John Woolsey" (Green Groves Farm). That is where the old Modena Toll house stood, just west of this Lattingtown Road, also known as South Street, also known as Orchard Street, also known as Milton Crossroad, as it reaches Rt 44/55.

MARLBOROUGH ROADS

In 1781 Marlborough laid out the old road from Bailey's Gap past Sugar Hollow (now Pancake Hollow) and the Scrub Oaks flats and on over the rocks and stones to the foot of Crow Hill. That same year South Street was brought down to meet it, and it was "the Road newly laid out along the East Side of the Great Wild Meadow leading pas the Indian Orchard and Jurry Nees old place." In the early 1800s it was known as Quaker Street.

VINEYARD AVENUE

Vineyard Avenue was laid out in 1787. It began down by Grand Street corner (in 1973 it starts at Maple Avenue corner) and passed "Abraham Elting's mill" (the earliest name for Highland) and continued "partly as the road now runs and partly along blazed trees" to the Milton Avenue corner. It continued southerly, directly in front of Dr. Paccione's (formerly Tillson or Vail) place (this road was later moved eastward to permit the construction of two ponds between the house and road, by diverting the creek) and on through Henrick Deyo's field and past "William Elsworth's barn or hovel" (the eyesore!) and as the road now runs to the lower Vineyard Avenue corners (at Chapel Hill Rd., Trapani's). It was first called "the Road leading past Henry Deyo's mill." Then, curiously, it was called "the Road from Lattingtown to Russell's." They thought Benjamin Russell was a Tory and when he found it out he apprised all and sundry of his military services in language more pointed than polite. Thereafter it was known as Deyo Street and in 1866 the Modena Tollpike. Today the name Vineyard Avenue recalls the tradition of fine fruits that is really more than a tradition for it involved the grapejuice factory industry.

LESTER'S LANE

The road leading southerly from Wilklow's Corners was laid out in 1786 and met a road that the Marlborough Town ran up as far as "Mr. Brister's". The road was first called Lester's Lane for Elisha Lester and then "the road leading from Michael Le Roy's" for Michawl LeRoy in 1775 had bought the Wilklow place.

PANCAKE HOLLOW ROAD

The Pancake Hollow Road began up on the top of the hill above Amos Weed's (Marone & Valk in 1973) in 1791. It has not always been known as the Hollow Road. The Road from the store where Riverside Road reaches the New Paltz Road to Villa Cirella is shown on John Le Fevre's map of 1798. It was then unimproved. In 1815 a return for it was filed. In 1784 the Sugar Hollow Road or Pancake Hollow was laid out south to Tiger Rock (Basket Street intersection). The region west of Triboro Corners was called Scrub Oak Flats.

HURD'S ROAD

The road coming up from Ardonia was laid out in 1792. In 1793 the Five Mill Road was laid out leading from Clintondale past Hurd's Pond and westerly.

SOUTH STREET

The South Street, called the PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD was laid out in 1781 from the Stone House of Josiah Elting at Elting's Corners, past "Jurry Nees' old place" and the Indian Orchard to Clintondale. South Street was once called Quaker Street.

MILE HILL or LITTLE ITALY ROAD

In 1793 the Little Italy Road was laid out to enable the neighbors to get to Noah Elting's Landing. (Highland Water Works pumping station). It was known in the past also as Mile Hill Road and that name has the preference today.

BONTECOU OR HAWLEY CORNERS ROAD

The Bontecou Road was laid out in 1794. It started at the Wallkill at the Bontecous and came on over the hills past Plutarch--then known only for a great spring of cold water--and so over the Dickeberg or West Hill through the Pang Yang neighborhood and on down to the corners by the barn of the late William Palmateer.

By the old John Rose place, now the Herbert Litts farm the road makes a corner at right angles to the Chodikee Lake Road. This is unusual in these old roads that used to wind and turn over the hills but it was because in 1791 a lane led from the Corner at William Palmateer's to a saw mill built at the falls at the entrance to the State Training School property. The sawmill was run by David Demarest and his house stood on the site of the house now occupied by George Busick. The Bontecou Road came down the hill along the south line of North Lot #3, a Three Mile Lot) until it met Demarest's Lane and then continued as it now runs until it intersected the Old Road from Paltz to the River. The Bontecou Road was needed to get produce to the River for shipment.

NORTH ELTING CORNERS ROAD or WEST STREET

The road leading north from Eltinge's Corners to the Poppletown Road was laid out in 1799. Although it was the northward continuation of South Street, the old people used to call it West Street. Then in 1801 an "unimproved lane of public right of way" was laid out from the intersection of the west line of the Platt Binnewater Lots and the Bontecou Road--just north of Eisgruber's northerly and on the east side of Auchmoody's pond to meet the Poppletown Road of Esopus.

BLACK CREEK TO KROM ELBOW or RIVERSIDE RD.

The road from Black Creek to the Krom Elbow was laid out in 1803 along older roads. It is still called the "Black Creek Road" by some. It went to Van Hoevenberg's Landing at Red Top.

SHATAKEE MILL (CHODIKEE LAKE) ROAD

The road from West Park to Hawley's Corners was laid out--and a careful survey was necessary to skirt the rocks and swamps--in 1805. It was called the "Road leading down past Henry Deyo's mill" but that Henry was a son of the Henry Deyo of Vineyard Avenue and the mill, now gone, was called Shatakee mill. Later the road was called the "Peat Swamp Road." In 1806 the road on the west side of Shatakee Lake was laid out. Later that was called "the road to Camp Stuts."

In 1858 the Town of Lloyd laid out a road from Hiram Young's to George Climp's. That is it led from Roscoe Wood's to Nielsen's and made it unnecessary to use the lane across the Pinna property.

LILY LAKE ROAD

The Lily Lake Road was laid out in 1810. It began on the Bontecou Road (Hawley's Corners Road now) near the house of Widow Hutton (she was born a Chaydeane) and joined the old road from Paltz to the River near the house of Smith Halstead.

DUG WAY

In 1810 a short road led from the Landing at the River to the foot of the Dug Way which was never returned as a town road and cannot be dated. It may have been used by John Coe's father, Daniel Coe, Sr. in 1797 to get down to the Landing. References are made to it. Would this be the carriage road along the bank of the River in front of the Colyer place to Willow Dock Road? Such a road ran to Bellevue Villa and Bellevue Rd. from which Grand St. and Thorne's Lane had access. There was also a DUG WAY near Marx in the Pang Yang Section.

TILLSON AVENUE

Tillson Avenue was laid out in 1832.

ORCHARD STREET--BAILEY'S GAP ROAD

The road from Tiel's (corner Orchard St. and Bailey's Gap Road) to Rt 44/55 to Chapel Hill Rd. Corners and along Vineyard Avenue was an improved road in 1782. That same year Bailey's Gap road was laid out.

OAKES ROAD

The old road from Noah Elting's Landing to Lewisburg was originally called "Water Street."

BELLEVUE ROAD

The Bellevue Road was laid out in 1858. It was locally known as the "Red Mill Road" and as the "River Road" by John Bartlett who oversaw its laying out. John Bartlett was a Presbyterian elder who used to astound the natives of Highland by driving barefooted on his loads of cordwood as he hauled them to the River. The reason given was that he had soft corns.

CLEARWATER ROAD

The Clearwater Road was laid out officially in 1874 but was in use decades earlier and known as "Coe's Lane." It led along the west side of the brook. Another road which has been stopped up but which was used by 1800 led from the Patti place (R. Martin) to the cove back of the Columbia boathouse at the River. Clearwater Road was shown in Beer's Atlas as an unimproved road in 1872.

RANSOME'S LAND (Bridge Rd. to Mile Hill Rd.)

The road from Ephraim Ransome's to the Landing that leads across the Roberts property and back to Lewisburg (before the new or second vehicle approach road), then down the gulley under the railroad bridge was for years an unimproved road. The road from Wilklow's to Lewisburg was an unimproved but existing road until 1805 when the town surveyed it.

MISCELLANEOUS

In 1811 an unimproved road was described that can be located today as leading northerly from the property of Roscoe Wood to the old mill falls at the beginning of the State Training School property.

In 1813 the road leading across the State Training School property and on until it met the old road coming

over the hill from West Park was also described as a public unimproved thoroughfare. Raymond Riordan built his main school building right across it so at that point a new cut-off goes areound the building.

In 1842 the short public road from Hotel Grandee to Weed's Mill was "stopped up."

When the new road to the river (Maple Avenue was the first one) was newly paved it was opened with a parade and much fanfare called "Glad Day" in 1915.

The older road orders are in the New Paltz Town records and in the Records of the Road Commissioners of Ulster County.

Town roads can now be determined in the Town Clerk's Office. In 1973 plans for a town road must be accepted by the Town Planning Board. The landowner acquires a bond to guarantee completion per specifications. He often builds sections of a road as the houses on the lots along it are built until finally the Town takes over the road. Developers are responding to great housing demands and in 1973 there were the following new roads:

Oak Crest Drive off Lily Lake Road with 40 lots.

East of TOC ROAD: Vista Road--east to R. R.
Sunnybrook Circle

West of TOC ROAD: Whittier Drive (U.S. Homes)
Green Briar Drive

Tricia Blvd.--East off Cummings Lane (Martin, 12 lots)

Raymond Avenue----Off Bellevue Rd. and Clearwater Rd.
(Costantino, 20 lots).

Carolyn Drive--off Mulbury Rd. in sw corner of Town.
(Schrieber, 25 lots)

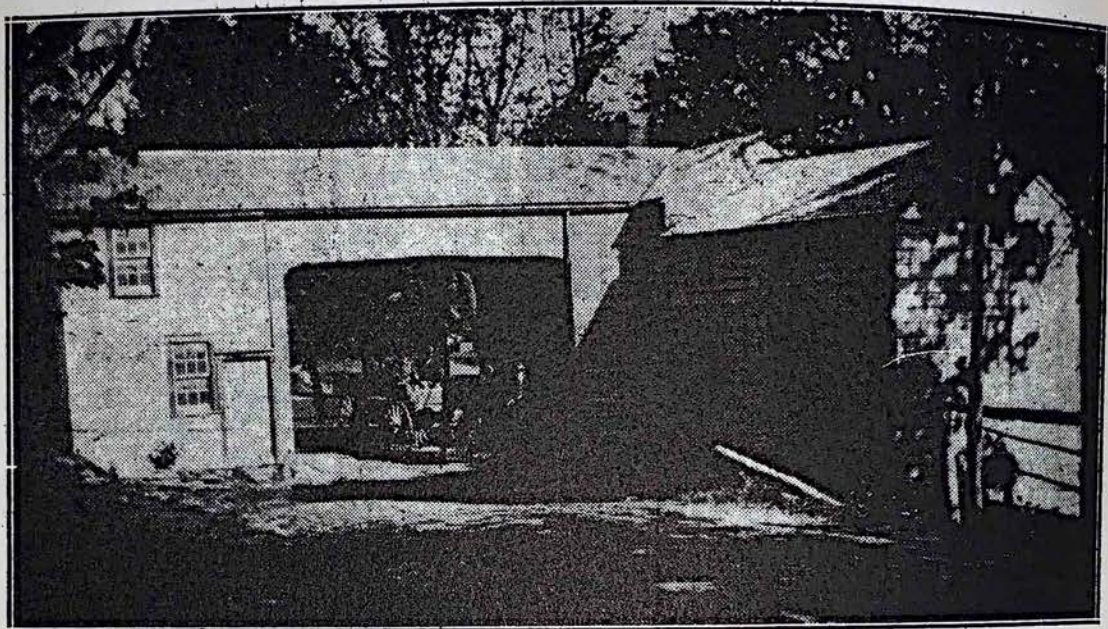
Nancy Drive--north of Brescia Blvd. (21 lots)

Tina Drive--west of Hollow Road (Cusa Bros. 24 lots)

Lisa Drive--corner of Orchard Road and south of 44/55
Cusa Bros. 18 lots.

These comprise nearly 200 lots plus various town houses and apartments.

In 1870 the Town discontinued the post road from the corner near the Fire House to the present Milton Avenue through that triangular block in Highland. It had been known as Pig Alley and the abandoned section was the scene of the Kickapoo Indian Oil Medicine Show according to the Sunday Courier of 1883.



Toll Gate for New Paltz Turnpike at Highland

Old toll gate of the one-time New Paltz Turnpike Road company, at the top of the River road in Highland, which went out of existence about 1908 or 1909. The building (right), to which the toll gate structure (left) was attached, is still standing close to the junction of Maple avenue and the River road. A toll of three cents and up was charged by the turnpike company to build and maintain the highway, from the river to New Paltz.

According to A. W. Lent, Highland attorney, the New Paltz Turnpike Road company was incorporated in 1820, but the road was not completed until 1834. The firm was continued by the same company until, when the trolley road was built in 1897, it was sold to the traction company, which was known as the New Paltz and Walkill Valley

Railway company. A reorganized New Paltz Road company eventually took back the highway, but faced financial difficulties until in about 1908-1909 the town of Loyd took over that portion of the highway which was in the township. Mr. Lent explained that while the original turnpike to the river followed the Maple avenue course, the New Paltz toll turnpike followed the course of the present River road from Main street to the river. In the memory of Mr. Lent, the lowest charge for a single horse-wagon passage through the toll archway was three cents. He recalled that single charges went up to as high as seven or eight cents depending upon the weight of the vehicle, and number of horses. (Photo of the toll gate house loaned through the courtesy of J. Fred Lovejoy.)

TOLL ROADS AND TOLLGATES

In 1807 several petitions were proposed to incorporate companies for the operation of local toll roads where fees would be charged at tollgates and used for the maintenance of such roads. The State had to appoint a Commission to make a map and determine which route would be constructed.

An Act of the Legislature of April 7, 1807 recited that Joshua Dumont and others had petitioned for an act of incorporation for making a turnpike road To commence at the Presbyterian meeting house in the Town of New Paltz near the house of Peleg Ransom (Trapani's Corners) in said Town and to run thence westerly passing between the mills of the late Jonathan Terwilliger and John Terwilliger at Plattekill to the Wallkill at the mouth of Shawangunk Kill; thence crossing the Wallkill to the north bounds of the lot of Tjerck Van Keuren; thence to the house of Thomas Harris at Shawangunk, thence to the traps, in the Shawangunk mountains; thence by the most convenient and eligible route, westward to the Rondout kill, at or near the bounds of John I. Hardenburgh, at Rochester (township); thence continuing westerly, till it intersects the Neversink Turnpike, if the same be deemed expedient;

"And whereas Francis Potter and others have also, by their petition to the legislature, prayed for an act of incorporation for making a turnpike road, to commence at the landing of Davis and Elmore (at the River) in the Town of New Paltz aforesaid, and to run from thence in a westerly direction, crossing the Wallkill at the village of New Paltz and across the Shawangunk Mountain, by the most direct route until it intersects in the old Neversink road and thence to the Neversink turnpike if the same shall be deemed expedient.

"And whereas Joseph Hasbrouck and others by their petition presented to the Legislature have also prayed to be incorporated as a company for the purpose of making a turnpike to commence at the Presbyterian meeting house, near the house of Peleg Ransom (Trapani's Corners) in said Town, and to run from thence westerly to the junction of the Plattekill road and Jenkins road, from thence to the blacksmith shop of Simon Vernoy, thence directly to the west bank of the Wallkill River, on the division line between Joseph Hasbrouck and Abraham I. Hardenbergh; and thence along the same, to the westerly bounds of the tract of land granted by patent to James Graham and John Delaval; thence northeasterly to the northeast corner thereof; from thence to the traps in the Shawangunk mountains; thence westerly to Wawarsing meeting house; thence westerly to intersect the Neversink Turnpike, if the same be deemed expedient.

"And Whereas it is conceived to be of great public utility, that a turnpike road on one or the other of the before mentioned routes should be constructed.

"And whereas diversity of opinion exists as to which of the said routes would be of the greatest public utility to the public,

HOW DECIDED

"Therefore" (the state appointed a commission of three persons not residents in Ulster or Dutchess County to survey, determine and make an accurate map before Sept. 15, 1807 to be filed in the Ulster County Clerk's office and to) "file their said determination together with the said survey and map in the Clerk's office of the County of Ulster, and such certificate so signed and filed as aforesaid, should be final and conclusive as to the route and ~~lack~~ to be taken for constructing a turnpike road from the Town of New Paltz aforesaid."

The company was to be known as the "President, Directors and company of the New Paltz Turnpike Road."

If the first route was decided upon, the commissioners were to be Gilbert Ketchum, Peleg Ransom, Jr., Abraham Schoonmaker and John I. Hardenbergh. If the second route was decided upon, the commissioners were to be William Davies, Josiah R. Elting, Solomon Ferris and Wessel Brodhead, and if the third route was decided upon the commissioners were to be Joseph Hasbrouck, Abraham Hardenbergh, William Hixon and Jacobus Bruyn.

The three commissioners were William Willson, Medan Butler and Moncrief Livingston of Columbia County.

THEY DECIDED ON A ROUTE FROM DAVIS AND ELMORE'S DOCK at the River, up Grand Street and across Illinois mountain through Centerville (Lloyd) and then westerly to the old Paltz road west of Lloyd, near the present Grange Hall property, and so along the old road and then as proposed to the Rondout valley.

The road was not begun that year. The act was renewed in 1816, 1819, 1821 and finally in 1831. The road as finally laid out followed the line of the present river road from the river and so on along the old route 299, at the farm now owned by Granville Kisor (the Josiah DuBois place) a straight branch road in 1851 connected the old Paltz Road with the Turnpike road.

CONSTRUCTION

The construction was provided for as follows: "The said turnpike road, including the ditches, shall be at least

four rods wide, that the said road shall be made by bedding at least the breadth of twenty eight feet, with stone, wood or other hard (i.e. available) substance eising with a gradual arch to the middle a sufficient depth to secure a good and solid foundation to the same; and the said road shall be faced with gravel, or stone pounded in the depth of not less than nineteen inches, in such manner as to make an even surface as near as the material will admit, and the ditches or the sides of said road, shall, where it may be practicable, be of a proper width to form a good road for sleighs."

On the Illinois flats corduroy logs were used. When the road was concreted in 1923 the logs were still to be seen. They still form part of the roadbed of old Rt. 299.

Milestones were to be erected stating the distance in miles from the ends of the road. One of them may be seen uprooted from its original location near the entrance of the Chris Erichsen place. There was also for years a watering trough for horses on the top of Illinois Hill that was in its later years maintained at town expense. It finally lay along the roadside and rotted away.

TOLL HOUSES AND TOLLS

One toll house was originally down at the river. In the 1840s one was built that still stands on the north side of the river road near the juncture with Maple Avenue. Originally it was a "saddlebag" house, that is with rooms on both sides of the road and a roof joining the two structures. the "gate" was a pole that was swung open in the morning and shut at night by the toll keeper. The saddle roof was removed later when the trolley line took over.

On the side of each toll house was a white board upon which the rates were printed in inch high letters. The toll gatherers were empowered "to receive of and from all and every person or persons using the said road at either of the said gates, the tolls and duties hereinafter mentioned and no more, that is to say, any number of miles not less than ten in length of the said road, the following sum of money, and so in proportion for any greater or less distance, or for any greater or less number of sheep, hogs, cattle, horses or mules as follows: for every score of cattle, horses, or mules, twenty cents; for every horse and rider, five cents, and for every led or driven horse, three cents; for every sulkey, chair, or chaise with one horse, 12½ cents; for every cart driven or drawn by one horse, six cents; for every charriott, coach, coaches or phaeton, twenty five cents; for every stage, wagon or other four wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses, mules or oxen, twelve and one half cents; and six cents for every additional horse, mule or ox; for every cart drawn

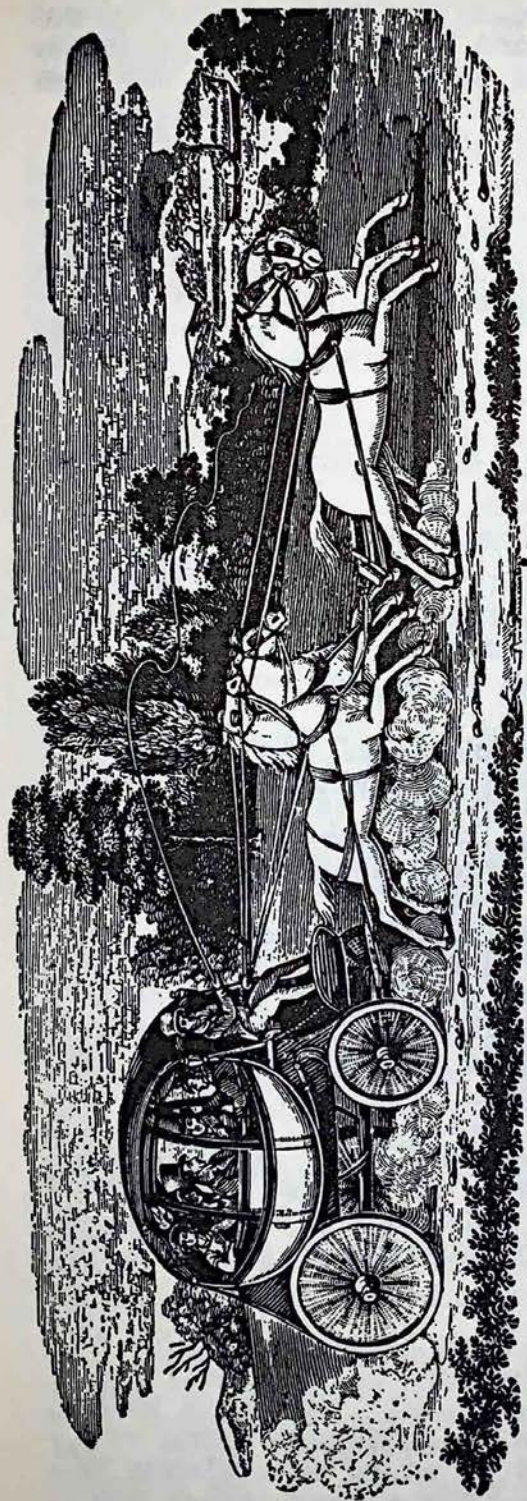
by two oxen, twelve and one half cents; and for every sleigh or sled, six cents, if drawn by two horses, mules or oxen, and in like proportion if drawn by a greater or less number of horses, mules or oxen; and it shall be lawful for any of the toll gatherers to stay and detain any person riding, leading or driving any horse, mule, cattle or other carriages of burden or pleasure, from passing through the turnpikes or gates until they respectively have paid the toll as above specified,

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be constructed to entitle the said corporation to demand or receive of all or from any person passing to or from public worship, going to or from a funeral, or election for the purpose of giving a vote, or who may go to or return from a mill with grain or flour for his family's use, or to or from a blacksmith shop to which he usually resorts, or from any person going for a physician or midwife or returning, or from a juror or witness going to or returning from court having been legally summoned or subpoenaed, or from any troops in the service of the State or of the United States, or from any person going to or returning from any training where, by the laws of this state they are required to attend."

The New Paltz Turnpike Road filed a map in the County Clerk's office in 1832 in Book of Maps 10 at page 28. The road had a long and successful existence and finally sold out to the trolley company in 1895. It was subsequently taken over as a town road and finally as a state road and is now known as old Route 299.

There was also a toll house near Lloyd opposite the house of John Auchmoody and since its remodelling has been occupied by the Kite family.

Still another tollgate was on the Highland-Modena turnpike just west of where Orchard Street reaches 44/55, opposite Green Grove Farm cooler. In 1866 the inhabitants along the Clintondale-Modena road concluded that private enterprise would provide better travel facilities than the current public roads provided. Taking advantage of the first section of the "Plank Road Act" of 1847 the Highland and Modena Turnpike Road Company was organized. Articles of Association dated July 6, 1866 were entered into by three directors, Jacob J. Hasbrouck, Samuel D. Bond and Josiah C. DuBois. The requirements of the act had been met and \$500. of capital stock for every mile had been subscribed, with 5% having been paid in cash to the directors. The entire capital stock was \$12,000 with 480 shares at \$2. each. The new road followed the old road to Modena as far as Bailey's Gap. Then instead of going over the hill to the Triboro school it followed the present road to Clintondale. The last tollkeeper on this road was John Callahan. John J. Hull of Clintondale was the last president and the company was dissolved June 14, 1904. See Sherwood's poem p. 37 of Poems from the Platt Binnewater.



THERE HAD TO BE A ROAD

**"to provide at least two good and sufficient stage
waggons to be drawn each by four able horses"**

All the difficulties of first building a road, in early days, and then maintaining it, are hard for us even to imagine. Virgin forests in this area were mostly huge hardwood trees, broken only by an occasional, unexplained meadow along some creek. These giants had to be contended with, felled, and then the stumps burned out or dragged out with oxen, lever, ax, and most of all, muscle. Even after the way was open nature still proved a most persistent adversary. In summer unshaded sections quickly filled with sumac and saplings . . . spring mud was such that often the most sturdy beasts could not move a loaded cart through . . . and in winter the snow would drift deep.

OLD INNS and STAGECOACHES

The roads in the early 1800s were alive with travelers. An eye witness left an account of the traffic up the Kingston Road: "From Newburgh and other eastern points to the Lake Country in New York and elsewhere, there was such a throng of travelers that even among the comparatively sparse population several public houses were required where but one is now kept."

His earliest recollections were those of "travelers from year to year filling the house from garret to barroom and of cellars stored with liquors and eatables in their season, while the long sheds were crowded with horses and vehicles. Customers were moving at all hours, coming until midnight, while others, long before daylight were starting away. On a rainy day....crowds of men would gather to pitch quoits and play various games of skill and chance."

The through stagecoach up the River was in operation by 1818 and passed out of use only when outmoded by steamer and railroad. A stage coach from Paltz to the River continued in use until the 1890's, a five-seated rig taking the place of the great coach of an earlier day.

The inns in Lloyd were the Hollister House where Walter Clarke lived, now Watson's, the Lake House, now Ralph Dirk's at corner of Grand St. and North Rd. and after 1833 the Reuben Deyo House later owned by Grace Roberts but demolished for the second approach to the Vehicle Bridge. In the Reuben Deyo House the southwest room was the bar room. The old fireplace front was worn where Reuben and his more favored guests sat at the fire-side and put their boots up against the molding. JoeGunn held forth there with his fiddle and boots tapped away to the rhythm of his tunes so that to this day the worn spots can still be seen on the woodwork.

Also on the Paltz Road there was the Traver Tavern at Black Creek. Across the creek was an Inn on the Haley place and another where Walter Palmiteer lived. The tap-room had a half door over which the mugs of ale or bitter were sold.

William F. LeRoy left his recollections in 1840 of the stage coach business of a century before that: "In the winter season, of necessity all the mails were carried by the heavy cumbersome stagecoaches along with the passengers who were obliged by stree of business or emergency to leave their homes. The Messrs. Beach had one of the best stage lines in the country. Their horses were well kept and fleet footed. Four were hitched to

these heavy vehicles with stout running gears, the swaying body hung on leather straps or springs with the big baggage and mail 'boot' in the rear. Eight to twelve passengers could be carried; of course their comfort or convenience was little thought of as in these days of Pullman coaches or vestibule trains.

"The sudden closing of the river in the fall, when not infrequently the lake boats were frozen in the ice, caused a great stampede for the stages, and it sometimes happened that six to ten coaches were required and they made quite a show in passing up the post road. The large mails for the north and west sometimes required four horse teams to carry it and these were frequently delayed by the heavy snows of that period.

"The Jehu who handled the whip and reins over his four good and trusty steeds, was an important personage but driver positions were no sinecure by any means. Their drives of sixteen miles from one relay to another through biting frost and zero weather by night or day were not to be envied."

A WINTRY ADVENTURE

Mr. LeRoy remembered one fiercely bitter night with a northeast storm in full blast that the driver and his passengers left the stage house at Reuben Deyo's bound northward. The storm was increasing in violence and they were urged to remain over until morning. One or two had urgent business and the driver thought he could reach Kingston through it was then late in the evening.

"Big drifts were encountered as they proceeded. At West Park the horses, left very much to their own course, as the driver could hardly see, turned off into the road leading to Poppletown. After going a mile or so it was discovered they were on the wrong road. With much trouble they turned about and voted to go to Deyo's. But this was not so easy as the drifts were greatly increased. The horses floundered along and at Judge Hine's place near Irving Deyo's (Patti's or R. Martin's) the team stalled in a huge drift and, more dead than alive, the passengers sought shelter with the Hine family." (From Highland Post of 4-15-1891 in the "Highland Fifty Years Ago" column.)

Also in the Highland Post of 4-22-1891, LeRoy described Reuben Deyo's: "Until the Hudson River Railroad went through it was the stopping place for stages in winter. It was located just halfway between Newburgh and Kingston and in the roomy barns Messrs. Beach and Sons, owners of the stage line, kept a large relay of horses. The comfortable quarters and homelike table in its variety and abundance was a great attraction to the passengers who

were loath in the cold and sleet of a stormy day to leave such warmth and cheer for a long ride in a cold coach or perhaps an open sleigh. It was also a welcome place for young people for miles around to assemble during the long winter evenings for a social party or a dance."

Long before Reuben Deyo's fine stone tavern, David Whitney had a frame hostelry and dispensed liquor to travelers and to the soldiers of the militia on training days for the drill field was just across the road.

Valentine Baker ran an Inn at the Landing with a wagon shed for travelers. Also, a shed was maintained by Benjamin Russell at the Grand Street corner.

FERRIES AND EARLY RIVERFRONT LANDINGS

The settlers who came across the River from Dutchess County to the River Lots in pre-Revolutionary times must have provided their own transportation. There is a map in the Livingston papers dated 1738 that shows that the mouth of the Twalfskill had been explored and the reef in the hollow drawn in detail. (Today the run at the south side of the reef is filled in by the road bed.) Mrs. Hegeman who lives in the Yelverton house has told Historian Wadlin that she understood boats could dock at her house before the fill created the present road.

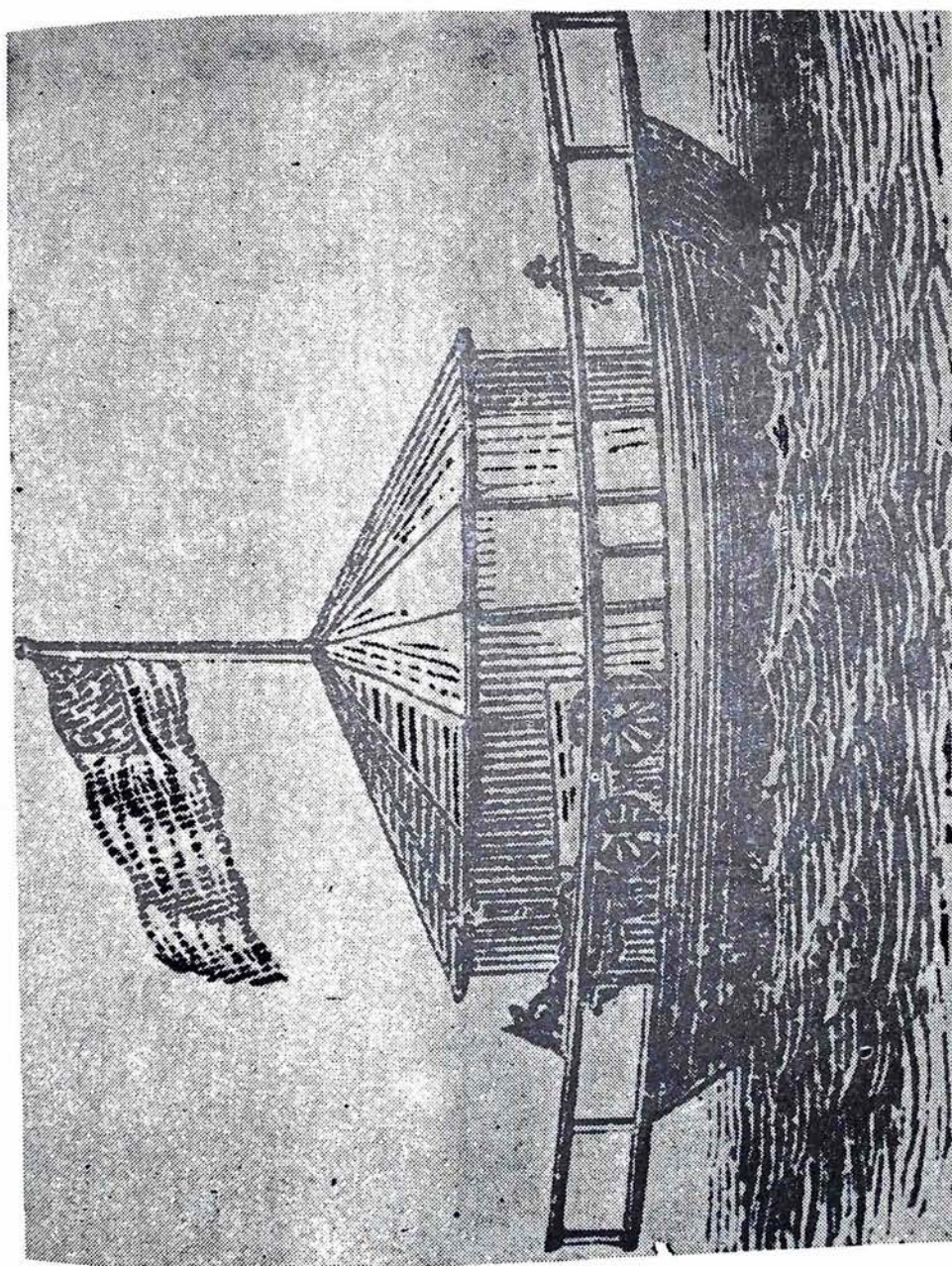
In 1754 Anthony Yelverton loaded his worldly goods, including the mill-works on an abandoned skiff and brought the load across the river. He took the timbers of the skiff to help make the framework of his house.

The road from Paltz to the River led down Maple Ave. past his house to "low water mark" at Hudson's River in 1766 and in 1775 a landing is mentioned.

The Perkinsville people may have used a boat place in the cove east of the Clarke-Watson place to cross the River (near line between towns of Lloyd and Marlboro). Valentine Perkins and Peleg Ransom had been "boatmen" and the inventory of Valentine Perkins' Will mentions two boats.

The New Paltz Town Book definitely mentions "Esquire Yelverton's Landing and Ferry" in 1777. There was a map in the Highland Library showing the location of his landing. Tradition says that the first ferry was a flatboat rowed or sculled by slaves.

Yelverton died of a protracted illness in 1792. In 1791 Noah Elting had filed notice of intention to open a ferriage, and his ferry was running in 1793. Noah Elting



first crossing on Aug. 10, 1816, carrying "one coach and horses, a wagon and horse, 17 chaises and horses, one horse and 50 passengers." This picture is from an 1859 engraving. Horse boats gave way to steam in 1823.

FIRST HORSEBOAT—Powered by a team of horses, the Moses Roger was launched at Newburgh on July 16, 1816. Before that time, sail and row boats had been used on the ferry. The Moses Rogers, a flat-bottomed boat with a wheel in the center, made its

had a sail "periauger" or "pirogue". His dock was located in front of the West Shore Railroad Depot. A New York State historical marker describes it near the town water pumping station. The remains of the piles can be seen at low water. There was a map of Elting's Landing in the Highland Library.

The Poughkeepsie Journal of May 22, 1798 states: "The Ferry is now established upon a regular plan and travelers to the westward will find it much to their convenience to cross the river at the above place as it shortens their journey and they may be assured they will be met with no detention." This was evidently the first local commercial advertisement.

The travelers to the west increased through the next few decades until wagons waited at times in a line that reached as far up the hill as Bridge Street.

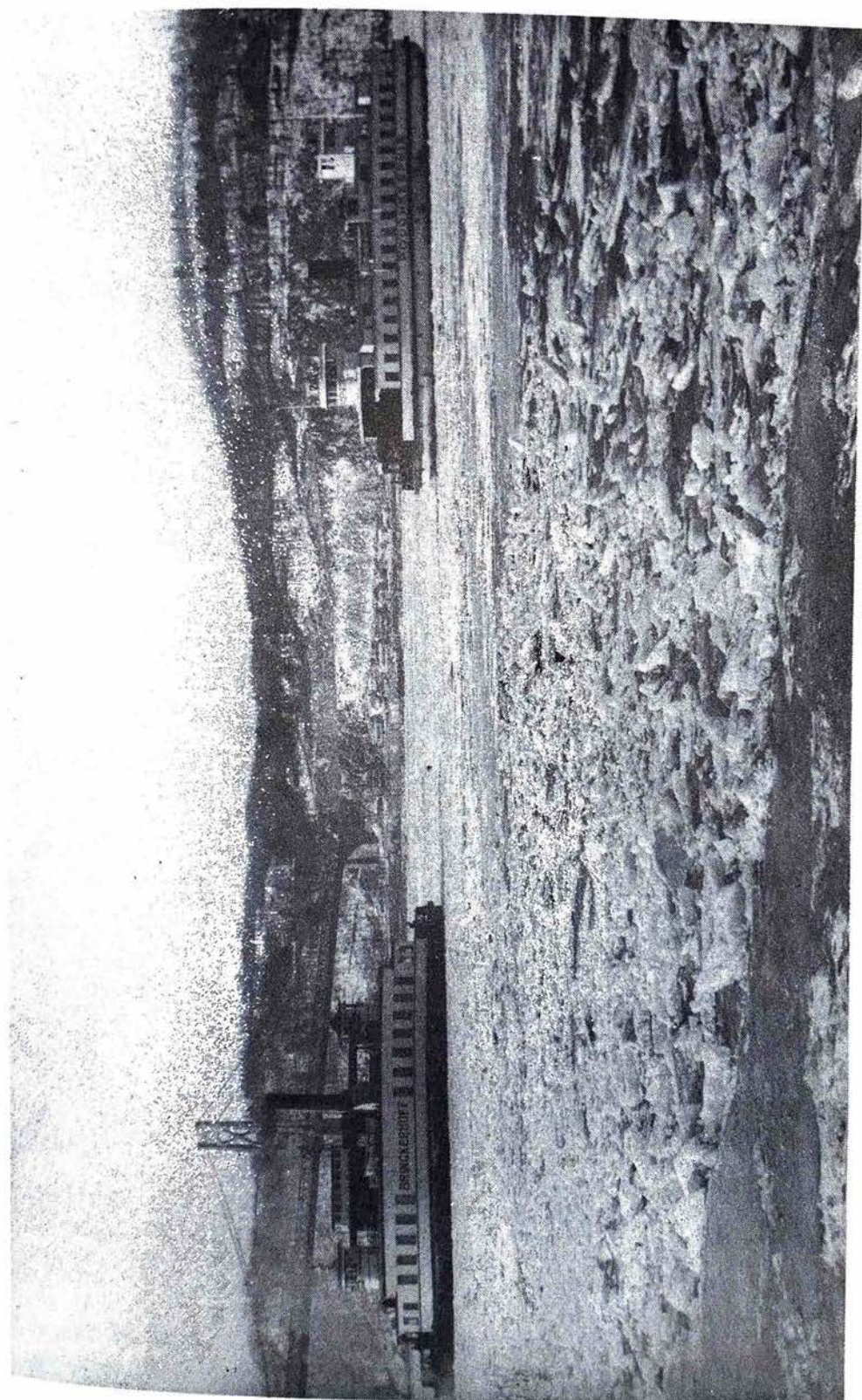
Noah Elting died in 1813 and his son, Henry, continued the ferry. In 1816 a horse-boat was proposed and in 1819 the Poughkeepsie and New Paltz Ferry Company was incorporated by Nicholas Thorne, John Greene, Gilbert Wilkinson, James Reynolds and Henry Deyo Elting. The east landing was between the south side of the dock of George P. Oakley and the north side of the dock of Martin Hoffman. The west landing was at the dock of Henry D. Elting.

This ferry was driven by a team of horses operating a treadmill and had a rear wheel drive. It could hold one wagon. So there were two such boats in use; one run by Henry D. Elting, the other by Henry Ogden. Two teams were employed on each boat. As each boat made its last trip to its dock the extra team would be fastened on behind to swim across.

In 1831 the age of steam came to the Town of Lloyd riverfront. Henry Deyo Elting purchased a steam driven ferry named the DUTCHESS AND ULSTER. A picture of 1840 shows that it had an engine house in the center and a tall smokestack held in place by guy wires. On each side was a small cabin for ladies and gentlemen who were on foot. This ferry could hold several wagons of Conestoga size. It was a side wheeler and couldn't have been much larger than the old Skillipot at Rondout.

In 1856 the DUTCHESS AND ULSTER had been supplanted by the larger W. T. REYNOLDS. There is a view of the REYNOLDS in a picture in the Adriance Library in Poughkeepsie.

In 1863 the JOHN W. DOUGHTY was built and replaced the REYNOLDS.



In 1875 the Highland and Poughkeepsie Transport Company was formed. There is a legend that John Brinkerhoff counted all the passengers and wagons that crossed the river during a year before deciding to purchase the ferry interests.

More authentic is the fact that he sneezed out his false teeth in a high wind while entering the Poughkeepsie slip and lost them in the river.

In 1879 the Poughkeepsie slip was moved to the lower end of Main Street and the west end of the upper slip to which later a second and final slip was added.

The DOUGHTY was followed by two successive BRINKERHOFFS, the J. H. BRINCKERHOFF and in 1899 the BRINCKERHOFF which was constructed at the Newburgh yards. Later the GOVERNOR WINTHROP was purchased. In 1922 the POUGHKEEPSIE, driven by electricity and quite slow, was used. The Brinkerhoff made its final run as a ferry on December 31, 1941 ending one hundred and sixty four years of recorded ferry service. This Brinkerhoff was taken to the museum at Mystic seaport in Conn. The museum conveyed the ferry after eleven years to Alex Whewell of Pawcatuck, Conn. She was the most famous of all the ferries and the most effective to cut through ice which formed on the river. For a short time before going to Mystic, the ferry was used at Bridgeport to haul pleasure seekers to Pleasure Beach and make moonlight runs on Long Island Sound. Bridgeport had paid \$12,800 for her.

The only time the ferry got stuck was when Barnum's Circus loaded two young elephants on the boat. Elephants weren't listed on the schedule of rates and they didn't know what to charge.

Even though the ferry ran after the vehicle bridge had been opened, it couldn't compete with modern automobiles and trucks and ceased to be a paying business.

In the Town of Lloyd's Historian's office is a file of clippings and data relative to the ferry business.

A small ferry, the "Gracie", plied between Lewisburg and Poughkeepsie in 1874 and onward. The ferry slip on the west side of the river was completed in the 1880s near the present Marina.

HUDSON RIVER (General)

The Hudson River has always influenced our people, our weather, our occupations, our culture. All of its history would take volumes and there are already many books just devoted to the River. Some are:

The Hudson by Carl Carmer

Hudson River Dayline by Donald C. Ringwald

The Mary Powell by D.C. Ringwald--this was the most loved boat, ran for 56 years up to 1920.

Our Historic Hudson by John S. Dyson

The Hudson River Valley by John Reed

Shad Run by Howard Breslin, a delightful little novel

Henry Hudson & The Dutch in N.Y. by St. Ed. Dept., Albany

Dutch Village Communities on Hudson by I. Elting 1886.

From Lake Tear of the Clouds on Mt. Marcy in the Adirondacks, it flows 425 miles to the ocean. It is both a true river and an arm of the ocean for it is tidal up to Troy. Read chapter in this book on "Ferries...." Henry Hudson came up to the Town of Lloyd in the Half Moon in 1609 and anchored where Black Creek empties into the River. A piece of rope reputedly from the original HALF MOON was given to P. D. Hasbrouck as he visited the replica of the Half Moon during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration of September 1909. This is in the Town's Historian's file. The State Education Department issued a pamphlet in 1909 at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

In 1807 Robert Fulton's steamboat, CLERMONT, chugged up river. There is data in the Historian's office about this also.

All sorts of sloops, ferries, boats, freighter, tankers, excursion boats, sailboats, sculls and other vessels ply the waters but the Day Line and its related Night Line were outstanding. In 1957 the Corps of Engineers and Coast Guard reported 24,979 vessels moved upstream in addition to 254 foreign ships and other unlisted ones. Since the 1930s the Port of Albany has been a deepwater port. Icebreachers of the Coast Guard keep a channel navigable at all times, so general use is possible at all times. On October 21, 1973 Cunard's Ambassador cruised the river to Albany, full of vacationers enjoying the fall foliage.

Many subjects relate to the River. the "Hudson River School" of painters, is one. Atleast two styles of architecture are characteristic--the eight sided house designed by Orson Fowler and the ginger-bread or "Hudson River bracketed" designed by Andrew J. Downing of Newburgh. Great Estates line the banks. Shipbuilding on the Rondout and all along the river has thrived. See chapter on Industries for shad fishing etc. etc.

In the interest of cleaner water and environment, the sloop CLEARWATER was built in 1969 by the Hudson River Sloop Restoration, Inc., P.O.Box 25, Cold Spring, N. Y. As a replica of the early sloops it plies the Hudson with programs to assist the fight against pollution, to upgrade the shad industry, to detect polluters and to bring life and a reawakening back to the River. It even acts as a classroom for young ecologists. Folksingers Pete Seeger and Jimmie Collier have given much support to the projects.

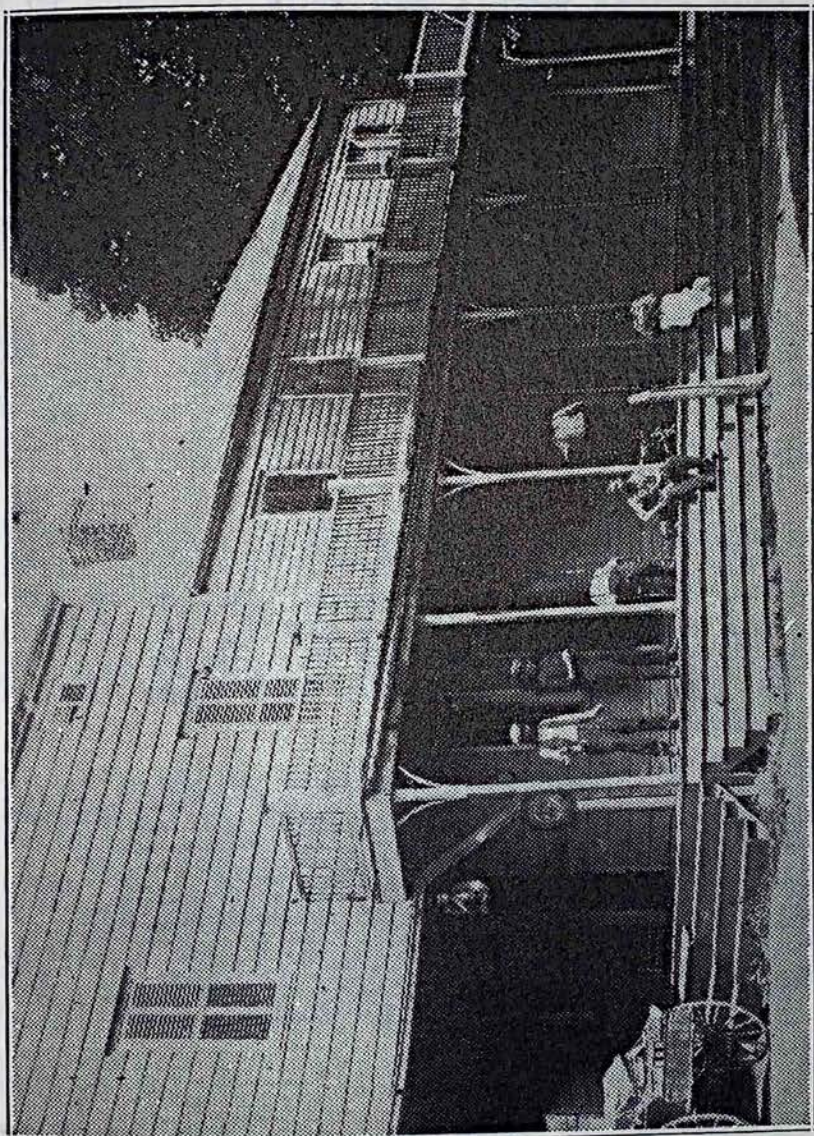
A "shad festival" and a "pumpkin sail" typify the mission of the packet sloops of the Hudson in the middle 1800s. See Hudson Valley Magazine, November 1973 for article on Clearwater.

The Hudsons' first "Riverkeeper" is Thomas Whyatt of Cold Spring, N. Y. who was appointed in the summer of 1973 by the Hudson River Fishermen's Asso., the Hudson River Conservation Society, and the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference. His task is to detect water polluters and work to clean up the River while educating the public along those lines.

The Hudson River Valley Commission exercises considerable control from its office at 105 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Town Historian's office has many files of clippings, leaflets, pictures, maps and books on the Hudson.

The Lyman Halstead Hotel Building in Lloyd



FIRST TOWN MEETING HELD HERE IN 1845
ELECTIONS WERE HELD IN COURT ROOM UPSTAIRS AT LEFT

EVENTS LEADING TO CREATION OF TOWN OF LLOYD

As has been brought out, the Huguenot landowners had such large tracts of land that the burden of taxation had become intolerable forcing them to sell off cottage lots and small farms. The southern boundary of the Paltz Patent was disputed by Barberie and his patent in the Marlborough township so that Paltz people had sent settlers to establish claims in their southeast corner.

From before the completion of the Erie Canal and the growth of the shipping industry, the Town was rapidly growing. As early as 1816 the postmasters reported that "due to the accessions of persons in the Town" they could not get their reports completed. The roads were divided into sections and worked by the people in each section through whose lands the road ran, under the direction of a roadmaster. Each year the men turned out for "two days" work on the road, but the Town of New Paltz was so large that it was difficult for one Town Board to manage. There were 90 districts in 1844. The population was twice that of any other town in the county; over 5000, nearly as large as the City of Kingston.

The period following the end of the War of 1812 saw many people going west to the prairie states. Many people on their way west stopped in Centerville and being discouraged by the swamp at the foot of it, decided that they had come far enough. They called the range the "Illinois Mountains" so that they could send word home that they had reached Illinois.

In 1842 the New Paltz Town Board divided the Town into two election districts, one lying east of Crozier's ditch (by Lloyd cemetery and Plutarch Rd.). The people of the eastern district were not related to the Huguenot families, in most cases. Many of them were newcomers from the other three directions. It was thought that the old Paltz Town was getting too big. Also, the people east of Crozier's Ditch felt capable of handling public affairs for themselves.

In the fifty eight years preceeding the census of New York State of 1845, the town had increased by more than four times its population of 1782, yet one Town Board had to serve this increased population. There were upwards of thirty school districts served by one Board of Commissioners of Common Schools. The jurisdiction of the Town extended from the Shawangunks to the river. New Paltz was the largest town in the county by population. The City of Kingston was the only jurisdiction with a larger population. The other towns of the county had a population generally averaging 2500.

The people in the eastern end of town were beginning

to feel that "the tail was wagging the dog." As early as 1833 a number of people on the eastern end of the Town had petitioned for a special meeting to consider a division of the township but at that time nothing had come of it. New Paltz hamlet was no longer the center of the Township in either population, sentiment or interests. Although it was not yet the center of the Town, the hamlet of Centerville (Lloyd), had been so named with a possible prophetic intent. Persons had been elected in the eastern of the two election districts to the entire range of town offices beginning with the year 1762 when Valentine Perkins was "Pownder for ye River." An officer serving the Town on both sides of the Swartekill could, presumably, serve a smaller Town to the east of it.

FORMATION OF TOWN OF LLOYD AND EARLY ACTS

The original Notice that application would be made to the State Legislature for a division of the Town of New Paltz is framed and in the Town Historian's office. It is dated March 23, 1833 and signed by twelve local citizens.

Finally the state which had on numerous occasions passed laws for the division of towns in counties other than Ulster passed on April 15, 1845 "an act to divide the Town of New Paltz." This became Chapter 68 of the Laws of New York of 1845.

The Act read as follows: "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. I. All that part of the Town of New Paltz, lying east of Crozier's Ditch on Swartekill Creek and a line starting in the south line of the Town of Esopus in the center of said creek, two hundred and ninety chains from Hudson River, and running a southwardly course along said ditch to its termination south of the New Paltz turnpike road and then following the said creek a south and westerly direction to the corner of the lane and public highway east of David Lockwood's house; from thence wouthwardly following the said public highway to the Plattekill line, being six hundred and twenty chains; all east of the above described line to be erected into a separate Town by the name of Lloyd, and Stephen Lake, esquire and two other individuals to be designated by the electors present, shall be the board of inspectors of the poll of the first town meeting to be held at the house of Lyman Halstead, on the first Tuesday of May next, and every year thereafter, on the same day that Town meetings are held in the other towns of said county and at such places as a majority of the electors shall decide, according to statute.

Sec. II All the remaining part of said Town shall be

and remain a separate town by the name of New Paltz and a special meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday of May next at the house of Nathaniel Lefevre, to fill the vacancies that are made in consequence of the division of said Town.

Sec. III The supervisors of said Towns shall meet together at the house of Lyman Halstead in the Town of Lloyd, on the second Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and divide all moneys belonging to the said Town of New Paltz to the last tax list, and the school moneys shall be divided according as each town shall be entitled thereto.

Sec. IV This act shall take effect immediately."

The New Paltz Town held its election February 11, 1845 and elected the following officers: Supervisor, Maurice Wurts; Town Clerk, Lewis Hardenbergh; Justice of the Peace, Silas Saxton; Collector, Job G. Elmore; Supt. of Schools, John B. Deyo; Assessors, David S. DeGarmo, Josiah Merritt, Moses P. Lefevre, Daniel J. Lefevre and William J. Relyea; Commissioners of Highways, Samuel D. Freer, Gilbert F. Craig and Cornelius W. Lefevre; Fornoverseers of the Poor, George Climp and Benjamin E. Ransom; for Inspectors of Election, Jacob Schryver, Thomas N. Smith and Jacob Hardenbergh; for Constables, Hiram Dakens, Job G. Elmore, Daniel Hasbrouck, John Hornbeck and Joseiah Milvans; for Poundmaster, Elias DeGarmo and Daniel DuBois; for Town Sealer, Abel Saxton. (New Paltz Town Board Book 1845). Inspectors of elections, Daniel Hasbrouck, Phil S. Hasbrouck, Stephen Lake, Otis Church, Crinis Jenkins.

Here is the description of Lloyd's first Town Meeting: "The first town meeting was held at the house of Lyman Halstead, on May 6, 1845. Stephen Lake, Esq. called the meeting to order. John H. Coe and Jacob Scryver were chosen by the meeting to be associated with Mr. Lake in conducting the same. Stephen Wardel was appointed Clerk. The following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Reuben Deyo; Town Clerk, Hasbrouck LeFevre; Supt. of Schools, Aaron Tuthill; Justices of the Peace, Silas Saxton, John B. Howell, John L. Deyo; Assessors John H. Coe, David S. DeGarmo, William L. Relyea; Commissioners of Highways, Robert Woolsey, Alexander Hasbrouck, Robert P. Rose; Overseers of the Poor, John H. Coe, Benjamin E. Ransom; Collector, Job G. Elmore, Ithamar Haley, Noah Woolsey, Elijah Wilklow, Edward A. Nash; Poundmaster, Elias S. DeGarmo, Abram D. B. Elting; Town Sealer, Moses Saxton." (Sylvester II 127).

The next place of town meeting was evidently set at the house of Lyman Halstead as the record of the Lloyd Town Book for 1846 shows.

The New Paltz Town Book contains the following entries

relevant to the provisions of the act for the division of moneys: "On a settlement made this day with the Supervisor of the Town of Lloyd I find due the said town ninety eight dollars and sixty five cents from the town money.

Due overseers of poor of Town of Lloyd	\$24.37
Due Com. of Highland, Town of Lloyd	<u>58.37</u>
Sum Total Due Lloyd	82.71

May 26, 1845"

And another entry: "Maurice Wurts as Supervisor of said Town of New Paltz, Dr.

May 31, 1845 was paid the Supervisor of Lloyd	\$58.00
June 16, cash paid the Supervisor of Lloyd	24.71"

Tradition, the accounts remembered by eyewitnesses and the continued use of the same building sets the site of the first town meeting of Lloyd in the ballroom, now torn down, which was the west end of the Rizzo Apartment House known many years as the Wagon Wheel Inn in Centerville. J. H. Deyo, a son-in-law of Lyman Halstead, later ran the hotel. The Judson Van Vliet house also owned by Lyman Halstead was too small to hold a town meeting in it.

It will be noted that Reuben Deyo, Silas Saxton, John B. Howell, John H. Coe, David S. DeGarmo, Robert Woolsey, Job G. Elmore, Jacob Schryver, Ithsmen Haley and several others of the new town board had served in their several capacities in the board of the Town of New Paltz in previous years. Also, that there were four officers of Huguenot descent on the board.

How much of a public celebration followed the Town meeting is not recorded but as Lyman Halstead was an inn-keeper, a distiller and an active promoter of the movement for a separate town it may be presumed that the following the adjournment the drinks were on the house. It may also be assumed that speeches from the members of the new Town Board were a part of the day's activities.

No record or person is known to tell why our Town was named "Lloyd." There was a Thomas Lloyd Patent in the Libertyville area near New Paltz. Mr. Lloyd was an English merchant and maps up to 1853 show the Patent. Our town founders may have used his name but we do not know why or if they did, actually. There was also a "Lloyd" Patent at the north end of the Town of Marlborough which patent bordered on what became our Township of Lloyd.

The following day the road masters were elected according to the following minutes in the Lloyd Town Book: "Lloyd, May 7, 1845

We, the undersigned Board of Canvassers of said Town of Lloyd certify that the following persons whose names are set opposite their respective numbers were, by having the greatest number of votes, duly elected road masters for the ensuring year.

(Here followed the list of 27 men elected and appointed together with Inspectors, Clerk and all recorded May 8, 1845) by Hasbrouck Lefevre, Town Clerk."

The first tax roll for the Town of Lloyd is missing but the tax roll of the Town for 1849 gives the total acreage at 17,795 acres, the value of real property at \$226,312., of personal property \$27,600. Total value \$247,912. In that year \$230.45 were raised for the Supt. of Schools.

The population of the Town in 1845 was 2035 of which 26 were negroes. There were 379 dwellings in town valued at \$196,167.; of these 38 were stone, 3 were brick, two of logs and 336 frame.

The two log houses were the Abram Quick house at Lily Lake and the old Perkins house along the Perkinsville road.

The three brick houses were those of John B. Howell, later the St. George on North Road, the Ferris residence on Maple Avenue and the Elting house at the river.

The stone houses included the "Gullman" house, the Reuben Deyo house (taken down by bridge approach), a stone house at Lewisburg, three stone houses along Vineyard Avenue, the Jacob Elting house at Clintondale, the Elting house at Elting's Corners (burned later), the LeFevre house, the Abram Deyo house, the Marrone house at Center-ville (Lloyd), the Palmateer house in the Hollow, the Craft house at Gaffney's, the Brooks house on Camp Stuts Road, the Sherwood house on Black Pond Road, the Drake house on the peat swamp road, a stone house at the west end of the Little Italy road, two stone houses in the Saxton farm (L. King) in the Lily Lake Region, the Obediah Downer house and eighteen stone cottages in the Penn Yan neighborhood. The Hasbrouck (Wadlin) stone house was not completed until 1846.

Of the 12,018 acres of land 6,513 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres were unimproved land. The value of the farms was given at \$918,035. value of stock \$84,576., of tools and implements \$23,773. 2,840 acres had been plowed and 573 $\frac{1}{2}$ were fallow the year previous. 5,648 acres were in pasture and 3,213 acres in meadow. 3,868 tons of hay were produced, 25 bushels of

grass seed; 140 acres were sown to winter wheat, and 710 bushels of winter wheat were harvested. 987½ acres of oats were sown and 13,500 bushels of oats harvested. 154½ acres of rye were sown and 18,999 bushels of rye harvested. 905 acres of buckwheat were sown and 17,333 3/4 bushels of same harvested. 1057 acres of corn were sown and 11,866 bushels of corn harvested. 115 acres of potatoes were sown and 3064 bushels of potatoes harvested. 250 bushels of beans, 1824 bushels of turnips and 4864 bushels of apples were produced. 177 barrels of cider were made.

Of livestock there were 178 meat cattle under one year of age, 170 over one year, 206 oxen, 649 cows, 111 head of beef, 636 horses, 6 mules, 1185 pigs, less than six months of age and 598 over six months (and much credit is due the census taker for counting pigs and ascertaining their ages).

8453 pounds of butter were produced and 730 gallons of milk were sold not including the amount consumed domestically.

There were 582 sheep and 337 fleeces had been produced and 1196 pounds of wool.

\$2,588. worth of poultry had been sold and \$2,135. of eggs.

Domestic industry had produced 29 yards of fulled cloth, 192 yards of flannel, 169 yards of linen and 69 yards of linsy woolsey.

Under "Industries" in this book, see report.

The Town Book of Lloyd contains the following entries for the year 1846: "At an annual Town meeting of the Electors of the Town of Lloyd held at the house of Lyman Halstead in said Town on the tenth day of February, 1846.

"The following Resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that one hundred dollars shall be raised the ensuing year by taxes for the support of the poor.

"Resolved that fifty dollars be raised by twon taxes for broads and bridges.

"Resolved that the same amount of money be raised by town taxes in this town for the benefit of common schools as is apportioned by the State for the same purpose.

"Resolved that but two constables be elected in this town.

Stephen Lake)
John L. Deyo) Justices of
John B. Howell) the Peace.
Silas Saxton)

Aaron Tuthill, Clerk

"Recorded this 11th day of Feb. 1846. J.T. Terwilliger, TnClk."

Those elected to office in February 1846 are listed in the Town of Lloyd Book p. 30. The Town expenses for 1846 were \$247.90 (p.3).

The Town of Lloyd "went dry" for the first time in 1846. 334 votes on the matter were cast with 208 for "no license" and 123 for "license," plus three blank votes. Lyman Halstead in his store book made the entry: "Writing and putting up notices no license election \$1.25."

The town meeting for 1847 was held at the house of Francis Van Bramer and for the first time the Town voted bounties on game. "Resolved that every resident of the Town of Lloyd who shall kill a fox in the Town of Lloyd shall be entitled to one dollar bounty for every fox." (Lloyd Town Book p. 131).

"Resolved that one shilling bounty be on each crow which shall be killed in the Town of Lloyd by any resident of the Town of Lloyd from the first day of May to the first of August." (Lloyd Town Book p. 132).

New office holders for 1847 reported in Lloyd Town Book p. 132.

The 1848 Town meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Johnson as set by resolution of the previous year. It was resolved "that 3 constables be elected for the coming year." Those elected are listed in Town Book p. 135.

The Town meeting for 1849 was held April 3rd at the house of Emery Johnson and the elected officials are listed in Lloyd Town Book, p. 135. Stephen Lake was Supervisor.

The Pound Master's office is a relic of the old colonial days and has its counterpart in the present day dog catcher. One of the duties attached to it was the compounding and reporting to the Town Clerk of strayed livestock. Some of the entries recorded: Lloyd, July 8, 1846. "Broak into my enclosure on the 29th day of June, last, a large cow of a light red color and about 9 or 10 years old and from appearance a new milch cow. John H. Deyo"

"A stray pig in the care of Levi Relyea and described as follows, a white barron pig with the tips of both ears cutt off. Recorded 11/28/1846 Levi Relyea"

"A red heiffer one year old last spring with a small slitt on the end of each ear came in about the 15th of September 1847. Recorded Lloyd, November 27, 1847. Abram D. B. Elting."

"Found on the 3rd inst. in the enclosure of the subscriber a bright Bay horse with shoes on his four feet and lame in his right fore leg with a small starr in his fore-

head, long switchy tail and about 15 hands high. Supposed to be eight or nine years old. Lloyd December 8th, 1847. Archibald B. Love" (Lloyd Town Book p. 9).

Notices of strays continued until 1879 concluding with this last: "To James E. DuBois, Town Clerk of the Town of Lloyd. You will take notice that on or about the 12th day of October 1879, one dark red calf about six months old and one red calf about the same age, strayed upon my enclosed lands in the Town of Lloyd and now remain there upon and that I reside in the said Town of Lloyd. Dated the 20th day of October 1879. L. H. Strongman" Recorded the 29th day of October 1879 Jas. E. DuBois, Town Clerk.

Bounties on wild game were voted at various times. A bounty of six cents on every ground squirrel and six cents on every hawk killed was voted April 3, 1860. (Town Book p. 136).

In 1851 the bounty was \$2. on every fox killed in the Town of Lloyd by residents of said town (L.T.Bk.p.137). The year following the bounty on foxes was reduced to one dollar and a bounty of twenty five cents was raised on minks and skunks (p.138). These two bounties were voted void in 1853 (p.140). Then in 1854 bounties were one dollar on foxes, twenty five cents on skunks and twelve and a half cents on muskrats (p.142) all of which were repealed in 1855 (p.143).

A twenty five cent bounty on minks was voted in 1855 (L.T.Bk.p.148). A dollar bounty was voted on foxes in 1856, 1857, 1858 and until April 1, 1859 (p.149,151).

The Town Meeting was held in the house of Emery Johnson in 1850 and Stephen Lake was elected Supervisor (T.Bk. p. 136).

For the years of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855 the Town meeting was held at the house of Alexander Schoonmaker, and for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 the annual town meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Johnson. In 1860 it was held at the house of William Steen and from 1861 to 1866 inclusive at the house of George Saxton in Highland.

Voting by voice was evidently still in effect as in 1851 it was "resolved that the Path Masters be elected by the voice of the Electors after the present year."

DEVELOPMENT OF CENTERVILLE (LLOYD AREA)

Centerville grew in the 1840s due to the fact that it was the place of Town meetings and centrally located in the township. It had a Post Office conducted by Lyman Halstead in 1839. Richard Norton had the store on the corner, by 1850s and John Dimsey had by 1848 built the "California Hotel" (reminding one of the Gold Rush) at a point a little to the northwest of the railroad bridge. The hotel was taken down in 1914 when the cut went through and part was moved north of Amos Weed's (Valk) where it burned and the remainder to the north of the bridge where it still stands.

Centerville originally was a string of houses from William Benson's at Villa Ottaviano to the old Gilbert Norton house. The mill led people to build nearby. Read about Weed's Mill under "Mills." The Halstead log houses were replaced by the stone house on the hill. Its lintel (Marone's) bears the date "June 1810" but another date shows in a stone (earlier). John York sold the mill in 1821 to John Saxton who built the old house along the road by Weed's millpond (pond drained when railroad went thru). The Halsteads moved eastward to where the Rizzo apartment house is (Van Vliet's).

In 1807 Solomon Hasbrouck built a house at the James D. Palmateer place. In 1815 Isaac DuBois built a stone house on the Cestar property. In 1832 when the corduroy tollgate pike was put through over what is now the old Route 299 or New Paltz Road, Thomas Halstead's sons built up what is now Centerville.

Richard Norton built the Churchill corner property, and the feedhouse. The Centerville well stood at the corner of the drive. Lyman Halstead built the Van Vliet house and the Rizzo apartment house building. Charles Halstead built the building west of the apartment house. Roelif Hasbrouck owned the property east of the VanVliet place. There was a distillery at the Halstead place. The foundations are still to be seen south of the road. A tannery at Centerville was run by Southwick.

At the Palmiteer millpond was a sawmill and cooperage. In the building across from Churchill's corner Hugh Jones made chaiars, churns and coffins, if need be. The Lloyd House was not built until after the Civil War.

The old Centerville well is closed, but the people had a saying, "If you drink of the Centerville well, you will always come back there again." The Penn Yan people had a saying, "If you come up into Penn Yan, you'll get all you came after."

EARLY TOWN OFFICERS

In the "Old Wooden Chest" at the Ulster County Clerk's Office and in the records of the Town of New Paltz we have abundant continuity of the early town offices.

The earliest town office was that of constable. Supervisors were first elected in 1691. The constable was considered a peace officer next in importance to a justice. Not the least of his stated duties was to keep order during elections. In the old Paltz Town that duty was not too burdensome. For instance, in the 1754 election only twenty four voters participated. In the years that votes were polled by "The plurality of voices of the voters" the returns for the office of constable were recorded directly after the election of the supervisor.

In 1760 Valentine Perkins was elected "Pownder for ye River." Today if a municipality maintains a pound it is mostly for dogs, but the early pound-master was to "catch and pen, hold or impound" animals that had strayed from their owners. From time to time the town meeting would decide the fees per day per animal for impounding. In general the charges were three pence a day for sheep or hogs, four pence for "meat cattle" and six pence for horses and mules.

If cattle strayed into another persons's property, the owner was first to give notice to the owner of the stray. But for the second offense the injured property owner could impound the stray and collect the impounding fee and all damages committed by the stray.

In the early days anyone could pasture livestock on open or unfenced land from April 1 to September 30 if the animals were tended.

The town clerk kept a record of all strays reported and impounded. The first Book of Strays begins with the year 1805. When the Town of Lloyd was separated in 1845 the local record continued. A discovered stray was reported by description and marks by the person upon whose property the animal had strayed. I wonder who was the owner of the "bay colt with switchy tail" mentioned in one early record.

Each owner identified his own stock by definite marks and brands. The record of owners' marks and brands were entered in the Town Book. The first local record is that of John Woolsey whose marks were "a crop on the left (or near) Ear and a half crop on the right (or off) Ear on the under side of the same. Recorded Dec. 9, 1776." In 1778 the marks and brands were recorded by Valentine Perkins, Nathaniel Potter, Zophar Perkins, Joseph Wells, Capt. Peleg

Ransom and Alexander Lane.

But to determine the responsibility for damage done by strays it was first necessary for every landowner to keep his fences in order. As early as 1711 a town meeting had declared that "every man shall fence his field." Fence viewers were elected to see that this was done. An old rule set the height of fences at "54 inches high and stuf with good stuff" that is, substantially built.

Later a height of 52 inches was adopted. This allowed stone walls 2 inches for settling. Rail fences were to have at least four rails, the top rail being four inches from the top of the post, that is 48 inches above ground and the bottom rail was to be not more than 18 inches from the ground. The intervening rails were to be spaced equally. There are few rail fences in town now and we do not hear of "stake and rider" or "shake" fences any more.

The fence viewers settled fencing disputes. In 1821 they decided just how much of the dividing line between the two properties should be fenced by Hugh P. Jones and how much by Sylvanus Dusenberry. Hugh P. Jones lived on the Shaffer property and Dusenberry on the farm to the south. The specimens of the handiwork of each are still to be seen. Jones fenced the line east of the highway.

Today the duties of the fence viewers are assumed by the Town Board or Zoning Ordinances or courts.

Overseers of the poor were elected as early as 1743. When the settlers came into the River Lots an overseer of the poor was elected from that region. Ebenezer Perkins was elected one of the poormasters in 1762.

In 1787 the town raised 30 pounds for the expenses of the poor and authorized the poormaster to apprentice the children of the poor, and further, "to compel such persons to work as have not any visible means of making an honest living at such rates or wages as the said overseers of the poor can reasonably get for them."

In a day when it was believed that "an abundance of hard labor was an excellent thing for the poor" leisure was almost a crime, if you didn't have money. People knew better than to reprove the inactivity of wealthy persons!

There was a sale of paupers on election day when the aged and infirm were auctioned off to the lowest bidder. Thus a record of 1788 states that "Frederick Hymes (is) to receive John Griffen in His House for one whole year and furnish him with sufficient meat, Drink, Washing, mending and lodging, for Seven Pounds, fifteen shillings." In 1790 Jacob Whitney "received" Oliver Gray for eleven

pounds, thirteen shillings and "John Griffen, son of Joseph Griffen, deceased" went to Jonathan Van Wagenen for seven pounds, fifteen shillings.

Oliver Gray had been a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution. John Griffen was an orphan.

A record of 1796 states "John Hood has bought Margaret Griffen to Lodging & washing for said Margaret Griffen for one whole year from this Day of Election for the sum of Twelve Pounds, nineteen shillings."

More humane was the adoption of orphaned children by the neighbors. T. Edward DuBois told Warren Sherwood that at one time here there was an "adopted" in each branch of the Coe family. John Brainard was adopted by John Howell and in gratitude changed his surname to Brainard Howell. There were many similar instances.

However, it was considered a serious responsibility to receive an apprenticed child. The following is the indenture of Catherine Yelverton: "This indenture made this 20th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, WITNESSETH, that Josiah Du Bois and Samuel Duncombe, Overseers of the Poor in the Town of New Paltz in the County of Ulster and State of New York in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, by and with the consent of John Van Voorhis and Chas. G. DeWitt, Justices of the Peace of Said County, have bound out, and by these Presents do bind out Catherine Yelverton, a Poor Child of the Said Town and has become Chargeable to the same, being of the age of Eight years and eleven months, as a servant girl to Philip Buckhout of the said Town, Farmer, him to serve until the said girl shall attain the age of Eighteen years, During all which time, the said Girl, her Said Master faithfully Shall Serve, his Secrets keep and his lawful Commands Obey, she shall do no Damage to her Master nor see it Done by others without Giving him notice thereof, She shall not contract matrimony in said said term, at Cards, Dice or any other unlawful game she shall not play, nor absent herself night or Day from her Master's Service During the said term, without his consent, but in all things behave herself, as a faithful Servant ought to Do. During the time aforesaid, and the said Philip Buckhout doth hereby for himself his Executors and Administrators, covenant and agree to and with the Overseers and their Successors that he will teach and instruct the said Girl in the art of good housekeeping, according to the best of his ability, and During the time aforesaid provide and allow to the said Girl Sufficient Meat, Drink, apparel, lodging, washing and all necessary accomodations for a Servant Girl, and he will cause her to be instructed to read and write, and at the expiration of the Said term give the

Said Girl Duble apparel and one new Bible, that the said Girl shall not during the term aforesaid by Chargeable to the said Townin witness whereof, the parties of these presents have hereunto Set their hands and seals the Day and year above written.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Benjamin H. Deyo Samuel Duncombe
David Coe Philip Buckhout
Josian DuBois

"We the undersigned, Justice of the peace of the County of Ulster Do hereby consent to the Binding out as in the above indenture is expressed. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 20th Day of September, 1821.

John Van Voorhis
Charles G. DeWitt, J.P."

The terms of this indenture give us a brief view of the state of public morality a century and a half ago. It is a relief to reflect that little Katy Yelverton just didn't shake dice! Householders supervised games in those days and housekeeping enjoyed legal recognition as an art. But Mrs. Buckhout isn't mentioned at all. Husbands were the responsible heads of families in 1821. The need of instruction was given recognition and the Bible was an important part of the agreement. Girls stayed home at night when Highland was young; and back of the system of "binding out" stood the grim, watchful figures of the County Justices.

The assessors of 1765 prepared a fine roll showing the names of the property holders for that year. The assessment rolls for 1798 and 1799 are remarkable for their completeness. They listed acreages and location and the dimensions of docks, wharves and shops--even a lime kiln at Blue Point and a rope walk (where the cordwainers twisted rope) at Springtown. They listed barns and houses according to their several dimensions, numbers of stories and materials of construction, even giving the number of dimensions of windows.

The chimneys were not counted but the number of chimneys was given in a tax roll of 1709. The Paltz Town elected "chimney viewers" as late as 1756. Whether they inspected chimneys to see if they were safely constructed or to see if the householder had knocked off the top of a chimney or so to secure a lower assessment, we do not know.

As the settlement east of the Swarte Kill grew, two of the five Town Assessors were chosen from the "New Settlement." We note that as the Road Commissioners open up a new road an assessor would be chosen from among the residents in that neighborhood.

The personnel of Town Offices was well spaced, geo-

graphically. The Justice of the Peace was a person of considerable importance and authority in early times. He was chosen frequently for his personal rather than his educational qualifications. Sherwood found that in the New Paltz area one justice could speak French and Dutch but not English and in the early part of the 1700's one justice wrote his mark instead of signing his name. However, their opinions were sought and respected, frequently serving out their lifetime in office.

At a very early date the settlers east of the Swartekill had qualified for and been returned to public office.

Some of the early holders of the office of Supervisor were Joseph Deyo 1811-1812, 1814-15; John I. LeFevre 1818-19; Wells Lake 1820; Joseph Deyo 1833; Solomon Hasbrouck 1839; Reuben Deyo 1840 and Reuben H. Hine 1842.

Justices of the Peace were Solomon Hasbrouck and Charles Wooley in 1823 and Charles Wooley in 1828; John J. Ferris 1830; David Wooley 1831; John H. Coe 1832 and 1833; David Wooley 1835; Jacob Scryver 1837; Stephen Lake 1843 and Silas Saxton 1845. Saxton resigned to sit as Justice on the Lloyd Town Board upon the erection of that Township.

Among the County offices Joseph Deyo was elected Sheriff in 1821-22. He had served as Assemblyman in 1819-20.

Wells Lake was elected Assemblyman in the years 1820-21-23. James T. Elmore was Assemblyman in 1826 and Samuel Elmore was Assemblyman in 1837. Wells Lake served as State Senator 1825-28. The New Settlement was producing a competence of public offices.

ELECTIONS

As the population of the "Big Town" grew, due to the "accession of persons" the area of the town became an impediment in holding elections, or so it seemed. Yet in the days when the Paltz Town exercised jurisdiction down as far as the south bounds of Evans' tract the difficulty had been greater. But steps were taken to remedy the inconvenience.

John H. Coe recalled that in the 1820's and until the separation of the Town of Lloyd in 1845, elections were held in three places on as many consecutive days, that is, one day at the Reuben Deyo place (later Grace Rober ts), one day in New Paltz village and one day at Libertyville.

The ballot box had three hasps and each of the inspectors of election had his own padlock and key with which he secured the hasp of his choice. The three inspectors opened the box at the end of the last day and polled the votes.

Besides the people east of the Swartekill qualifying

and receiving public office, the new people coming in also received occasional election. While the people in and around the Paltz village retained much of their Huguenot tradition and a considerable family solidarity, the people of the New Settlement had a population turnover nearly every thirty years. Consequently, the newer ones felt that the Town would be a pretty good place when they got the "old crowd" out of the way with the necessary funerals. They had the funerals and the vestiges of the once "new crowd" became the old crowd.

The old crowd experienced some resentment toward the newer ones, holding that the "Johnny-come-latelys" didn't know what had been going on or what was trumps but merely chafed to elbow their elders out of the way while modestly claiming to be contented on the outset with all the highest offices in the public gift. Such philosophy hasn't changed much to this day.

Some of the later office holders were as follows:
The annual Town Meeting for 1870 was held at the hotel of D. L. DuBois at Centerville and elected the following:

Supervisor: Solomon G. Young

Town Clerk: James M. Knapp

Justice of the Peace: Oliver P. Carpenter

Assessor: Lyman Halstead

Comrs. of Highways: Hiram Hasbrouck

Overseers of the Poor: Archibald B. Love, Jacob C. Dayton

Collector: Hoxie Adams

Constables: John Eyatt, Jesse D. Craft, Jacob D. Dayton, Josiah Terwilliger, Eli Dimsey

Inspector of Election: Dist.#1, Stephen R. Champlain, Philip Elting, Ennis Deyo

Dist.#2, Richard S. Mandon, John H. Coe, Jr., Lewis C. Bevier)

(Lloyd Town Book p. 176)

The 1870 Town Meeting resolved also "that the annual town meeting be held at the Highland House in 1871 and at the usual Hotel in Centerville 1872 and alternately thereafter."

In Vol. II of Sherwood's History p. 53 he lists other local officeholders taken from the Lloyd Town Book but since these are available in the Town Book they will not be included here. Some observations, however, are noted.

By holding the Town meeting at alternate Centerville hotels, the alternate hotel could stay open for business on election day.

In 1872 David A. Seymour was elected to be the first

Game Constable.

The Board of Excise exercised the power of licensing saloons, collecting revenue therefrom and could revoke licenses. The last election of excisemen took place in 1896. It may be noted that Justices of the Peace, Assessors, Commissioners of Highways and the Commissioners of Excise were elected in rotation, while the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, Collector, Constable, Game Constable, Town Auditor and Inspector of Elections had to be filled annually. The Town Board of Auditors functioned until 1883-4. Thereafter the Town Board sat as a Board of Audit upon bills and accounts.

For the first time in years a Democratic Supervisor was returned to office in 1878 at the Town meeting at John Dimsey's.

The year following saw an interesting and unique situation at a Town meeting. Ezekiel Elting and George Lamoree were candidates for election to the office of Supervisor of the Town of Lloyd. The vote was a tie. The incumbent was appointed as seen in the following minutes:

"Town of Lloyd, County of Ulster, Highland, March 5, 1879.

"Whereas, the office of Supervisor having become vacant by omission or neglect of the Town of Lloyd at their annual town meeting held in and for said town March 4, 1879 to fill said office of Supervisor on the account of the tie vote for the same, we the subscribers, three of the Justices of said Town, at a meeting duly held for that purpose at this day and date at Highland aforesaid do hereby constitute and appoint Ezekiel S. Elting of said Town as Supervisor of the Town of Lloyd aforesaid to hold this office as such Supervisor until his successor in office shall be chosen or appointed which action and appointment we do and make in pursuance to the revised statutes of the State of New York, in such cases made and provided, towit 2 d R. L. 127, Sec. 5 as amended 1874 chapter 543.

"Witness outhands and seals this 5th day of March, 1879.

Daniel Coe, L. S.
Luther Wilklow, L. S.
James M. Knapp, L. S.,
Justices of the Peace of
said Town."

A true copy of the appointment of Supervisor on file in this office made and entered March 5th, 1879.

James E. DuBois, Town Clerk
Per A.D.L. (Town Book p. 196)

The event of a tie vote illustrates one characteristic of the townspeople, namely that there frequently is in the Town such an adequate number of men well qualified to

hold office that the merits of the respective candidates are equally evaluated, as in the instance of the election of 1879. At all times in the history of the Town there have been plenty of able men. Consequently the vote has sometimes been very close. At other times the townspeople have returned the same candidate to office year in and year out for a long period of time. There was one official who finally insisted that a new man be put in his place to get experience in office.

There is another less thoroughly authenticated story of the rival candidates for the office of constable who cast their vote in the early hours of polling and went off on a fishing trip together. But from the election records anyone may read that there has never been a lack of able men to serve, or a lack of judgment in selecting men for candidates for Town office.

Ezekiel S. Elting was appointed to the office of Supervisor after a tie vote and sat on the appointment of a similar vacancy due to a tie vote the year following.

The election return for the 1885 election is missing because when the village of Highland burned in 1891 the records were gathered in haste and by great good fortune the records prior to 1891 are extant and legible. The same fiery calamity accounts for the loss of the early school records and many other public documents.

The Town of Lloyd Book p. 216 through 236 lists office holders of 1890-1895. In 1890 the Town was divided into three election districts and booths and ballot boxes to meet the new election law requirements.

The first fifty years of election office in the Town of Lloyd have been recorded in detail. The Township east of Crozier's Ditch has always walked on its own feet. From the Town officials there went forth many men to fill County and State offices. Hereafter follows a list of many of those illustrious public servants.

- 1821--Joseph Deyo, County Sheriff
- 1822-30--Wells Lake, Assemblyman in State Legislature
- 1845--Reuben H. Hine, Assemblyman
- 1848--Job G. Elmore, Assemblyman (Sylves. II, p. 127)
- 1854--John B. Howell, Assemblyman "
- 1858--Silas Saxton, County Clerk of Ulster County
- 1859-61--Hiram Hashbrouck, Ulster County Treas. (Sylves. II, page 1)
- 1864--Nathan Williams, County Clerk (Sherwood II p. 85)
- 1867--Solomon G. Young elected delegate to State Constitutional Convention (Clearwater, Hist. Uls.)
- 1868-69-70--Abram E. Hasbrouck, Assemblyman
- 1895-8--Philip Schantz, County Sheriff 1917--Co. Treas.

- 1872--Oliver P. Carpenter, Dist. Atty., Ulster Co.
 1873--Silas Saxton, County Sheriff
 1872-73--George W. Pratt, Sr., County Supervisor
 1874--Alden J. Pratt, U.S. Assessor of Revenue,
 4th Div. 13th Dist.
 1896--Alexander C. Hasbrouck, Coroner
 Theodore Hasbrouck
 1924-32--Harcourt J. Pratt, U. S. Congressman
 Also: 1883--Page in State Assembly
 1884-90 Clerk's Messenger in State Senate
 1895-97--Town of Lloyd Supervisor
 1897--State Assemblyman
 1932--William Feeter, Under Sheriff
 1933--Philip Elting, Collector of Port of New York,
 Was Ulster County Leader of Republican Party
 1938--Delegate to N.Y.S. Constitutional Convention
 1935-39--John F. Wadlin, Supervisor, Town of Lloyd
 Chairman, County Board of Supervisors
 1936--Rep. to N.Y.S. Republican Convention
 1936--Comr. on Bd. of Claims for land taken
 for Gilboa Dam
 1939-1953--Ulster County's State Assemblyman
 Member of many committees including
 N.Y.C. water supply and Chrm. of Indus-
 trial and Labor Relations--pioneered leg-
 islation for non-strikes of public employ-
 ees.
 1950--Philip T. Schantz, Deputy Welfare Commissioner
 for Ulster County
 1954-64--John J. Gaffney--Supervisor of Lloyd and
 Chairman of County Bd. of Supervisors
 1968--to date--Eugene K. Noe, County Legislator,
 Started when Board of Supervisors was replaced
 by County Legislature.

WITCHCRAFT AND LEGENDS

The lands along the Hudson and the mountains nearby have always been a region full of legend. The Indians believed in spirits and Washington Irving wrote of an old squaw spirit in the highest peak of the Catskills. Ofcourse his Rip Van Winkle story tops all others. Witches were held responsible for all sorts of otherwise unexplained misfortunes, but the Devil was controlled to some extent by the charm emanating from a cross marked on door latches which was designed to scare the eveil spirits away.

The Lloyd area can claim Betsy Ruger, wife of Thomas Ruger, as the "Witch of Pang Yang." She lived about the middle of the 1800s and her neighbors agreed she had supernatural powers. One day, wishing to go to New York City she made her way about ten miles to the landing only to find the New York boat just pulling away from the dock. "Come back!" shouted Betsy to the Captain, "I want to go to New York." But the boat continued on its way. "I'll beat you to New York anyway," screamed Betsy furiously. She rushed into a grocery store near the dock, bought an egg and pushing her finger into it, she and the egg rose into the air speeding away down the river. When the boat reached New York there was Betsy standing on the wharf. Shaking her fist at the Captain she shouted, "I told ye so!"

In 1800 a religious leader named, Jemima Wilkinson, led the Pang Yang people to Lloyd area but she herself died. However, she had promised her religious followers to become visible to them in a gray suit a few hours before someone was scheduled to die in order to comfort them. "Old Bets" was reputed upon numerous occasions to have seen a vision of a lady in gray shortly before a death would occur.

Warren Sherwood said Lloyd's witchcraft was of the old Connecticut variety imported from Litchfield. It is not known if the aforesaid Betsy was the same person who was called Bess Rogers and reputed to be a witch as well as an herb doctor. Bess lived far west of the Willett Smith house which was on the west side of the Vly and north of Martin's. Her cabin was in the woods.

On page 26 of Sherwood's POEMS FROM THE PLATT BINNEWATER there is still another "Bess" who was a witch:

"This is a story of Bess Lane, the witch,
And how she got the best of the devil.
She lived way up north in Hasbrouck's Lot
(Which is number twelve in the Platt Binnewaters).
She had the gift of second sight and prophecy.
Once she charmed John Hen' Drake's cornfield
And the crows never pulled a hill of it.

No farmer in the neighborhood
Would deny Bess a peck of meal
Or a stray hill of potatoes.
But as a price for her gift,
She sold her soul to the devil.

Now one night as she was doing to bed
The devil came into her cabin.
Hooves, horns and pitchfork.
"Bess", said the devil, "I've come for you.
Get a move on!"
"Well, will you wait till I put this shoe on?"
Yelled Bess in the midst of her hurry.
"Yes", said he--and at that she threw the shoe into the
Whereupon the devil cleared out fire.
Leaving a great stench of brimstone.
And Bess went with that foot bare
Or wrapped a bag round it in winter.
And that's how she outdid the devil.
For when she died and the neighbor women
Came in to lay her out for burial
They said, "Better not",
And she went down to her grave
With only one shoe in her coffin."

Many witch stoies seem to be shared in various locations. Chapter 30 & 31 of Alf Evers' "The Catskills" relates, among many, one which included (p. 217) the difficulty of a housewife in getting butter to form in her churn. This same situation existed on Pancake Hollow Rd. Myra Covert Ball Van Demark told of a woman living near her who couldn't get butter to come in her churn and blamed the witch of Pancake Hollow who didn't like her. In desperation, the woman threw a hot horseshoe into the milk and very soon the butter formed, but the next day the witch was seen to have a burn on her arm the shape of a horseshoe. The witch lived in a house on the west side of the road not far from Covert's.

On page 222 of Evers' "The Catskills" is a long account of "the haunted sloop of the Hudson" which was run by Abraham Hasbrouck of Rondout about 1820. The ship's haunted misfortunes covered many years and must have been occurring as the ship passed the Town of Lloyd.

No doubt it also passed the Devils' Danskammer where the early Dutch explorers had seen the Indians dance in devilish fashion on a high rocky platform where Central Hudson has its Danskammer power plant, a few miles south of Lloyd.

Every section of the Hudson River hills seems to lay claim to "The Lost Gold Mine of the Hudson" by Tristram Coffin of Milton. Evers in "The Catskills" on p. 16

tells of a glow of phosphorescent light which "blowed out" of abandoned mines in the Catskills each springtime. The gold mine supposedly found by Truman Hurd and to which he was unable to return may have been near Milton, but legend placed it in the Illinois Mountains west of Highland and possibly near the "Rock House."

"Treasure Tales of the Shawangunks and Catskills" by Harold Harris of Ellenville recounts many local soties including the tale of Captain Kidd in the 1700s hiding pirate treasure in some still unfound cache in this area. Locally the people believed Kidd's Treasure was buried somewhere along Krum Elbow. The treasure seekers would use divining rods of special make for detecting pirate gold but something strange would always happen just before the treasure was about to be reached. Washington Irving, however, said Kidd was never even up the Hudson River.

John Burroughs claimed to have seen a sturgeon leap into a fishing boat and since he was a dependable man, then maybe some of the other river stories are true, also.

W. Bruce in "The Hudson" p. 120-121 tells a legend of a phantom ship called the Storm Ship (Sherwood II p. 84) which could sometimes be seen near Blue Point. It seems to be one way of telling the Flying Dutchman story: "Years ago, when New York was a village, a mere cluster of houses on the point now known as the Battery, when the Bowery was the farm of Peter Stuyvesant, and the old Dutch Church on Nassau Street (which also long since disappeared) was considered the country, when communication with the old world was semi-yearly instead of semi-weekly or daily, say two hundred years ago, the whole town was put into great commotion by the fact that a ship was coming up the bay. She approached the Battery within hailing distance and then sailing against both wind and tide, turned aside and passed up the Hudson. Week after week and month after month elapsed but she never returned; and whenever a storm came down on Haverstraw Bay or Tappan Zee, it is said she could be seen careening over the waste; and in the midst of the turmoil, you could hear the Captain giving orders in good Low Dutch; but when the weather was pleasant, her favorite anchorage was among the shadows of the picturesque hill on the eastern bank a few miles above the Highlands. It was thought by some to be the Hendrick Hudson and his crew of the 'Half Moon' who, it was well known, had once run aground on the upper part of the river, seeking a northwest passage to China; and people who live in this vicinity still insist that under a calm harvest moon and the pleasant nights of September they see her under the bluff of Blue Point all in deep shadow, save her topsails glittering in the moonlight."

Harry Rigby of Kingston tells a tale which may be a combination of several stories but his version was presented by him in a Ulster County Historical Society lecture. Later he reduced it to writing for the first time at the request of Town of Lloyd Historian, Beatrice Wadlin. Mr. Rigby suggests any storyteller may embroider a tale with variations to suit his own fancy. The following story may have started with Wadlington Irving in part but we will claim it as part of our lore since the vessel sailed past the Town of Lloyd....."There was an old legend, dating from the earliest days of Dutch settlement in the Hudson Valley, that a little hobgoblin called the Heer of Dunderbergh lived, with his crew of sprites on the flanks of the towering mountain that commands the narrowest passage of the Hudson in the Highlands. When a sailing vessel entered this passage, the Heer's crew flew out to intercept the vessel, swarming over the rigging and rudder in an attempt to drive it aground. The Heer, straddling the bowsprit, dressed in sugarloaf hat, doublet and leathern seaman's breeches, a brass speaking trumpet under his arm, bellowed orders designed to wreck the ship.

"Shipsmasters encouraged the tale since, if their ship was wrecked by sloppy handling in this dangerous passage, any catastrophe could be shrugged off as the work of the Heer of Dunderbergh.

"One day, a sloop bearing among its other passengers the Dominie of the Old Dutch Church of Esopus and his wife was beset by the Heer and his crew in this passage. The Dominie led the passengers in singing the Hymn of St. Nicholas which exorcised the crew and rendered them powerless. Unable to execute their nefarious scheme--and enraged thereby--the little Heer snatched off the Dominie's wife's nightcap as he flew off in frustration.

"A day later, the vessel docked at the Esopus wharf and the passengers trudged up the long hill to the hamlet. To their amazement, they saw the Dominie's wife's nightcap hanging from the steeple of the Old Dutch Church!"

"The nightcap hung on the steeple for several weeks, daily becoming more frayed and weatherbeaten. It was a disgrace to an up and coming town--but no one could be found to climb the tall steeple.

Finally, even the little Heer decided that he had been hasty and a bit childish. He flew up to Esopus to remove the bedraggled nightcap. As he worked at it, he became entangled in the beams inside the steeple and, since he was an evil creature, his acts were nullified in this holy ground. Even his power to disengage himself. Legend says that he is even today locked up in the church tower, and that even today a careful listener can hear him moan and groan in his efforts to extricate himself.

"There are some disbelievers to this tale, of course. But a strange set of circumstances seem to lend credence to the tale. Several centuries later, the steeple on the present church needed repainting. A painter was finally hired who lowered himself from the pinnacle in a boatswain's chair, painting as he progressed downward. When he reached one of the little diamond-shaped windows in the steeple, he slumped unconscious in his chair. Hastily lowered, he was pronounced dead by the Ulster County Coroner. There were no symptoms to account for his death. But those in the know needed no proof of symptoms--they knew that, looking into the window, he had seen the evil little hobgoblin and that this had caused his death.

"Incidentally, he was a very conscientious painter and was mortified that he had been unable to finish his job. Therefore, for years after, particularly on dark and stormy nights, people glancing up at the steeple were dumbfounded to note the ghostly painter working away at completing his task.

"But you say they were superstitious and unreliable people. On the contrary, since the village's most popular pub patronized by the bankers, lawyers and most distinguished merchants of the village, was formerly located just across Wall Street from the church--and upon several occasions, these men of undoubted integrity claimed that upon leaving that pub at the late closing hour (or shortly thereafter), they, too had paused to look skyward--and had seen the painter! And those men could not be doubted!"

PENN YAN SETTLEMENT (PANG YANG)

Although we talk of the Pang Yangers the accurate title for the area, as the Lloyd Town Book states, is "Penn Yan Settlement." Grace Roberts told Warren Sherwood that her nurse who came from Poughkeepsie, said "You know, we call all you people on the west side of the River, 'Pang Yangers'."

The Penn Yan Settlement was made in the year 1800 on the gore (a wedge shaped or triangular piece) made where the east ends of the Lots of the Platt Bennewater Division overlapped the west ends of the first six of the north twelve Great or Three Mile Lots laid out along Hudson's River. (See herein "Contract of 1728....." p. 28).

The gore began a little to the eastward of the present Villa Cirella place and ranged northerly to the Baer Vly region. The original owners of the Binnewater Lots rented the east ends of their lots to the Penn Yan people to hold the title. The River Lots had been given to some of the Paltz families by the Dusine in 1745. The Binnewater Lots had been given to other Paltz families in 1772. The overlapping area could not belong to both sets of families, so it became the property of the state. According to a law of 1770 any person who settled upon a piece of land and held it for twenty years without anyone bringing a suit to dispute the claim, might own the piece of land.

Henry Eltinge had a rental contract of Thomas Rogers showing the rental was a shilling a year. Some settlers were probably just squatters.

Penn Yan is the name of a place in Yates County settled in the 1790's by Pennsylvanians and Yankees. During the Revolutionary War a young girl named Jemima Wilkinson of a good Rhode Island family contracted the "plague" which was an epidemic of that war. She was laid out in her coffin for burial but suddenly surprised the mourners by reviving and sitting up in her coffin. She declared that the soul of Jemima Wilkinson had gone to heaven and that her body was inhabited by the "Publick Universal Friend." The mission of the Friend was to preach and organize a religion. She gathered a following and went through Massachusetts and Connecticut gathering more followers. Then she went to Philadelphia where the Quakers were, at first, interested in her discourses. A settlement was arranged for her and her followers in Yates County near Keuka Lake and there the Friend journeyed and started her "New Jerusalem."

Other Yankees in 1800 set out from Litchfield County, Connecticut to follow her to her "New Jērusalem." As Samuel Booth told the story). However, when they got across the Hudson River they heard of the "Little Rights" in the Platt Binnewater gore and decided to settle there and start a "Penn Yan Settlement" of their own. They were the families of Sanford, Rogers, Eddy, Booth, Lane and Cahoon.

In Sherwood, Vol. III p. 52 other names are also listed among these Pang Yang people. They are: Peter and Thomas Berean. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Rogers was the witch, "Old Bets". Abram Parmeter and Rachel, his wife. Some of the first mentioned names had several brothers or sons. Later Gilbert Drake, the elder and Johnathan Tomkins arrived.

The original Penn Yan people tried to keep alive what they remembered of the teachings of the Friend. As Ralph LeFevre said, "At first they were well considered for their religiousness." They used to meet together in their little cabins and when a school house had been built, in the school-house on Sundays. As one of them put it, "If you knew what they were talking about you didn't have to ask questions."

But the later generations were not of the religious stature of their forebears. In 1900 a chapel was built and a corporation was formed thereafter. Edward Hawley was a prime mover in the building of the chapel. The Highland Methodist Church gave a Sunday School Library and Theron DuBois, Sr. of Highland worked in the church. The Highland Presbyterian ministers, H. D. Geist and Wm. Dalson preached there.

The region today is mainly occupied by those of other faiths. In the early days marriages were performed by clergy of neighboring churches. The Rogers family went to New Paltz. Rev. Stephen Jacobs of the Highland Methodist circuit married Wm. Sanford and Christine Palmiteer in 1800. Samuel Book was in 1851 one of the original Board of Trustees of the Lloyd Methodist Church and his great grandson, the Rev. Charles Booth, became a preacher in Kansas. The little chapel building fell upon troubled times and was moved up the road a way. A group worshipped in the cottage of Palmiteer and even in 1973 some services were held.

The original cabins of stone or log with their thatched roofs, clay fireplaces and doors swinging on wooden hinge-blocks have fallen to ruins so "Pang Yang" as the Penn Yan Settlement was called doesn't really exist today. Out in the woods on the farms of Sperio (L. King) and Marx and to the northward are the ruins of more than thirty of the houses of the settlement. There is a lane just north of the Marx Pond and leads into the woods at the rear of the

Sperò (King) farm and A. Fisher properties. There are old foundations and many tiny yards fenced in stone.

Charles Relyea said the chimneys of these cabins were made of great coils of straw thickly daubed with wet clay and baked by the heat of the fire. Many of the thatched-roofed houses were burned from sparks.

These people were a shut off frontier community. They made a living working on nearby farms and as that living became harder to make they became scattered. Some families died out. The Rogers moved back to Connecticut. The descendants of the others moved away.

In 1813 the school districts were laid out and District #6 included the Penn Yan Settlement and part of the Shatakee region, but Sherwood could find no record of a school being established until 1845 when Mercy Susan Perkins taught there. The last school teacher there was Miss Virginia Tantillo who married Philip Bravata.

Warren Sherwood's father went to #6 school when he was a boy and Warren taught there five years. His pupils made out well and were a credit to him. Of the fifteen boys, twelve served in World War II. One of them attained the rank of Captain. Six were Sergeants. A great grandson of Blind Tom Palmiteer was a bombardier and received the Distinguished Flying Award.

There were other families in the neighborhood besides the Penn Yan people. The Tomkins, Fredericks, Barrett, Demarest, Bearean and Litts families came in the late 1790's. John Rose was at the Shatakee Lake by 1800. Hugh Jones, Sr. was on the Schaffer farm in 1808 and the Dusenberres, followed by Wm. Brooks on the Hoffman place in 1820. The Van Wagoners and Bogerts came in 1815 on the Busick properties, and the Collingwoods, Sherwoods, Nichols and Bartletts were on the Black Pond Road in the 1840's.

Up on the Peat Swamp Road a William Drake lived on the Amasa Martin place in 1805. The Bennetts, Johnathan and Ephram, came in on Kdreth's (Argiro) and Romeo's in 1838; the Huttons and Jonsons were at Sorbello's and Elting Martin's respectively in the 1830's. A transfer gives 1830 for the date Thomas Halstead bought the Spero (L.King) farm.

The Relyeas and Palmiteers came in 1835 and the Simpsons and Shakles by 1840. George Martin was living on the Sorbello place by 1853.

One of the Nichols family, the Rev. Wm. H. Nichols, became the second Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of California. He died in 1924.

Silas Saxton bought the Spero (L.King) farm in the 1850's. He was at one time Sheriff of Ulster County and was one of the Justices of the Peace of the Lloyd Town Board in 1845.

Assemblyman Wadlin owned the Lily Lake property which Abram Quick had cut out of the woods.

In 1866 the Hudson River Peat Company was organized and bought up many of the farms in the peat area. The firm built a large factory and engine house to make fuel bricks out of the compressed peat muck. The hard coal industry put that venture out of business. Now the peat swamp area is one of the most productive truck gardening areas in the township.

In the early 1900's a man who was styled "Lupo" and some of his accomplices rented the old Downer place where Luther Calhoun later lived. Lupo tried making counterfeit money. He and his men were caught and sentenced to prison. Some of them were deported after serving their sentences; others soon got back into jail. There was a rumor that plates for the counterfeiting were dumped into Lily Lake in an effort to escape detection.

In 1915 Raymond Riordon began his school on the east side of the Shatakee or Chodikee Lake. This school, which offered grade school and high school curricula continued successfully until Mr. Riordon's death in 1940. After that Resnicks ran a summer camp for some years and then the State bought the property for the present coeducational training school.

On the other side of the Lake the Stuts family conducted a summer camp for many years and now there is a resort there for orthodox Jews.

A mixture of people now live in the Pang Yang area along with the last remnants of the original Settlers. They are of Italian, Swedish, Czech, Finnish, German, Dutch, Irish and Jewish descent. The problem of assimilation is no problem here.

The region has many interesting features. The Indians have left the place names of Shatakee (or Chodikee), Achsunah and Wakonkonack. It has always been a rendezvous of hunters, trappers and fishermen for this is the lake region of the Township.

William W. Vogt found the place an ornithologist's paradise and John Burroughs in his volume of essays entitled "Far and Near" wrote exquisitely of the Black Creek valley. Clarence J. Elting found botanical rarities for his herbarium that engaged the interest of Dr. Homer D.

House, the State Botanist. The Elting collection is now in the State Educational Building museum at Albany.

The Pang Yang Bur ying Ground is the high knoll back from Lily Lake Road, across the road from the entrance to the Town Landfill site and between Jack Spero and Murphy.

Further tales and facts of Pang Yang appear in Sherwood's Poems of Platt Binnewater:

"The Pang Yang Buring Ground" p. 29.

"At the Experience Meeting of Pang Yang" p. 28

"Thanks Giving in Pang Yang" p. 29

"When Pang Yang Ended" p. 29

"Janey Cohoon's Prophecy" p. 56.

OLD HOUSES OF LLOYD TOWNSHIP in 1974

The following old houses of Lloyd Township are assigned dates of origin as approximately correct as records and information can support but may not be exact in all cases.

There were older houses than these which do not now exist and there may be parts of existing houses which are very old, but we have chosen those of original form without too many alterations by dormers or additions. From the Road Orders of early times, records of the Town of NewPaltz, early tax rolls and land transfers, most of the following list of houses are believed to be standing on their original foundations with many of the original timbers in tact.

In the preceeding chapters dealing with early settlement the first homes are described beginning with log cabins. The Penn Yan Settlement had their own group of cottages. Vol. I., p. 162 of Sherwood lists five old houses. But the ensuing described homes are outstanding and worthy of note for either their age, architectural characteristics, a famous occupant or the use made of them. References supporting them are not exhaustive.

1754--The oldest frame house (from New Paltz Town records) still standing in our town and probably in our County is the Yelverton house at 39 Maple Avenue, Highland. It is owned by Margaret R. Hegeman. Anthony Yelverton brought materials from Poughkeepsie on a small sailing vessel and built his house. Some of the timbers were taken from an old sloop he brought from Po'k. He had a store in one room. Across the road he built a sawmill. Inside the house on a wall at the present time is a large ship's hook from which fishnets were stretched for drying or mending. The water of the inlet came up near this house until the railroad went through at which time there was fill dumped behind the railroad. Mrs. Hegemen has told Historian Wadlin that the lilac bushes were reputed to have been brought from trade with China or Japan. She also said a slave or Indian burying ground is on the hill back of the house. (See Sherwood Vol. I., p. 162).

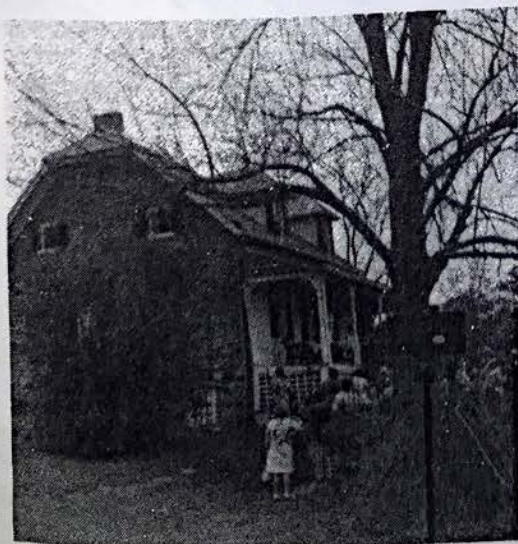
1760--The stone house of John J. Gaffney across the road from Schantz Pond may have been built about 1760 by Hendrick Deyo. Andries DuBois remodelled it in 1810 and since then the porch has been changed and a large dormer in the rear added. Some other owners were: Duncomb or Duncan, DuBois and Lorin Schantz. Indians stopped there before Revolutionary times and were invited to eat from which there is a pewter plate legend (Sher.III.p.16). The first Methodist Circuit Riding Preachers preached here in 1786. See Sherwood I.p.s26, 70 & 80, III.p.12 and also a scrapbook in Town Historian's Office of newspaper clippings.



1754 YELVERTON
(Hegeman)



1760 HENDRICK DEYO
(J. J. Gaffney)



1761 WEED
(Marrone)

1761--The Nicholas Marrone stonehouse on Weed's Mill Road has this date on a stone visible from the porch. Under the porch in some stucco is traced the date 1801. The State Historical marker on the property gives a later date. The Dutch Gambrel roof which slants down at each end is very old style in this area. In the basement or cellar kitchen is the large heating and cooking fireplace with original crane. The cellar windows, judging from the glass, are believed to be original. The floor boards in the cellar and held together with wooden pegs and the hinges on the Dutch door to this basement room are original. There is a cupboard in the cellar with hinges which appear very, very old, also. On the main floor the mantle of the fireplace is extremely old according to Mildred Weed Percy whose family owned the house many years. Next to the fireplace is an old cupboard. The stairs going to the top floor seem to be only about one hundred years old so the garret was probably just for storage of grains and food in the earliest days, though now it is used as bedrooms. (See Sherwood Vol. I., p. 81).

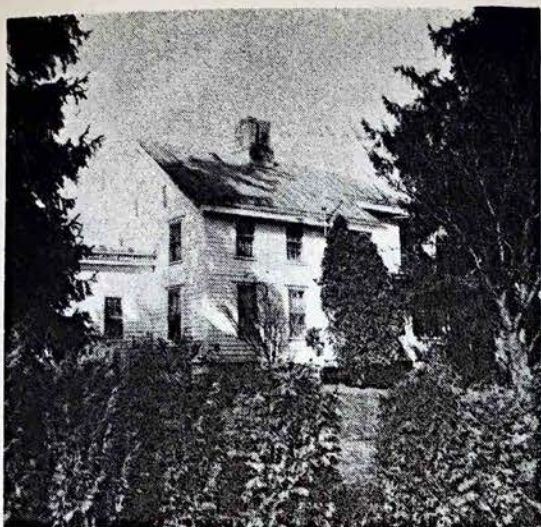
1764--The Woolsey house on the present Green Grove Farm property of Route 44/55 was dismantled 1960 but well described in Sherwood Vol. I., p. 164.

1765--The Crandall house was dismantled to straighten Thorne's Lane about 1965 is described in Sher. Vol. I, p. 165.

1766--The Monion house, corner of Riverside Road and old North Road, is standing but with windows and doors gone and completely dillapidated. Sher. Vol. I, p. 166.

1774--The Potter frame house on Gabrity Road just off the Perkinsville Road was built by Nathaniel Potter, a ranking officer in the Continental Army. It was owned also by Charles Carpenter, later by George Begrity and about 1965 purchased by Nicholas J. Magliato who now rents it in two apartments. Though on its original foundation it has undergone marked changes. The kitchen fireplace has been removed. There are still original floorboards and a narrow staircase from the kitchen. The most outstanding characteristic is a chimney in the center of the house with four flues for two pairs of corner fireplaces of which two of the four fireplaces are still usable. (Sherwood Vol. I. p. 167).

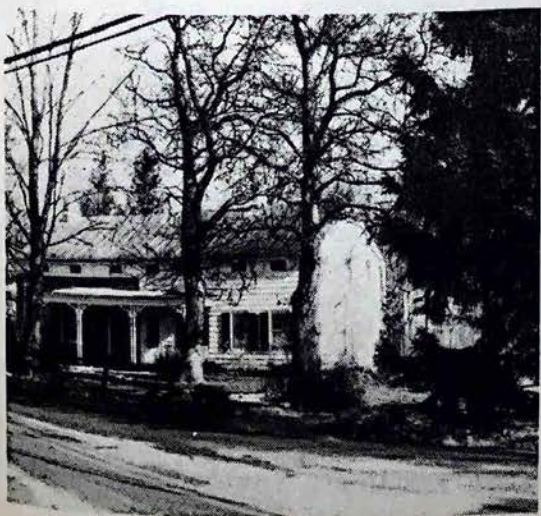
1775--The stone house on the northwest side of Rt. 44/55 about a half mile from the center of Highland was built by Hendrick Deyo with a frame extension added about 1855 by Warren Woolsey. It was the home of Nathan Williams, his son Winthrop Williams and his son, Nathan Williams as their farm house. About 1965 it was pur-



1774 POTTER
(Magliato)



1775 H. DEYO
(Marion)



1780 SIMEON DEYO
(Gaffney)

chased by Dennis and Marietta Marion. The rooms of the main floor have 10'6" ceilings while the ceilings of the upper floor have been lowered to conserve heat. The inside of the house has been renovated and modernized. In the cellar, however, the beams are pegged, some showing hand hewing and some with bark covering. (Sherwood Vol. III p.16).

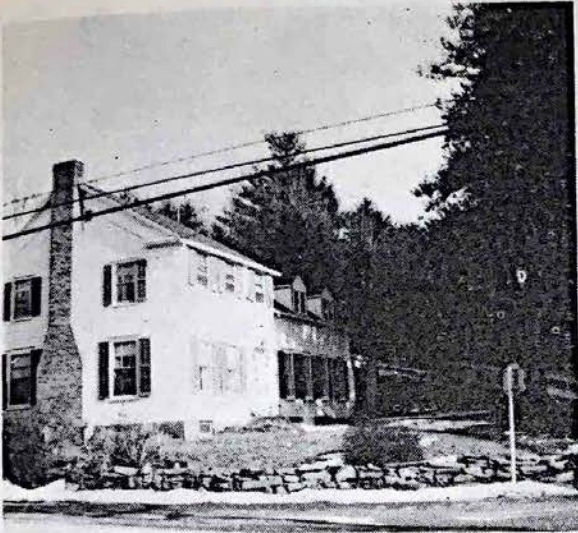
1780--The stone house opposite the cemetery on the east side of Route 44/55 was built by Simeon Deyo. It has a frame addition and is used for rentals by the owner, John J. Gaffney (Sherwood Vol. III p. 16).

1790--The frame house of Jerome Hurd on Hurd's Road, Clintondale, has a section on the south end of about 20' x 20' which was built (probably) by Zachariah Hasbrouck. This room is beautifully maintained with exposed beams. (Sherwood I, p.s 67 & 82 and Vol. III p. 17).

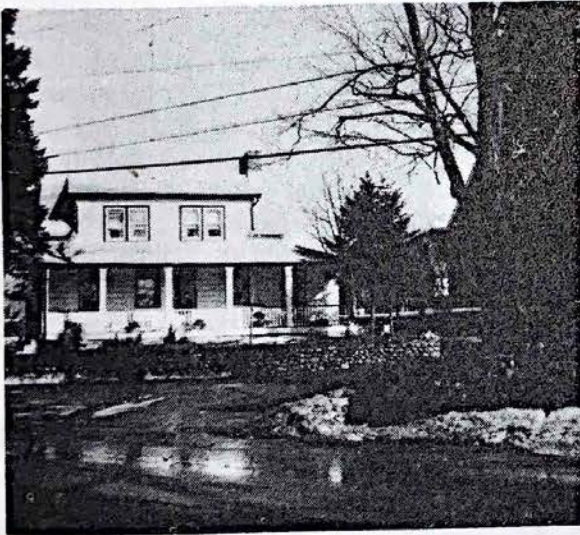
1790--The part stone with several frame additions on the north side of Old New Paltz Road was built by Moses Le Fevre. Van Demarks lived there at one time. Later it was known as the Lorraine when Mr. Ernst operated a bar and restaurant there. It is presently owned by Shay.

1791--Frame house on road opposite entrance to Perkinsville Road at 9W was probably built by William Hollister, gunsmith and innkeeper. (Sherwood I, p.s 79, 89, 155 & Vol. II p. 4). The 1799 assessment Roll recites William Hollister, the gunsmith at what was later called the Walter Clarke place. It is now owned by Berniece Watson. In 1774 the Perkinsville Road was officially laid out as "The road from Juffrous Hook to the Mountain" which passed this site. (Sherwood I. p. 70 & III. p. 68). Sections of the house appear to have been built at different times so perhaps the 1791 date can apply to part of it. Original flooring is beautifully restored as well as much woodwork trim. The inside of this house has been maintained authentically in many respects.

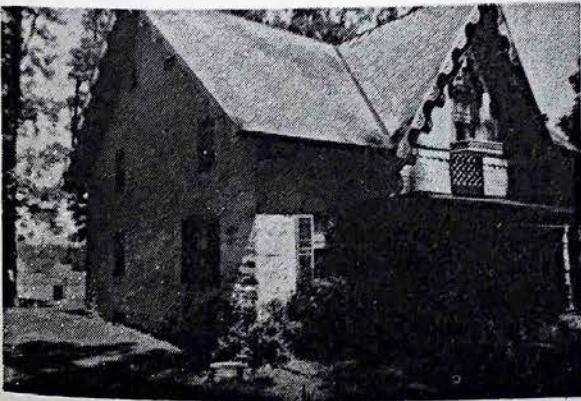
1796--Reuben Lake built this house at the northeast corner of Grand Street where it crosses North Road soon after the road from New Paltz to the river was laid out. It is now owned by Ralph and Lena Dirk. When Lewis H. Lake lived in it he conducted a general store and hotel there. The store part included a post office. Legend tells that Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren stopped over night in this Inn when on a trip over the Shawangunk Mountains. In the vacant lot south of the house the militia held drills. This house is on its original foundation and some original timbers can be seen inside. Historian Beatrice Wadlin has a spinning wheel which was used in this house and given to her mother, Mabel Harcourt Hasbrouck.



1791 HOLLISTER
(Watson)



1796 LAKE
(Dirk)



1800 SOLOMON ELTING
(Paul I. Kelley)

(See Sherwood Vol. I. p.168 and Sherwood Poems p.34, "Tall Glasses.")

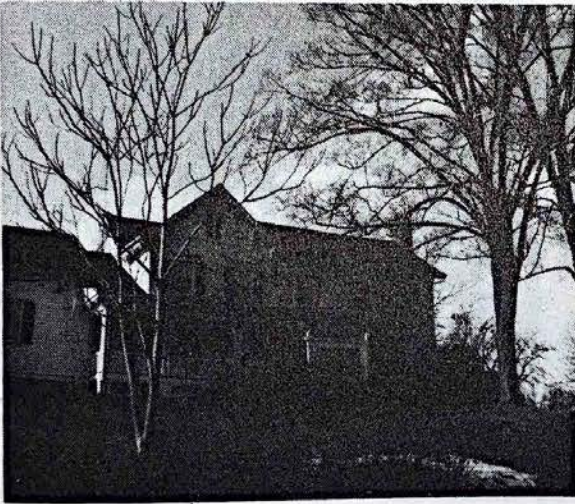
1800--The stone house built by Solomon Elting on South Street, Clintondale just south of Andola was on the Eltinge-LeFevre patent (N.Y. Colonial Laws April 1, 1775, Vol. VI, p. 780 Chap. 1721). The house followed an earlier one of "wood with stone lintel." The actual patent for the land is in the New Paltz Town vault and the text appears in LeFevre's History of New Paltz, Appen. p. 47-54. It was remodelled later and known as Jacob Eltinge house (See Sherwood Vol. I. p.42). In the nearby yard is a little cemetery with one stone for Cornelia LeFevre, wife of Solomon Eltinge, bearing date 1795 which would be the oldest known dated headstone in Town of Lloyd. The earlier 1792 house is probably what is now the "back kitchen" part of the big house. The remodelling of about 1840 added the big dormer or peak with decorative scroll work in what was known as the "Hudson River style." Since the purchase by Paul I. Kelley much restoration has taken place as well as landscaping. Original floors have been refinished and three fireplaces restored, one in the living room, one in an upstairs bedroom and the one in the back kitchen as a corner fireplace with suspended stone lintel, using the original heart. Mr. Kelley recognizes chestnut, oak and tulip poplar wood in the construction. By exposing the beams in the kitchen it was found they were hewn and then had been sawn into two pieces before use. Two front doors were discovered and a small staircase leads from near the fireplace to a room above which is a quaint characteristic of a really old home.

1812--The stone house of Abram L. Deyo on the North Elting Corners Road where it crosses Hawley Corners or Bontecou Road is now occupied by Salvatore J. Alessi. His father, Joseph Alessi, told Historian Wadlin that his family purchased it in 1919. In the cellar all beams are of oak but of such length that they needed steel supporting columns to be added. Although floors are carpeted some floorboards are two feet wide. In the attic the rafters are of chestnut. The windows are believed to be original having wooden peg construction with four panes, two on the top half and two on the bottom. The inside of the house has been completely renovated and the former brick fireplace rebuilt with stone.

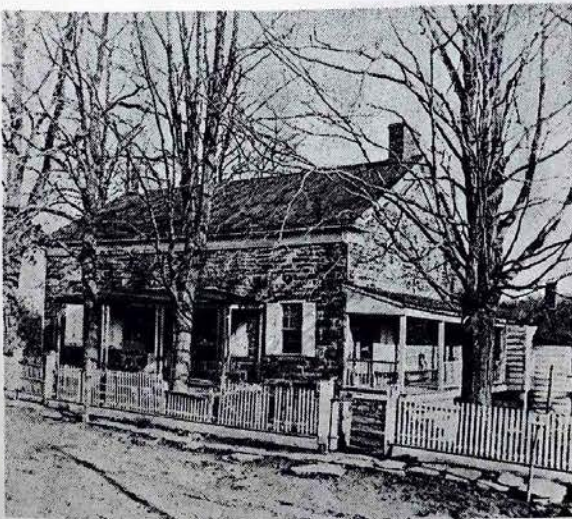
1817--Frame Elting House on Main Street, Highland, is now the Masonic Adonai Lodge Building. A large tract of land was owned by Abraham Elting who devised it to Noah Elting in April 1797. A descendant, Philip Elting, founded the village of Highland by having several buildings built and businesses moved from the riverfront to the higher land. The first Elting house of 1814 was situated where



1812 ABRAM L. DEYO
(Alessi)



1817 ELTING
(Masonic Lodge)



1819 REUBEN DEYO
(Roberts)

the Lent building is next to the firehouse. (Sherwood II., p. 10). A younger Philip Elting lived in Kingston and was Collector of the Port of New York and Chairman of the Ulster County Republican Committee. His sister, Mary Elting Maynard Williams, lived in this house until she died when it was devised by her to the Masonic Lodge.

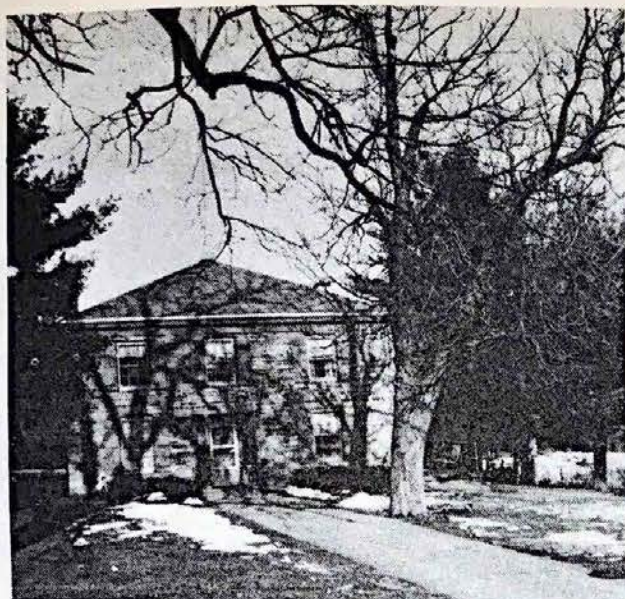
1819--Reuben Deyo built this "Half Way House." Although this stone house was demolished in 1967 to give right of way for the "new" Mid Hudson Bridge Approach Road we mention it for its architectural beauty and unusual interesting history. It was built to replace a former Inn which was not big enough for the Newburgh-Kingston traffic of 1819 when passengers, horses and drivers needed food, drink, lodging and barn accommodations. It was also a social center of the times for dancing and entertainment. Reuben Deyo became Supervisor of the new Township of Lloyd and a frame addition to the house on the south was used as a Town Hall. Later when Grace Roberts operated a dairy business in the beautiful stone barns, her herd produced exceptionally fine, rich milk. Many local citizens fought the highway department and Albany officials trying to save this stone house. There is a lovely painting of this house in the lobby of the First National Bank of Highland. (see Sylvester's Hist. II p. 126; the History of the State of New York, Vol.V. p. 278; Sherwood, Vol. II p.s 4 & 5 and Vol. III. p. 67).

1820--The stone house on the old Meuser farm on Chodikee Lake Rd. (north of entrance to State Training Schhol, next to John Schaeffer and on the way to Camp Stuts) was built by William Brooks (Sherwood III. p.49). It is now owned by Deising. The house is of field stone, about square, two storied with some bridwork near the window and door frames. It has been a big house for those times unless it was enlarged at some time later.

1830--Small stone house on Spero or L. King farm was built by Stephen Halstead (Sherwood Vol. III p. 49).

1832--Toll gate frame house (Sherwood II.p.10) is located where Maple Ave. joins River Road in Highland. Another was on the road to New Paltz and later known as Auchmoody house where Kites live. Both had a saddle or arch over the roadbed. See toll gate section of this book and Ulster County maps 10:28. Both have had the saddles removed and undergone changes but are still used as residences.

1835--The frame dwelling on east side of Pancake Hollow Road was built by Van Demark, later owned by Hudson Covert, then by Myra Covert Ball Van Demark and now by Capowski. The old section on the south has a low ceiling



1820 BROOKS
(Deising)



1835 VAN DEMARK
(Capowski)



1840 DOWNER
(Armen Fisher)

basement kitchen with original fireplace. Original windows with original glass are there. Sections were added later to accomodate summer boarders for many years.

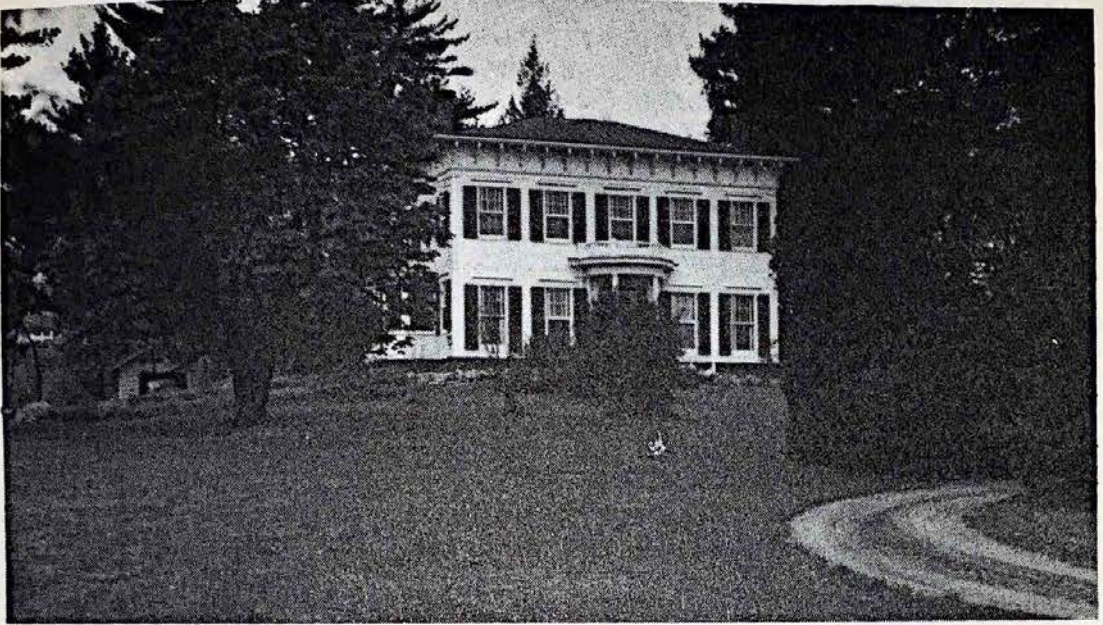
1840--Stone house on east side of Lily Lake Road built by Obediah Downer and for many years was the home of the Luther Calhoun family. Now owned by Armen Fisher. Much inside restoration work has been done and an addition on the south makes it more than a small cottage of former times.

1845--This is an approximate date of the Elting house on 9W at the foot of Tillson Avenue presently owned by Eugene Ossie. Clarence Elting was born 1860 and lived his lifetime there, his father, Ezekiel having been born 1821. Mrs. Clarence Elting was also an Elting, the daughter of Captain Abraham Elting who had extensive shipping interests. The house reflects a "well-to-do" family with parquet flooring and magnificent woodwork. It was furnished in an elaborate manner and Mrs. Clarence (Lottie) Elting bequeathed much of the fine furniture and carpeting and paintings to the Ulster County Historical Society which is using them in its Bevier House at Marbletown. Mr. Ossie maintains the grounds in such beautiful condition that the property is a great credit to the community.

1846--Col. Jacob J. Hasbrouck built the stone house at 121 Vineyard Avenue, Highland, now known as the Wadlin home. The builder was born in New Paltz Feb. 11, 1805, the fifth generation from Patentee Jean Hasbrouck. The house lot is in Lot #10 of the South Division of the Great or Three Mile Lots along Hudson's River as surveyed in 1745. Col. Hasbrouck received 500 acres from the Will of his father of the same name. As a young man he enlisted in a cavalry company and became a colonel in his regiment. He served in the Honor Guard when Lafayette visited America in 1824. He was Commissioner of Highways of the Town of New Paltz, Assessor of the Town of Lloyd for nine years, was Fence Viewer and Pathmaster and in 1844 gave the land on which the Presbyterian Church was built. He took part in many public enterprises and was an organizer and director of the Modena Tollpike Company in 1865. He carved the 1846 date and his name on the southeast corner of the house on one of the dressed sandstones which were quarried behind the house and then pulled by oxen with the guidance of his sons to the building site.

In 1900, after several intervening owners, Warran G. Hasbrouck purchased the house with about two acres of land. Mr. Hasbrouck was a fruit commission merchant and Postmaster of Highland. After his death, his widow sold the property in July 1949 to her daughter, Beatrice and husband, Assemblyman John F. Wadlin. Wadlin was another useful member of the community having served on the Board of Education, a Fire Commissioner, a District Deputy Grand

1845 ELTING (Eugene Ossie)



Much of the contents of the Lottie Elting house (Mrs. Clarence Elting, Bridge Circle, Highland) was given at her death to the Ulster County Historical Society through the efforts of Assemblyman and Attorney, John F. Wadlin. The Victorian parlor furniture, portraits etc. are now housed in the Bevier House of the Ulster County Historical Society.



1846 JACOB J. HASBROUCK (Wadlin)

Master in the Adonai Masonic Lodge, a trustee of the Methodist Church, treasurer of the Highland Savings & Loan Asso., Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, practicing attorney and represented Ulster County as its Assemblyman for thirteen years until his death in 1953. He was a pioneer in labor legislation being chairman of the joint Senate and Assembly Committee on Labor and Industry.

This property was designated historic by the Ulster County Legislature August 1973 because of its architectural beauty (federal style in stone) and the good condition in which it has been maintained--the original floors finished and exposed, moldings and woodwork as originally built still in tact and no alterations to change its character. It is an old house though not as "old" as many. It has had resident owners of outstanding civic contributions. Altogether there was a good basis for its designation for which the owner is thankful in the hope the house will not meet a fate such as came to the Reuben Deyo house.

The original front porch, longer and narrower than the present one, had four brick columns on the lower floor and four wooden columns made of four strips of planking each on the upper level. A railing of diagonal latticing decorated the upper level. The old front door is now used as the door to the garret stairs because a door with a glass panel for light was preferred as the present front door.

FIRST FLOOR

As one enters the front door into a hallway, there is a room each side which were the main living quarters of the original family. The room on the south is the kitchen with divided Dutch door leading to the stoop and walk to the well fifteen feet away. The fireplace is in tact made of the original brick, wide stone hearth, flue to Dutch oven, brick lined and with the original crane for holding pots. At the side of the chimney is a small closet where food could be stored to keep it from freezing. The window sills are very side because of the two feet thick walls and at each floor above it is noticed they become slightly narrower. From the kitchen a door leads to the rear which is a cellar since the house is built into a hill. A cistern fills from roof rainwater and is next to the cellar. It drained into a large copper hog kettle but that is now used as a fireplace woodbox since the cistern is not used.

On the north side of the lower hall is a large room for dining and living. This also had a brick fireplace. From this room a door leads back to an underground room presently used as a furnace room. Original andirons are in this fireplace.

Between these two large rooms and under the stairway to the second floor is a small room called a "dark bedroom." From the ground floor an octagonal cherrywood stair-rail begins and continues to the third floor.

SECOND FLOOR

On the second floor the old hall extended from the front door of the "upper porch" to the back door which is on ground level of the backyard.

The northeast room was the parlor with a wide archway connecting it to the northwest room. In 1846 coal stoves were "coming in" so the parlor was heated in winter with a coal stove. "Fake" mantels were in each room appearing to be a fireplace. When the downstairs fireplace and chimney had to be rebuilt for safety and use, a stone fireplace was added to this parlor where the fake mantel had been. There are narrow chimney cupboards. An elaborate double moulding in plaster in the "shell and acanthus" pattern is around the ceiling with a center ornate panel and plaque topping a central hanging lamp or chandelier. The front windows are slanted. The woodwork of the casings is fluted. A concave fluting decorates the baseboard. Heartwood panels in red add a decorative touch to the panels of the doors and under each window. The eighteen inch floorboards have been smoothed and varnished.

Similar panelling is seen in the woodwork of the southeast room which Col. Hasbrouck, in his later years, used as his bedroom. The decorations of the woodwork in this room are recessed and the fake fireplace mantel is of the Greek key pattern. A door connects this room with a southwest room (now used as a kitchen with the lower floor kitchen rented as an efficiency apartment).

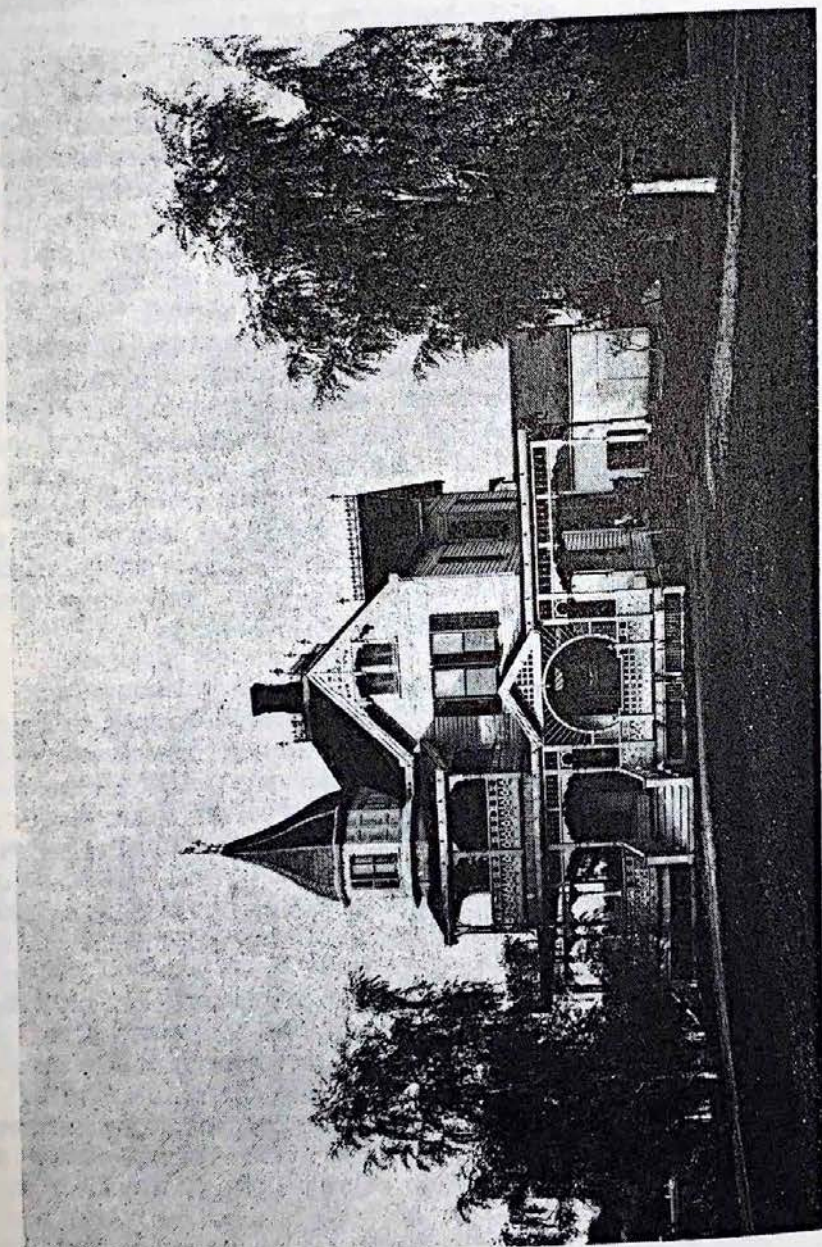
THIRD FLOOR

The third floor originally had two front bedrooms, a hallway from front to rear and an unfinished space in the rear for attic. This western portion is now two bedrooms and two bathrooms. These rooms are hipped on the outer side and have each a small window at the ends of the house. The front bedroom windows are small, swinging in and up to rest on sticks when open. Their original screen frames are there in tact with a grillwork design at the corners.

GARRET

A steep flight of stairs leads up to the garret which extends the entire length of the house. The rafters are sawn and a pentagonal ridgepole runs the length of the building. A tie-beam holds the walls together at the south and north where curving chimneys come up from below. The metal plates on the outside of the house show where a cable extends from north to south. There is a small window at the north end.

1890--Aaron Rhodes frame house of many rooms is on a point between 9W and Milton Avenue, Highland, just north of the Civil War Soldiers Monument. It is shown here as a Victorian type with "gingerbread" trim. The horse and carriage under the porte-cochère indicates an unhurried life of a well-to-do family about 1905 when the picture was taken.



1890 AARON RHODES

OLD PLACE NAMES

The Town of Lloyd is full of the names of forgotten old places. Some of the old place names can be dated. Still others have been forgotten before the time of any person now living but some have been rediscovered in old records.

INDIAN PLACE NAMES

The local Indians who called themselves Eseepe (River-bottom Dwellers or Flatlanders) were called Warranawonkong or People of the Cove by the Dutchess County Indians. The cove was Dog's Head Cove up back of the Columbia boat house where Indian wild rice still grows.

The Indians left some place names. The region hereabouts was the Waeriningh or Warinaiwingh. The Long Reach of the Hudson River was the Magaatiamis or sturgeonry. The cove of Juffrous Hook below Blue Point was the Varoetage or Covegully Place. The drainage basin east of the mountains was the Wakonkanach. The Black Creek valley was the Wakaseeck and the Swartekill valley was the Pakaseeck. The west side of the Mountain west of Highland was the Shopanaki or Great-falling-place. The Shatakee, spelled Chodikee in 1868, was the Signalfire place and the rocky height east of the Big Pond back of the former Resnick residence on the State Training School property was called the Achsunack or Stone place. Shadakee may come from two Algonkian words "shatsy" and "akay" making "fire" and "a place" presumably because from the large cliff north of the school, signal fires could be sent out that were seen at Moggonk or Mohonk. According to Ruttenber, Sir Thomas Pownal knew of Shatakee in 1765. The mountains lying partly in the north of Lloyd and extending into the Town of Esopus were the Shaupneak.

First Mate Juet of Henry Hudson's "Half Moon," recorded the name of the Long Reach in 1609. The Dutch called it Die Lange Rack.

The mountains extending from Newburgh to Port Ewen were in 1666 called "thooge Landt van Esopus" by a map-maker named Otten. The English called them the Blue Mountains or Blue Hills by 1714 and George Clinton called them the Paltz Hills in 1777.

BLUE POINT

Blue Point was, in 1677, called Juffrous Hook. A map of the Paltz Patent made in 1709 spells it Yffrows Hoeck. It was also Juffrows Hok or Juffrous Hook. There is a disagreement about both the origin and translation of the name. The Dutch said it meant Lady's Point or Maiden's Hook, and the old Marlborough people claimed it was named after beautiful Sukey Bond. But the name was given in the Paltz Patent before she was born. Ruttenber thought the name was derived from a Dutch word for

"shad," "yffroe" because the fishermen set their shad racks there as the Indians had done before them.

It was said that Blue Point was named when the railroad came through in 1883 and blasted away the blue-stone. But Clarence J. Elting said that the name had been known in his family in the days of his grandparents.

In 1974 we consider Blue Point to be at the Hudson Valley Winery (Bolognesi formerly) property and the road leading there is called Blue Point. Then the south line of our Township is at Juffrows Hook or down the road from the Watson house near the Town of Marlborough WaterStation.

THE KROM ELBOW

The Krom Elbow although shown on Henry Hudson's map, does not seem to have been named before 1641. The New Paltz Patent mentions an "Island within a crooked elbow," meaning Esopus Island, as the northeast point of the patent in 1677. Much discussion has arisen in later years as to which side is the Elbow. F. D. Roosevelt wanted the Elbow on the east side of the River and Howland Spencer wanted it on the west side. Which side of a stovepipe is the elbow? It is probable that the Elbow refers to the course of the stream rather than either one of its banks, as when we say "the bend in the stream as it winds and turns."

STREAMS

In 1656 Black Creek was called in Dutch "Kleyne Esopus Kill" by Dr. Adriaen Van der Donck, the patroon of Yonkers, and so it is given in his "Beschryven van Nieuw Nederlandt." But Anthony de Hoozes may have known of it when he called the mouth of the Rondout at Kingston "Die Greate Esopes" in 1636. At first the Swarte Kill was believed to flow into the Hudson at the mouth of Black Creek. Indeed, the Paltz Huguenots thought so as late as 1709 when Augustus Graham mapped the patent. When the Lots Along Hudson's River were surveyed in 1745 the true course of Black Creek was discovered. Black Creek was called the Second Swartekill until the English speaking Yankees of the New Settlement gave it the name of Black Creek. The Swartekill got its name from the darkness of its waters as it flows through the muck land.

The name of the "Beek Meda" or "Great Meadow" or "Grait Wild Meddow" has been given for the swampland thru which Swartekill flows.

The stream draining Auchmoody's pond and the Baer Vly drainage was called the Passaat Vly in 1760. The stream draining Lily Lake was called the Binnewater Brook in 1794 (Binnewater Vly). In 1813 its northern reach was called Jacobus Vly or later, 'Cobus Vly.

The stream in Pancake Hollow has always been called the Hollow Brook. Pancake Hollow was Sugar Hollow in 1784 when Basket Street Road, which originally led on over Crow Hill, was laid out by the New Marlborough Road Commissioners. By 1820 it was Pancake Hollow when the Palmiters began building mills to grind for the buckwheaters.

The mouth of the Swatkill had been shown on a map made by one of the Livingstons in 1738. The stream had at that time been explored as far west as the foot of the hill. In those days there was a great reef in the middle. The reef was still there in 1810 when two bridges had to be made in the short road leading as far as the foot of the Dugway. But by 1832 the south branch of the stream had been filled in to provide for the new Toll Pike. In 1765 James Clinton, Sr. called the stream Bass Creek. I do not know who named the Twaalfskill or when it was done.

THE RIVER

The Indians led in naming the River. They used the following names: Cahatatia and Cahohatatia or wuch variants as Geihate, Geihuhate and Geihuhatatie or the simple Atatea and sometimes Sanatatea.

The Mohickans called it Moheganittuck or Mahakaneghtuck and the New England Indians called it Muheagunnuch or Tidal River. As a fishing place it was variously called Skaghnetade, Skanehtade, Skanektade, Skaneghtada, Shawmatawty or Skaunataty.

Perhaps in memory of the Ohio River it was called Ohioge, Ohioque, Ohiogeaan or Oioge. Then it was called Kittanagmuck, Miconacook, Chatiemac, or Shatemuck. The Obenaki called it Norumbega, meaning quiet waters.

Verrazano in 1524 called the stream the River of High Hills and Gomaz called it Rio San Antonio or St. Anthony's River. Other Spanish map makers called it Rio de los Montanos, Rio da Gamos or Pnu Granddiasina Riviere.

Henry Hudson called it the River of the Mountains.

Champlain called it Riviere des Trettes. Other French map makers called it Riviere des Montagues. The Dutch called it Rivier Manhattes, or Nassau or the Nauritius, sometimes Rivier van den Voorst Mauritius or River Prinz Mauritz. Later it became Die Noordt Rivier or North River as the Presbyterians still call it.

The English in 1664 called it Hudson's River which has been variously shortened to the Hudson River, the Hudson, or simply the River. This last name, is suffic-

ient to identify it among the other rivers of the world.

Of course other places have rivers too, such as the Nile, the Ganges or the Amazon, but the Town of Lloyd has "The River."

LAKES AND SWAMPS

The Dutch, accustomed to the open lakes of the Netherlands were much engaged by the inland lakes of the Mid Hudson area and called them all Binnewaters or "hemmed-in lakes." A cut off ox-bow in a stream was also a "binne."

As early as 1772 Lily Lake was called the Platt Binnewater. (Sherwood's volume of poetry is called "Poems from the Platt Binnewater" since he and his family lived on the shore of Lily Lake. John Le Fevre's map of 1798 calls Shatakee Lake the Grote Binnewater and Auchmoody's Pond the Passaat Binnewater. Sam Booth's Pond was originally the Kleyne Binnewater and its surrounding swamp was the Tamarack Swamp. The Baer Vly keeps its old Dutch name.

We do not know when Pine Hole was named. Sherwood thought the Indians knew of it. The surveyor of 1762 ran a diagonal through it. The swamp along the Vly between Sperio's (L.King) and Marx's was the Water Ash Swamp in 1794 and the swamp on the Centerville flats was the White Pine swamp in 1810. The Scrub Oak Tract Flats west of the Triborough School House were so called in 1798.

When the Old Road came through from Paltz to the River in 1766 the point of land extending northward from the present Lloyd Cemetery was the Pine Point. The wind gap in the Black Creek neighborhood was then called the Veure Gat or Vuur Gat, which in English is the Front Gate, one of the lowest wind-gaps in the eastern part of the Paltz Patent. I find the name mentioned in 1760.

HILLS AND HOLLOWS

The mountain west of Highland was called "The Mountain" in 1760. After the War of 1812 many people went west and en route stopped in Lloyd. Some going over the mountain near Centerville were discouraged by the swamp at the foot of it and decided that they had come far enough. They called the range the "Illinois Mountains" so they could send work back home that they had "reached Illinois." (Sherwood III.p. 54) By 1832 it was called the "Illinois Mountain" but Oliver Tillson had in 1860 heard the name Shopan. He knew also that the hill east of the Robert farm had been known as "Bunker Hill."

The knoll north of the Illinois Mountain was called "Mount Ida" in 1853 by Joshua Brooks and in 1860 he

proposed "Mount Ida" as a name for Highland, as the New Paltz Times records.

Starr's Hill (just south of Tillson Avenue) was once called the "Kuikuitje" or Lookout and occasionally the Peach Orchard Hill.

The mountain east of Shatakee Lake (or Grote Binnewater or Big Pond or Black Pond or Chodikee Lake, as you prefer) was often called the "East Mountain." John Burroughs named it "Mount Hymetus" because he found numerous bee trees there.

The hills south of Lloyd were called the "Hills West of the Hollow" in 1813 when the School District lines were being run.

The mountain east of Eugene Relyea's Corner was called the "Dikeberg or Thick Hill" in 1794. Then it was called the "West Hill" and today it is Lute's Mountain. To the eastward of it is Mary's Hill named for Mary Tomkins, wife of Jeremias Relyea. After their house burned it became "Burnt Hill." North of the Martin farm is Tucker Hill, named for "Tucker" Lane. South of Lute's Mountain is the South Ledge.

Northerly along the road from the present day Walters place is Dug Hill and north of Lute Cahoon's is the Hollow Hill. Folks used to say that a charmed treasure was buried under it.

The gully from Walt Marion's to Busick's is Spook Hollow. Skunk Hollow is on the Lou Gruner farm along the road from Black Creek to Riverside.

Illinois Hill got its name as has been described about 1832 from the travellers headed west. The name "Illinois Road" was used in 1820 to describe the road from Black Creek to Centerville.

Bailey's Gap was named for the Bailey family. Jacob Bailey had a wainwright's shop there. It is Powers' Corners now.

ROCKS AND CAVES

Tiger Rock, near the Triboro schoolhouse (across the road and borders the road) was so named because the strata of the rock looked like stripes. ("Blind tigers" used to be found nearby.)

The Rock House in the Hollow east of the Wilklows was called the "Stone House" in 1762. On the cliff above it is a foot shaped erosion known as the Giant's Foot. If



ROCK HOUSE

On west side of Illinois Mountain

On property owned by A. William Wilklow

you disturb the water in the Giant's foot rain will fall.

The caves on the Gruner farm northward from Scior-tino's were called the "Indian House" in 1810. Far to the north by the Shatakee Falls is the Stone Boat. Down by the River is Table Rock and west of Schmidt's is a large stone called Rabbit Rock. The name "Spook Rock" wanders all around but Peter Harp found it on a land transfer in the Town of Gardiner.

Caves have always suggested buried treasure. The Poughkeepsie Sunday Courier in 1884 reported that "some young men are investigating a light seen on the mountain back of the Aaron Deyo place." This was the farm north of the Tillson farm and behind Marion's. Their explorations stirred stories of treasure hunts but led to nothing. Finally Tristram Coffin wrote a little about the venture and called it "The Legend of Knot'Limb." Also, see "The Lost Gold Mine of the Hudson," by Tristram Coffin and copyrighted in 1915.

An old man used to dig in the woods for silver up south of Lloyd village. He would have had to dig half a mile up into the air to find any for there are no silver strata in the Town according to Sherwood. The reference to the "light" recalls the interesting phenomenon that all "silver mines" in Ulster County "blow out with a phosphorescent light once a year at night in the spring,"

PATENTS

Several patents are wholly or partly in the Town of Lloyd. They are the Anne Mullinder Patent, part of the Eltinge-LeFevre patent and part of the New Paltz patent. Of this last, the surveys of Lots, namely the "Great or Three Mile Lots Along Hudson's River," the "Lots East of the Great Meadow" and the "Lots of the Platt Binnewater Division" have been frequently mentioned.

Due to the decision in the dispute over the location of the south boundary of the New Paltz Patent the south line was determined as running along Davidson's Line, that is a line from the center of Blue Point to the foot of the cliff at Mohonk. The space between that line and the old line that Colden had run in 1792 was cut up into several "phantom patents" that were sold for arrears of quit rent in 1826.

HAMLET AND VILLAGES

There are no incorporated villages in town but there are various hamlets, settlements and neighborhoods.

Settled habitation east of the mountain was called the New Settlement Along Hudson's River in 1760. Perkinsville is the oldest settled neighborhood. Next is the Landing and Nippityville (Dirk's). The Penn Yan Settlement came in

by 1800 and the New Paltz Town Book mentions the "proposed village of Lewisburg" in 1805 and Robert Livingston made a map of the project. Lyman Halstead had the name of Centerville and Lloyd Post Office ready by 1842. Also in 1842 the Post Office at Riverside was open. The Post Office in Nippityville was New Paltz Landing when Dr. Barnabas Benton was postmaster in 1822. Lloyd Station was Simpsonville in 1832 when the Toll Road went through and it had been Log Town. Black Creek hamlet was early so called and Brownsville was named for Squire James Brown. In 1888 it was Brownsville Station and soon after was called Pratt's Mills. The mill has been obliterated and Anzelones have a swimming pool near the site but the name remains.

Highland had various names. I find a reference to Abraham Elting's Mill in 1784. He was a grandfather of Abram and of Philip Elting, the elder. When Philip Elting, grandfather of the younger Philip Elting, began a small village on the site of the brick block, it was derisively dubbed Philip's Folly. The name Cow Town was also occasionally used because of Hasbrouck's nearby barnyard. The Presbyterians tried Lloyd Landing in 1857 without success. Joshua Brooks proposed Mount Ida. New Paltz Landing was confusing to the delivery of the mail and in 1865 the name Highland was proposed and adopted.

Little Italy is one of the most recent place names but dissatisfaction with it in the mid twentieth century brought the name Mile Hill Road. Peeper Town was out by the Clintondale Station.

THE CORNERS

There are various names for the crossroads and corners. Eltinge's Corners was named for Josiah K. Eltinge. Abe Deyo's Corners was later Eugene Relyea's Corners. Now it's Alessi's. Blind Tom's Corners was named for Thomas Palmiteer. George Relyea called it Herman's Corners. Then there are John Rose's Corners and the Factory House Corners up by Busickville. Hawley's Corners recall Edward Hawley. Ras Mericle's Corner is at Riverside. George Climp's corner was just George Climp's (at Nielson's).

The Grand Street Corner was occasionally called Ferris' Corner. Today's Wilklow's Corners was originally Le Roy's Corner. The Lower Vineyard Avenue Corner (Trapani) marked the end of the old road of 1784. Triboro Corners is at the school house of that name. The district lay in the three towns of Lloyd, Marlborough and Plattekill.

Charles DuBois, former President of the First National Bank of Highland called the swampy spot near Trapani's as the "Bear Wallow," so we cannot doubt that.

Quite as interesting as the place names are those who gave the places their names. They include the Indian tribes of the Hudson Valley, Henry Hudson and his first mate, Dutch map makers, the patroon of Neppehan, Spanish explorers, Samuel de Champlain, St. Isaac Jogues, the New Paltz Patentees and their surveyors, Dutch trappers, the Marlborough Road travelers to the west, the Clintons, Connecticut Jemimakins, native townsmen and recent developers of roads and tracts. We do not know to whom to give credit for Pig Alley which ran from the theatre to the fire house through that block.

SLAVERY LOCALLY

The institution of slavery came into the Paltz Patent with Louis DuBois and Christian Deyo. It came into the Settlement along Hudson's River with Valentine Perkins, Peleg Ransom and Johannis Prelar. (Sherwood Vol.I,p.131).

In the census of 1790 five local slave owners and ten slaves were reported. There is a tradition that the earliest ferry of Yelverton in 1754 was a flat boat rowed or sculled by slave labor. Up on top of the knoll directly wouth of the Cashdollar hotel--to the rear of the Yelverton or Hegeman house-- is the reputed slave burying ground. Mr. Jordan told Sherwood that bones dug up near the spot have been classified anthropometrically as negro.

The tax roll of 1798 lists the slaves and their owners. Locally Josephat Hasbrouck had two male and one female slave, and his son Zacharias had two male slaves. Titus Ketcham had one male slave. Elisha Lester owned a female slave named Lucy, which came to his wife Mercy Ransom by terms of the Will of Capt. Peleg Ransom. Hannah Perkins, widow of Ebenezer Perkins, Sr. had a negro maid servant named Judy. Peleg Ransom had a male slave, Toby. Jonathan Preslar had a female slave and William Relyea, Jr. had two male and one female slaves. The total at the beginning of the 19th century was 14 slaves.

THE SLAVE BOOK

In 1799 an "Act for the Gradual Amelioration of the Institution of Slavery" was passed by the State of NewYork. Towns were required to keep a record of the number of slaves and record the births of slaves. The Slave Book is in the New Paltz Town vault, and from it the records used here have been taken.

On and after 1807 slaves between the ages of 21 and 55 were for two years under the charge of the overseers of the poor. Then, if they were capable of making an independent living there was "Manumission" that is, declared free.

From the Slave Book the following slaves and manu-

missions that apply locally are quoted:

On March 31, 1801 Josphat Hasbrouck reported the birth of a female slave, Lucy.

On April 7, 1801, Daniel Woolsey reported the birth of a negress, Rachel.

On March 6, 1802, Josiah R. Eltinge reported the birth of a negress, Trine.

On October 4, 1802, Mr. Ketcham came in with two late reports, a girl Fillis and a boy Bob.

On Feb. 18, 1803, Josephat Hasbrouck reported a boy, Abraham, and Aug. 8, 1803 Josiah R. Eltinge reported a girl, Nan.

On March 6, 1805, Griffin Ransom reported the birth of a slave girl, Jane and the following November 5, Wm. Ketcham reported a slave girl, Susannah.

On March 9, 1808, Josiah R. Eltinge reported the birth of a negro boy, Degaun. We wonder if one of the slaves made up that name??

FIRST LOCAL MANUMISSION

On March 10, 1808 the first local slave was freed. Nathaniel Potter and Josiah R. Eltinge, two of the overseers of the poor, declared free a slave formerly belonging to Alexander Coe and named Abram.

March 10, 1809 Titus Ketcham reported the birth of a negro boy, Frank, and Zacharias Hasbrouck came in with three records he had previously overlooked: Isabel, born 1804; Jane, born 1805; and Sara, born 1807. On Nov. 9, 1809 Joseph Ransom reported the birth of a slave boy, Caesar Primes.

April 9, 1810 Josiah R. Eltinge reported a negress, Peg.

May 15, 1813, Titus Ketcham reported a slave girl, Ann, and the 23rd of the same month, Josiah R. Eltinge reported a slave boy, Anthony.

Dec. 22, 1815, Abram J. Eltinge came in with several late records: Caesar, born 1809; Peter, born 1811; and Mire (Myra) born 1814.

In 1816, Titus Ketcham reported a slave girl, Susan, on Jan. 2. April 3, 1816 Zacharias Hasbrouck reported a slave girl, Dinah.

Josiah R. Eltinge reported the birth of a slave girl, Betty, on Feb. 8, 1817 and on April 12, 1818 he reported a slave girl, Susan.

On Nov. 16, 1818 John I. LeFevre reported that he had manumitted a female slave named, Hannah.

The Overseers of the Poor closed their books in the year 1825. For the next two years all slaves were under their care anyway (See Sale of Paupers, Sher.I,p.129). In 1827 all slaves in the State of New York became free. By 1825, as was stated, all slaves had been freed and placed either on their own responsibility or under the care of the overseer of the poor or were given little garden plots and a tenant house near the homes of their former masters.

STATUS OF THE SLAVE

During the Civil War the Democrats used to tease the Republicans by reminding them that some of them had been slave owners. They had. They also freed them.

The lot of the local slave was not a severe or dolorous one. Harshness was reprehended by the neighbors. C. M. Woolsey in his "History of Marlborough" recorded with disapproval the extreme cruelty of one slave owner, but such cruelty was the exception.

Perkins' Judy was valued at 150 pounds. That means she was considered worth as much as the Perkins family had originally paid for the land in Perkinsville.

Mercy Lester's Lucy was a nurse and had a definite place in the household.

One slave holder in Marlborough, in his will, offered his slave the option of manumission or remaining as a member of his household. The record is in Fernow's "Wills." The fact that she might choose to remain speaks for the feeling of the slave toward her master's family.

Many of the slaves upon being freed took as surnames the names of the families to which they had belonged. No better occurred to them and they felt that they were a part of their former owners' households. Some of these were Jackson and Ten Brock.

Dominie Ostrom's sermon against slavery in 1828 came as a denunciation of an institution that was already a dead letter in our area of New York State.

In the Paltz, the slaves attended the Huguenot Church with their owners. The Church book contains records of their baptisms, marriages and confirmations. Their descendants go to the same church today.

When Sherwood was shown a daguerreotype of Coe's, Joe, he remarked, "That's more than my own grandfather had at that time," seeing his flowered satin waistcoat.

Lloyd filled up with small subsistence farms and slave labor was easily abandoned because "help" was cheap, better and plentiful. Fifty cents or "six shillings" a day could secure the best of labor. The people liked to be independent and preferred to do their own work the way they wanted to without being bothered overseeing negro hands. That the slavery idea became unpopular is shown by the fact that during the War with Mexico, a war regarded by many as a war to increase slave territory, there was but one man who served in it from here--Charles Robinson.

Lloyd had for years before the Civil War been a non-slaveholding community. The people were undoubtedly enthusiastic for the general abolition of slavery throughout the Union. Upon one principle the people were united--the Federal Union under the constitution. The issue for which the soldiers of Lloyd fought was the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the Union.

We do not know of any descendants of local slaves in Town today. The census of 1845 reported only 15 negroes

in the Town of Lloyd and their families diminished, moved or died out.

In 1908 when Ralph LeFevre was writing his "History of New Paltz" he found only Aunt Judy Jackson who had been born in slave times. She was the last of the local slaves.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

In previous chapters we have dealt with river ferries, stagecoaches stopping at old Inns, Indian paths and early roads for horseback riders and wagons. Wagons had heavy seats mounted on springs that were set into the wagonbox. Well-to-do families had chaises or phaetons with a folding lidlike cover over the passengers' knees. The closed family coaches were rare in this Town but along the Kingston Road was frequently heard the rumbling of the post chaise. The letter carrier with his saddlebags full of mail signaled his approach by blowing a horn, as Hugo Stiller used to do. The post chaise changed teams at the Reuben Deyo stone house barns.

Oxcarts drew the farm produce and timber down to the landings and wharves, there to be loaded on the river boats, sloops, schooners, freighters or an occasional merchantman or whaler. Oxen were used by Col. J. J. Hasbrouck to drag the quarried stone from the mountain behind his housesite to the house for building.

Sloops took cargoes daily and nightly to New York City and to other ports. The sloop, Clearwater, a replica of the early ones, was built about 1970 to reenact colonial days and carry the message of fighting pollution of the riverwater and air.

Shipping by steamboat came after Robert Fulton's invention and ships now ply the Hudson from all over the world all the way to the Port of Albany. Coast guard cutters keep a tract open through the ice in the winter.

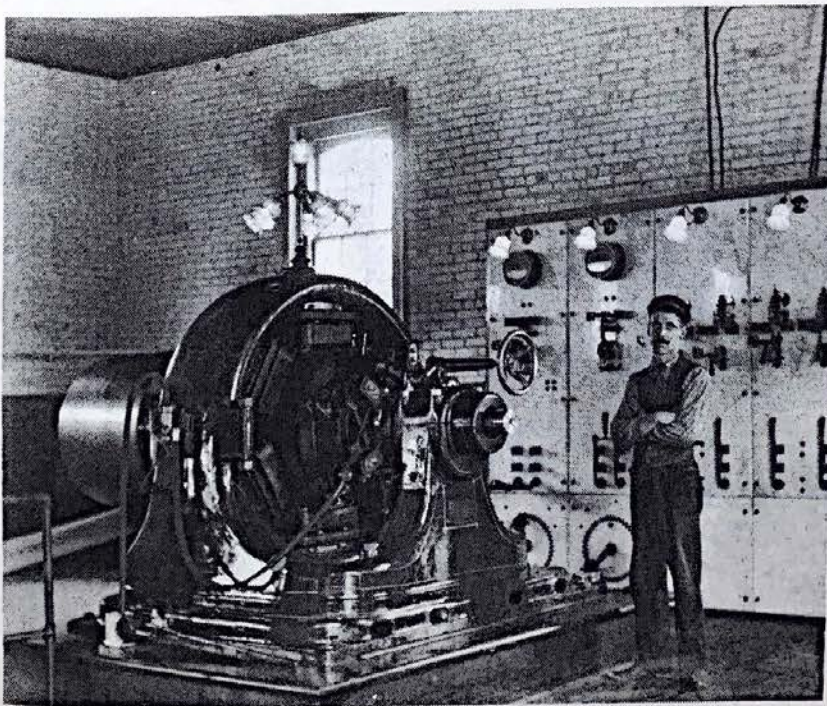
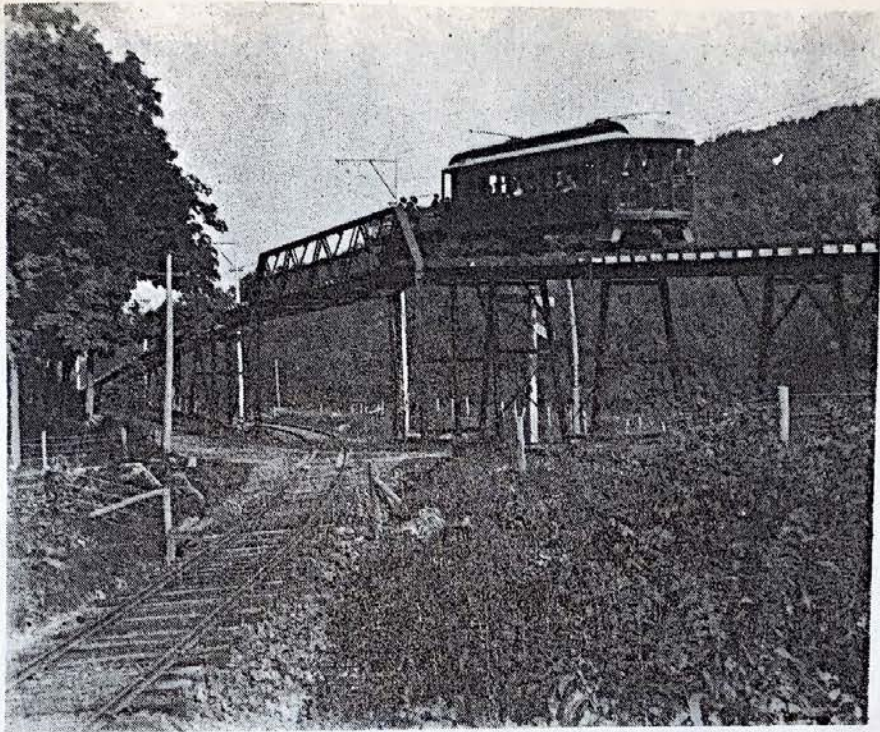
Ice boating on the Hudson and pleasure boating by sail, outboard or inboard motors, Dayline boats and excursion boats have always been popular in various stages. The office of the Town of Lloyd Historian has many files on boats and river activity.

The Eris Canal had been opened in 1825 and in celebration of the event great fires had been built on the bluffs at Poughkeepsie and New Paltz Landings as the Government barge passed down stream. Bonfires were built on the bluffs on the west shore as Mrs. M. LeRoy recalled.

TROLLEY LINE TO NEW PALTZ

The trolley company bought out the old tollgate company in 1894 (Liber 320, page 336) but construction of the trolley road did not begin until 1897. By February 1897 the course of the line was laid out to the trestle at Brooks' crossing, which hurdled the Central New England Railroad. The trolley company published notice of incorporation for a 100 year period. Through the summer the

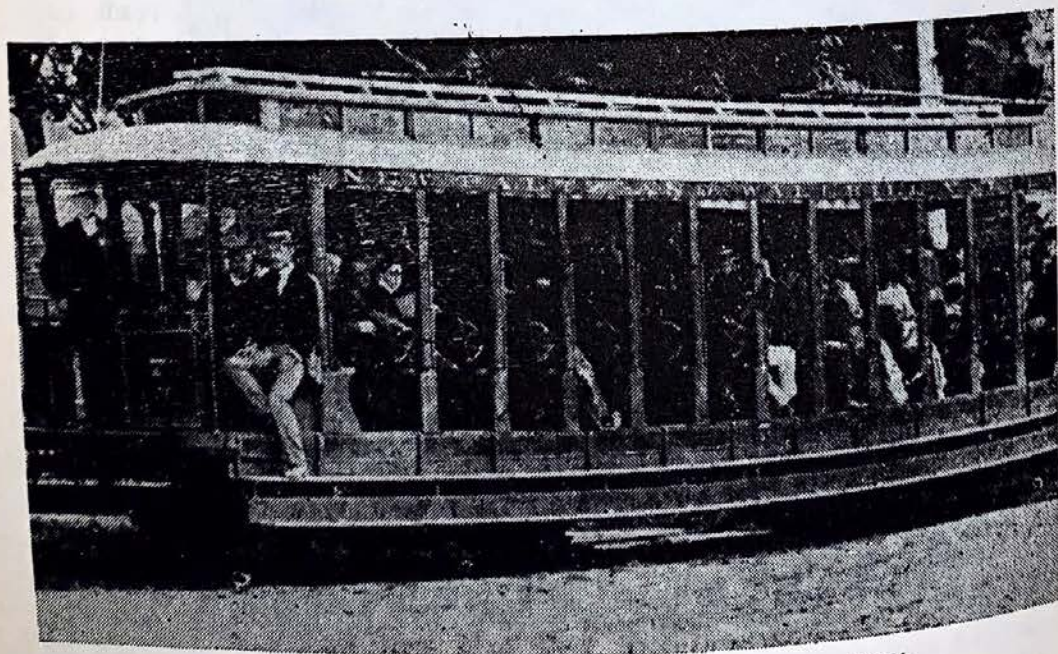
New Paltz-Highland Trolley Line at Brook's Crossing
over New Haven Railroad tracks and New Paltz Turnpk.



Inside Power House of Trolley Line
Half Way between Highland and New Paltz



Highland — Laying tracks for Highland-New Paltz Trolley line. 1897



NEW PALTZ TROLLEY — Scene on the way to Lloyd. Early 1900's.
 From collection of Kenneth E. Hasbrouck

the track was laid out and "on Wednesday afternoon, last week the car, Minnewaska, was run from the powerhouse at Lloyd (Frito Lay storage, now) to New Paltz and back. The trial trip was a success." (Highland Post, Aug. 5, 1897).

On August 12, 1897 the trolley road began to carry passengers from New Paltz to Lloyd and to connect with the Bridge Road Rapid Transit between Pratt's Mills, Highland and Poughkeepsie.

"It had been intended to connect with the Bridge Road at Pratt's Mills but the bridge at Pratt's Mills not being completed, the transfer was made at Lloyd. Since then Pratt's Mills has been the place where transfers have been made. For the first day or two there was some irregularity in the transfer of passengers but now everything is running smoothly. Work on the trolley between Pratt's Mills and the Cove is being pushed forward and it will not be long before that portion of the line will be in running order. Then the residents of our village who desire to go to Poughkeepsie may take their choice between rapid transit over the bridge or ride on the trolley to the river and thence across the ferry." (Highland Post, August 19, 1897).

In July 1971 John Henry Auchmoody granted an interview with representatives of the Lloyd Historical Society, Dorothy Gruner and Beatrice Wadlin, and talked about his eight year as Conductor on the former New Paltz, Highland and Poughkeepsie Traction Company. He traced the trolley runs up to the last one on July 3, 1925.

Mr. Auchmoody started work for the trolley company in 1907 at the age of nineteen. The headquarters of the line was in New Paltz opposite the present Bankers Trust, Hudson Valley, N. A. and he roomed where the bank now is which was a house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ager. One could ride from New Paltz to Ohioville for 5¢, from Ohioville to Centerville for 5¢, from Centerville to Whitmore Junction (Pratt's Mills near Town Garage) for 5¢ and from there to the ferry for another 5¢. A round trip ticket including stubs to cross the ferry could be purchased for 45¢ and since the ferry fare was normally 7¢ that gave a 9¢ saving.

Large cars covered most of the route but from the station and covered platform at Shitmore Junction a smaller car had to be used to negotiate the turns on the lower river road. Sometimes a railroad engine would pull the larger cars right over the railroad bridge to Parker Avenue, Poughkeepsie, but generally freight was transferred at that point to railroad cars, if it were destined for Poughkeepsie.

Always two men, a conductor and a motorman, were on the trolley. The schedule called for a 6:30 A. M. start at New Paltz or even earlier if it needed to meet the Mary Powell boat. After a busy day of 45 minute trips over the nine mile route the last car would meet the 6:45 ferry and then reach New Paltz at 7:30. Some short trips from the Ganse Corner in Highland to the ferry slip were made be-

tween longer trips. Anyone could wave to the trolley and be taken aboard at any point. At the railroad tracks near the ferry, everyone transferred without charge by walking over the tracks and boarding a tiny, "dinky" car to go the last few hundred yards. Often a passenger was allowed to run this car, especially if he were an interested child.

For the return trip the seats were flopped over, the pole to the overhead power line reversed and the handles from the controls carried to the other end of the trolley. There was a baggage room where smoking was allowed and a drinking fountain, but no rest room. Smoking was allowed on the three rear seats.

In the summer open cars were used. Often a flat car was pulled behind if the freight car had overflowed. In the winter the freight car was equipped with a plow although just sweeper brooms on all cars handled most of the snow.

The trolleys had air whistles and air brakes except for the small cars going down the river road which had only hand brakes. The names of some of the big cars which could seat 75 passengers were "Mohonk", "Minnewaska", "Ohioville", and "Lloyd." Curtains could be lowered on the sides in case of rain.

When New Paltz had dances, late cars ran on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Notices would appear on the trolley car of special events such as skating at Pratt's Mills. Excursion cars could be chartered and at such time the employees took turns for the extra work. Three times a day mail was taken to the ferry from New Paltz, Ohioville, Centerville and Highland.

Mr. Auchmoody received \$1.25 per day for a ten hour day (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per hour) but the 12 hour days netted a worker \$1.60. His board and room for 7 days per week totalled \$3.50 so he was making pretty good money.

Two well remembered passengers were Myra Covert Ball Van Demark and Mabel Decker Coons who travelled the West Shore Railroad south from West Park to Highland and then boarded the trolley to go to school in New Paltz. Mr. Auchmoody would watch for them and detain the trolley if necessary for them to make the connection. Oscar Shirky of the Waldorf and the Smileys of Mohonk were also regular passengers.

Once in awhile the power was taxed by two cars running near the River while another was in operation at New Paltz so that the circuit was broken but the engineer at the power house would quickly take care of the emergency.

A conductor could call the office of the line but he had no communication with the other cars running. At the trestle which carried the trolley over the railroad at Brooks' Crossing (near Levi Calhoun's home) a car came down unexpectedly just as another was about to go up and Motorman Emery Ager almost had his legs cut off in the

collision. Several passengers were hurt.

Another accident happened near where Robert Upright lives because the cars were not scheduled correctly and should have arrived at Pratt's Mills for passing. In this instance the motorman jumped off, but four or five passengers were injured.

Asked about the story of Levi Calhoun racing the cars on foot, Mr. Auchmoody said Levi would use a two wheel wagon with himself in the shafts and run along with his head tossing in the air like a horse to the delight of the summer boarders. One day some boarders hired a horse and stage from John Vanderlyn in Onondaville to go to see the new Ashokan Reservoir which had been built in 1910. Levi asked where they were going and then said: "I'll see you there." Sure enough, he ran all that distance even returning before the horses could return the sightseers!

Although generally a conductor, John would do the motorman's job when necessary. He had trained himself by watching Mr. Whitmore do the job. There was no labor union to interfere.

Because of the advent of other means of transportation the trolley finally had to shut down. Some old cars were sold for junk, some very poor ones were burned and the best were loaded onto the railroad to be taken away for sale. Other men still in this area who were connected with trolley days are Charles Davis of Poughkeepsie and Frank Bragg of Hyde Park. John's daughter, Mrs. Harry Kite of New Paltz Road has many pictures of the trolley line.

BICYCLES

People who visited Highland in the gay nineties would have noticed one other form of transportation--a pastime--the bicycle. The earlier models had high front and low rear wheels. The more forward and modern townspeople even donned cycling costumes. Rapidly passing were the times when a fast trotter driven with the reins crossed and one foot hanging out of the wagon box was the ultimate in class and speed. In fact people who could remember the days when Domine Wile and his fast trotter set the speed, now wondered what the world was coming to when women in company with men rode wheels. Even tandem bicycles and the song of "A Bicycle Built for Two" and the song "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze" were actually sung at parties.

They had not yet seen but perhaps some had heard of a horseless carriage. Balloons were occasionally seen at County Fairs but the automobile was something the world did not have to worry about. Down on the corner of Grand Street and the Kingston Post Road was a sign: "Avoid ruts. Use wide tires. Do not drive in the same track." There were no concrete roads, only a few macadam roads, but the Twentieth Century was just around the corner.

AUTOMOBILES

After the turn of the century, automobiles made their apperance. In 1905 or 5 Dentist Ganse had the first car locally owned. It was a Stephens-Duryea. (Recollections of Edgar Davis) In 1908 Austin Merritt, farmer on present Green Grove Farms on Vineyard Avenue had an air-cooled Middleby and then a new Overland with a trap from rear to bucket seat. Clarence Elting drove an Elmendorf 1907-08 and Warren G. Hasbrouck had a Maxwell in 1909. About 1910 Mrs. Adams of Maple Avenue had the first foreign car, a Pickhart-Piquet which could go 60 m.p.h. Mr. Dingee of Clintondale had an International Chain Drive Station Wagon. When visitors arrived, such as Alden Harcourt to visit his parents, people would dash out of their homes to see the car drive by. Historian Wadlin can remember the thrill when her brother purchased for her father an Essex in New York City in the twenties. After that cars came in all sorts of quantities and models with two or more vehicles per family. Trucks, busses, snowmobiles, tractors, farm machines-- you name it. Strange things began to happen in 1974 when the gas shortage and energy squeeze made a small, originally inexpensive car suddenly take on a greater market value than a large, gas eating Chevrolet Impala.

Most train lines are bankrupt in 1974 but the need for mass transportation may help to revitalize them.

Airplanes fly overhead and at this writing a jet port is being contemplated at Stewart Airport in Newburgh. In 1914 50¢ sent to Albany would bring a copper button to wear in lapel to show one was licensed auto operator.

CEMETERIES

As one follows the growth of the Town one wonders where the inhabitants were all buried. The cemeteries cannot account for all who have lived here but in the old days family cemeteries were common and the larger common cemeteries came later. Many people were buried back in Dutchess County or the Paltz or Marlborough or Lattintown if they had come from those areas. Some of the first settlers were buried in the Leonard Smith (father of Anning Smith) cemetery on that farm in Milton. In "Old Gravestones of Ulster County" compiled by Dr. J. W. Poucher and Byron J. Terwilliger with Index of names by Ruth P. Heidgerd, a tier list of the Anning Smith Ground is on page 128. The Town Historian's office has a picture of this cemetery.

The oldest cemetery in the Town is the "Duncomb-Elting" or Methodist Cemetery north of the Highland cemetery. This is one mile south of Highland and has been indorporated with the Highland Cemetery Association. A listing is in Old-Gra. p. 71. Robert Jennings is Secretary of this Cemetery Asso. and has custody of its records.

The next oldest is the Presbyterian Cemetery on Vineyard Avenue on the southeast corner of the Chapel Hill Rd. intersection.

Outstanding because of its size is the Union Cemetery of Lloyd Asso. on the old New Paltz Rd. east of the Plutarch Rd. south end. A list is in Old-Gra. p.58. The Lloyd Rural Cemetery was the first association formed and was organized April 16, 1856 with John B. Howell chairman of the meeting and Alden J. Pratt, secretary. The trustees chosen were Reuben Deyo, Andrew S. Lefever, John B. Howell, Josiah C. DuBois, Alden J. Pratt, David M. Hart, Philip LeRoy, John M. Merritt, John H. Perkins. The proceedings were verified before Charles W. Elting, justice of the peace. The record was attested April 19, 1856 by J. M. Schoonmaker, County Clerk (Sylvester II p. 129).

The Union Cemetery of Lloyd became a corporation by a certificate dated March 20, 1861. The meeting was held at the schoolhouse of Dist. #8. Dr. Maurice Wurts was chairman with David L. Bernard, secretary. Trustees were: Maurice Wurts, Peter R. LeFevre, Joseph P. Deyo, Ezekiel Dey, Jr., John L. Deyo, Alexander Schoonmaker, David L. Bernard, John W. DuBois, Peter Auchmoody. Proceedings verified before J. H. Brown, Justice of the Peace and recorded March 23, 1861. In 1974 Adele Auchmoody of New Paltz Road is the Secretary of the association.

Across the road and opposite the Lloyd Cemetery was the "Old Stone School House" Burying Ground. A tier list is in Old-Gra. p. 74,

Many small graveyards were used privately, but under State Law on Cemeteries that is illegal now.

The Tomkins family had a little cemetery on their dooryard at Blue Point.

The Potter cemetery is on the Gould place of Perkinsville Rd. near Gabrity Rd. The Town of Lloyd Historian's file on cemeteries has a listing of graves for this.

The Dayton cemetery is on the Dayton farm on the Lattintown Road. List in Historian's office.

On lower Maple Avenue is the Ferris cemetery. See Old-Gra. p. 69.

The Howells had a vault on the property of Madame Bertrand, North Rd. but it was emptied and removed to another cemetery.

On top of the hill directly south of the Oil Company brick building purchased from Scavulla on lower River Road, and behind the Yelverton-Hegeman house was the "Abram

Elting cemetery containing the graves of slaves. There is said to be a slave cemetery on the James Divine farm.

On Basket Street are some irregularly arranged graves south of Mr. Sutton's gravel pit.

The Palmateer Cemetery is now owned by the Highland Grange opposite Hugh Welch's on the Hollow Road. See Old-Gra. p. 74.

North of Centerville on the old "Leavitt Lane farm" is the Schryver-Halstead cemetery. Old-Gra p. 70.

On the Saso Farm is the small Hutton cemetery. Old-Gra. 69.

On the Louis Gruner place, Riverside Road, is the Carpenter cemetery.

Across from Herbert Litts (n/w corner of Hawley Corner Rd. and Chodikee Lake Rds.) is the Van Wagner or Van Wagnen Cemetery. (Old-Gra. p. 69).

Helena LeBarron was buried in a field on the George Busick farm years ago but the grave has never been found due to its having been made in winter in a plowed field.

The John Rose cemetery is south of Fred Busick, Jr.'s. This is about two miles north of Lloyd on the road leading to Chodikee Lake. Old-Gra. p. 75.

Between Elting Martin's and Amasa Martin's is the Drake Cemetery, just south of Gona's home on the west side of Martin Avenue. It is beautifully enclosed in stone walls with a few unmarked field stones marking the graves.

The Penn Yan or Pang Yang cemetery is in the woods on a knoll a few hundred feet from Lily Lake Rd. and opposite the entrance road to the Town landfill. It is between Jack Spero's home and the home of John J. Murphy, Jr. Read "Poems from Platt Binnewater" p. 29 for a description. Southeast of it is the Caleb Calhoun cemetery near what was the Jane Calhoun house on west side of Dug Hill.

There was a cemetery south of the Abram Deyo house in field (Alessi farm) but graves are unknown.

The Hiram Hasbrouck cemetery is on his old farm. There are a few graves in theyard of the "Jacob Elting" house at Clintondale although the present owner, Paul I. Kelley, has been unable to find them. They were in the southeast corner of the dooryard and the grave of Cornelia Elting was marked May 8, 1795.

The Auchmoody cemetery near Auchmoody Pond, Esopus, is on the Louis Yess farm on the west side of the Elting Corners Road Extension. It is fenced and has one very tall monument with about 35 graves with smaller stones. Old-Gra. p. 70.

Foster Family graves are in the woods opposite the railroad station at Lloyd, abandoned but it did contain two graves. Old-Gra. p. 58.

New Esopus was a burying ground where the Friends' (Horton) Meeting House stood many years ago with three graves. Old-Gra. p. 58.

Both in the section of this book on Wars and in the Town of Lloyd Historian's file on Cemeteries and with the American Legion is a list of the sites of veterans' graves. Also, see p. 50 of Vol. II. of Sherwood.

POST OFFICE

On the old Kingston Road where Grand Street crosses it (Dirk's) was a hamlet called Nippityville. In Sherwood I p. 76 he tells that a Richard Woolsey was a mail carrier and had a log cabin nearby where he conducted the first local post office. The National Archives Service does not confirm such a post office. However, it was locally known to exist about 1800.

The New Paltz Landing post office was officially established January 25, 1821 and the name was changed to Highland February 9, 1865. The first locations were in the Nippityville location and the postmasters are listed at the end of this chapter.

There was a Lloyd, Ulster County, New York post office established June 12, 1844 and discontinued January 31, 1934 when the mail went through the Highland post office. This was located at Lloyd where the Hollow Road starts off the old New Paltz Road. The Postmasters and appointment dates:

James D. Terwilliger	June 12, 1844
Silas Saxton	July 19, 1850
Alexander Schoonmaker	June 30, 1853
Samuel D. Bond	July 25, 1854
Silas Saxton	April 1, 1857
William Steen	March 23, 1859
Lyman Halstead	April 4, 1860
George Saxton	May 14, 1861
Alfred Lane	February 23, 1866
Marcus Lane	January 29, 1875
James D. Palmateer	February 11, 1884
Hector T. Follett	May 3, 1889
Leavitt Lane	May 12, 1890
James J. Kilcawley	May 23, 1894
Leavitt Lane	October 3, 1898
Carrie Sutton	October 4, 1905

A River Side, Ulster County, New York post office was established February 3, 1842 and discontinued February 10, 1864. The Postmasters and their dates were:

Laird M. H. Butler	February 3, 1842
William Waring	December 31, 1846
David Wooley	April 1, 1847

An Oakes, Ulster County, New York was established on March 3, 1884 and discontinued February 15, 1938. This was down at the river with Postmasters and dates:

John N. Merritt	March 3, 1884
R. L. Garrettson	August 17, 1893
Nicholas E. Lacey	July 22, 1895
Benjamin Johnson	August 2, 1909

The earliest letter carriers came on horseback with

saddlebags full of mail. The rider would signal his approach by blowing a horn, as Hugo Stiller did in later years. (Sher. III P. 67). In 1883 the West Shore Railroad was running and mails came by train, then transferred to a stage to be carried to Highland and New Paltz or on the trolley line to those points.

John Auchmoody, a conductor on the New Paltz, Highland and Poughkeepsie Traction Company trolley, said that about 1900 the mail was taken to the ferry three times a day from New Paltz, Ohioville, Centerville and Highland on the trolley line.

Although Martinsburg, West Virginia was first, Highland was the second post office in the United States to establish a rural free delivery system about 1898. It was while Frank Simpson was postmaster, a position he held for sixteen years. At first the carriers were Edward Paltridge, Benjamin Johnson and Uriah Decker, but later a fourth carrier, Earl Fulton, was added. They used horses and wagons. Postmaster Simpson had a personal friend, Congressman John H. Ketcham who helped establish the service and Postmaster Martin of Martinsburg, W. Virg. came to assist the initial operation here.

Daisy Bielby Canfield started to work in the post office in 1911 at \$4. for a full work week. At that time the Postmaster paid any helper out of his own salary. The Clerks did not become government employees with government salaries until the office reached second class in 1921. The large volume of mail from the Overbrook Press accounted for the rise to second class. When Mrs. Canfield worked, all stamps were cancelled by hand and every envelope was turned over to receive a back stamp that read: "Received (date)."

In 1942 Postmaster Williams reported 350 call boxes in the office, 150 lock boxes, 2 rural carriers and 2 star route carriers supplying seven offices. In 1974 Postmaster Cappillino reports 488 lock boxes in the office, no call boxes and the "city delivery" covers about 1000 houses and businesses. There are 2 rural routes serving about 1400 boxes. There is one star route taking mail from Poughkeepsie to other post offices and which also delivers to about 50 families for rural delivery. There are 9 regular employees and 5 part time employees.

In the June 4, 1942 Highland Post the earliest post office location in the village was in the Hackeliah Deyo drug store building north of the former Upright Hotel. Then it was in the DeGraff building where the Bank is, corner of Vineyard and Main. At the time of the big fire in 1891 it was in the "Miller Bldg." which later Lewis Maynard owned and the post office burned along with the building.

After the 1891 fire it was housed in a small building between what is now the Bank park-lot and the Lent building but that building does not exist now either. Next it was moved to the Saxton Bldg. at corner of Milton Avenue and Vineyard with the office at the corner, but later it was moved next door where Thompson Electrical is now located.

The post office became located in the Freer or Russo Building opposite the side of the Methodist Church on Vineyard Avenue and stayed there 46 years, 1896 to 1942. The quarters there were so limited in space that it was often necessary to leave mail sacks and boxes of chicks destined for star offices out in the lobby. (See Historian's Office file on Post Office).

Postmaster Nathan D. Williams convinced the government that more space was needed so when Smith's Garage moved to 9W from the building next to the Bank, the post office moved there (73 Vineyard Ave.), in 1942. That site served until November 1952 when the post office rented half of the new Town Building on Church Street.

When the offices of town government needed more space the post office again moved (1972) to quarters at 11 Main Street owned by Frank Rinaudo. These quarters are spacious, have a rear door loading platform and an adjacent parking lot.

Old Post Office records from the Bureau of Archives, Washington, D. C. lists the following Postmasters for the New Paltz Landing office which became the Highland office:

Barnabas Benton	January 25, 1821
Henry R. Hammond	November 21, 1835
Lewis H. Lake	May 10, 1837
Charles H. Nicholas	June 4, 1841
Josiah C. DuBois	May 29, 1843
Philip J. LeFever	July 3, 1849
Benjamin King	November 5, 1849
Orlando Elting	April 18, 1851
Daniel Coe	June 11, 1853
Nathan Van Wagener	June 26, 1861
Lewis Coe	March 31, 1863
Abiah P. Heston	September 15, 1865
Hacaliah B. Deyo	February 23, 1872
John H. Hammond	August 3, 1877
James DeGraff	January 5, 1880
Solomon G. Carpenter	July 8, 1885
Edgar Elmendorf	May 10, 1889
George Saxton	March 8, 1892
Winthrop Williams	June 12, 1893
Frank F. Simpson	December 29, 1897
Byron Clearwater	July 13, 1912
Dr. George S. LaMoree	July 3, 1916
Warren G. Hasbrouck	Apr. 18, 1922 to death Dec. 1928

Daisy B. Canfield
Arthur B. Merritt
George E. Dean
Nathan D. Williams
Robert I. Jennings
Philip Pampinella
Ronald Cappillino

December 28, 1928
January 15, 1929
January 20, 1934
July 5, 1939
July 31, 1957
July 30, 1958
1973

INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

FRUIT

Of all the industries in the Town of Lloyd, fruit growing has been foremost. The 1774 road order mentions Thomas Woolsey's orchard on Perkinsville Road. This farm later became Imperato's. Daniel Woolsey had a "cider house" in 1799 so must have had apples. (Green Groves Farm today). Perkinsville area and southern Vineyard Avenue were the earliest neighborhoods for apple growing. Shipments in large quantities to N.Y.C. by slop were under way by 1820. Robert Pell of Esopus had twenty acres of Newtown Pippins in 1825. Nathaniel Clarke and his son, J. Oscar, grandfather of the present Clarkes in Milton, Edward Young, W. D. Barnes of Middle Hope, J. A. Caywood of Marlborough, John J. Harcourt of Highland, Wm. Henry Deyo and Newton Ransom were fruit pioneers in the Hudson Valley (Sylvester II p. 140-4).

It has been estimated that over 12,000 trees had been set out on farms along Vineyard Avenue by 1879. A successful County Fair was held in Deyo's Hall, Highland in 1882.

In 1883 a fruit evaporating factory was incorporated by G. W. Rose, Nathan Williams, George Palmer, R. D. Perkins and John Cookingham.

In the Highland Post of August 14, 1969 Elizabeth and Will Plank review fruit growing as well as the processing of fruit for preserves, jellies, pies, wine, cider, juices and vinegars. They also review the storage of apples in coolers, wineries and juice plants.

"Apple sass", apple butter and vinegar were used in every household. Applejack, distilled cider, was at the Inns. There was a cider mill at Judd Van Vliet's and a distillery. Colyer started a Cider Mill at the foot of White Street which was purchased by Joseph Dall Vecchia in October 1932 and is still in operation.

Even the Indians located an "Indian Orchard" on South Street because they knew the soil conditions and nature gave a fine flavor there and the fruit had good storing quality.

William Coy lives on the Ambrose-Coy farm on South Street which is now operated by a fourth generation of the same family. His grandfather, William Ambrose bought 120 acres about 1900 from Deyo and Mc Kinstry which was then a dairy farm. Not many people live in the house in which they were born, but William Coy does. After the first World War berries and cherries. Then in the 1920s apple trees were planted and the farm changed gradually to apples, pears and tree fruits. Additional land was acquired to bring the

farm up to 300 acres.

In 1938 Coy built their first apple storage, amonia refrigerated, whereas before they had used the Clintondale Cold Storage Corp. facilities. In the 1940s a new method of storage was tried in England and Cornell University, under the guidance of Dr. Smock perfected a storage called Modified Air to keep apples longer and better in a sealed room. The temperature and amount of oxygen were controlled which helped to prolong the storage season for atleast an additional four months and the fruit was better when removed.

Ulster County was the first to build these rooms with M.G.Hurd and Sanford orchards the first to use that method commercially. This helped to keep the apple industry in Ulster County, the best in the country. We have more controlled air storage plants in Ulster County than anywhere else for its size.

Edward Young shipped the first raspberries to N.Y.C. in 1837. It was a staple crop. George Patti on the Irving Deyo place, Kingston Rd., was able to keep his bushes free from the mold and disease which later reduced crops for other farmers. Speros on Lily Lake Rd. kept up this culture and also currants until the laborers to pick small fruits could not be found. J.A.Hepworth also grew raspberries. Henry Coutant of Marlboro propagated the Coutant raspberry and in the early 1900s received twice what other growers could charge. John Bingham's "Florence Raspberry" was a winner. In 1877 one barge, the Monitor, took 3100 crates of berries during the first week of July. Nathaniel H. Palmiteer originated the "Highland Hardy" raspberry and many crates were shipped from Krum Elbow Dock (Highland Post 3-11-1891).

The local soil conditions favored fruit growing and the Highland-Clintondale area yielded the best flavored currants. In the 1920s more currants were grown between Middle Hope and Highland and west to Clintondale than in all other sections of the U. S. A.

The road order for Kingston Road in 1766 mentions Philip Bevier's peach orchard near West Park, so this was an early fruit culture. Peaches were successful on the Fred Vail and Aaron Rhodes farms. Early orchards were not as affected by pests and fungus diseases as now although late freezing weather has always been an especial hazard of their delicate blossoms. The Perkins family of Perkinsville made out well in peaches. In the 1890s J. Oscar Clarke sold peaches at \$15. a bushel!

In earlieast times strawberries were a principal crop. Joseph Bailey was famed for large berries. However, this

crop interfered with working other crops that paid better and their perishable nature for shipping made them unpopular to some degree. Even so, carloads on trains (when running) were shipped all over the East and into Canada. Oliver J. Tillson in 1850s grew excellent strawberries. He promoted the Highland Horticultural Society, (Post 3-25-1891), which disseminated knowledge, secured low shipping rates by collective bargaining and held exhibits in 1860 in Deyo's building (bank corner). The New Paltz Independent of 10-11-1867 listed premiums awarded at an Exhibition of the Highland Horticultural Society. This organization was a forerunner of the Mid-Hudson Coop. of G.L.F. and the Granges. Their exhibits named early varieties of fruit as written in Sherwood II pgs. 111-112.

The Courier of Feb. 6, 1881 tells of the Horticultural Society of Southern Ulster comprising the Towns of Lloyd, Marlborough, Esopus, New Paltz, Gardiner and Plattekill, with Reuben Heaton as President and Ward Gunar and Prof. T. H. Burgess as Secretaries.

The pioneer commercial grape culturist of Ulster County was Deacon Charles Woolsey of Crum Elbow. He grew the fruit for market and was successful in the 1840s before the "grape fever" struck southern Ulster. As the Rondout boats came along to the Elbow his big white skiff carried many tons of grapes out to the bigger boat for shipment. (Post 1-17-91).

The hillsides were adapted to grape vineyards. Italian workers in the 1920s were attracted here because they were familiar with terraced land and grape culture. In 1864 John J. Thomas from western New York recognized the potential here for growing grapes. He encouraged a propagating bed of 10,000 cuttings and the rooted vines were sold to local growers. (Post 2-26-15). The crops were taken in at the Schühle Grape Juice Factory or to local wineries.

Sands Haviland of Marlboro sold Delaware grapes in 1892 at 20¢ a pound.

John Schühle from Waterbury, Conn. came to Highland June 1, 1907 and started the grapejuice factory in a building 56'x30'. In 1911 an addition was added and another in 1913. He had capital of \$80,000. Deliveries went all over the U.S.A. of the juice and to the Phillipine Islands. He had the highest possible sanitary rating from factory inspectors. About 1920 the Grape Juice Factory was sold to Rexall Drug Co. One of their products was an imported marachino cherry, made white from a preservative, which they recolored red and bottled. A fine chocolate syrup and other soda fountain goodies were made. About 1955 Seneca Grape Juice Company of Dundee bought it and bottled

other fruit juices but the price of fertilizer, labor and attendant expenses ruined the profits. In 1965 Great Eastern Lithograph Co. took over but not successfully. Today Lincoln Foods use part of the building as a warehouse.

Hudson Valley Winery at Blue Point was owned by Bolognesi Brothers from about 1888 until recently. They knew all about grapes and enough secrets from Italy of technique resulting from 400 years of family experience and combined with modern methods produced wines of high distinction in the field of American vintages. The climate and river bank slopes are similar to Italy and conducive to the grape culture. Over a dozen varieties of wine and champagne are produced from grapes native to the Hudson Valley and perfected through years of cultivation. Impressive casks in the cellars and charming buildings besides the actual processing of grapes interest the many sightseers who now come to visit.

Sour cherries for pie and sweet cherries drew good prices until picking costs rose too high. There are still many cherry orchards, however. There are also plums which have been recently planted since the farmer believes the outlook good for that market.

The Hudson Valley Laboratory of Cornell Univ. College of Agriculture located on 9W just north of Highland has a fruit entomologist at its plant and is experimenting on related matters to help farmers.

The government recognizes the value of fruit growing and is setting aside agriculture districts to protect fruit growing as a business by keeping taxes within the bounds of the industry and by keeping house developers from gobbling up the land. Our food needs and economy need such assistance.

Besides the scarcity of pickers and workers there is the problem of dealing with the migrant worker or even the year-round agricultural laborer. Migrant families miss regular schooling. Housing and labor camps present operational problems. In 1972 only 1504 migrant workers came to Ulster County while 2500 came in 1971 (Journal 5-'73). Laws and more laws are constantly being passed to permit Puerto Rican labor import, inspection for all working and living conditions, insurance requirements, etc. etc. More machinery is constantly used in all phases of farming and the hazards multiply accordingly.

In 1878 John Harcourt of the Rocking Horse Ranch property was the first commission agent. Hubert Elting followed later with many N.Y.C. buyers. Warren G. Hasbrouck ran an "express wagon" daily from Highland to Poughkeepsie over the ferry or over the ice on the River to carry fruit to

retail markets from Highland's farmers.

Edgar Davis, 78 years old in 1974, told Historian Wadlin about farm living at the turn of the century. He lived on the Austin Merritt farm which is now Green Grove Farms, Vineyard Avenue. Between 1903 and 1910 he helped to plant apple, pear, cherry and peach trees and small fruit bushes between the trees. The apples were Black Ben Davis (with beautiful color but little taste but sold well in N.Y.C. market), Pound Sweet, Gilly Flower, Russetts and Baldwins. About 1915 McIntosh were started and the improved Cortland a little later.

When the apples were shipped they were put into barrels and taken to the night boat on the Hudson, reaching N. Y. C. the next day. The barrels were made in the Saugerties area but berry cups and crates came from the Westcott and later Terwilliger shop or from the Marie Pressler factory up the road.

Mr. Merritt started a canning factory and about 300-400 cases of Bartlett pears would be canned for nearby city use.

Since the farm was 65 acres, another 35 acres would be rented to grow tomatoes and beans. These were canned in the farm factory. The A. & P. grocery chain bought them. One inspector came from N. Y. C. a couple of times a year to look over the factory but there was no other control and no insurance was carried on the workers. They tried making jellies and jams but so many glass jars broke that there was no profit.

Sour cherries were canned for a bakery, but peaches were only for home use. In fact the family lived well with chickens, pigs (sausage, head cheese, hams, pork) and two cows with butter made at home (beef, smoked, corned, etc.) but nothing brought in much profit except the canning factory. Ed Davis served in World War I and Mr. Merritt had a few bad seasons around 1920 so the factory was abandoned with the post war market poor, anyway.

Mr. Davis could hardly believe what he saw of the Cusa homes being built where he had planted trees. The 50-55 years of good yield had taken its toll with no more commercial value remaining and they might as well be cut down.

A labor group from N.Y.C. in the early 1900s would send a few colored workers to live on the farm from March 15 to November 30. Mrs. Merritt fed them with the family. Then they would go back home on the night boat for 75¢ and live in city tenements until the next spring.

The Italians who came lived in shanties with fire-

places outdoors for cooking. They were given a plot of land for their own garden of peppers and Zucchini squash (we had only had Hubbard Squash). An Italian baker from Po'k. would come through with a wagon peddling Italian sausage to them, Italian style bread, ripe olives, dried herbs, spaghetti in 25 pound boxes and items familiar to their culture. They didn't go to church. They were paid by the month. The olive oil was bought in 1-5 gallon cans. They were good workers with the hoe and a few learned to use the horse and cultivator. The women excelled in weeding and picking the small fruits. In 1915 a catapillar tractor was tried but it cost too much to operate and wouldn't work well between rows of trees so was abandoned in favor of the two teams of horses on the farm.

An Apple Blossom Festival was held in Highland as well as throughout Ulster County May 7, 1938. Hundreds of folk dressed in long ago costumes. There was an historic pageant covering 1760-1824 directed by Laura Denby (Mrs. Wm.). The Italian Consul to New York City, Mr. Vechiotti, came to Highland to attend St. Augustine's Church service and later to address a crowd of spectators on a patriotic theme. Abe Jensen, a veteran fruitgrower of New Paltz, crowned the County Blossom Queen. Among the Queen's attendants were two Highland girls, Ruth Perkins and Helen Passanando. Jensen was the first to grow the Mac Intosh apple in America. The Jonathan variety was first introduced at Bearsville Ulster County.

Two hundred years of fruit growing cannot be properly documented on a few pages, but it must be emphasized that the fruit industry is stronger, more extensive, more profitable and with more "side lines" in 1974 than anything else in our area except for I. B. M.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Corn was raised as soon as a farmer could cultivate a field. Hay and flax were needed by the animals and homes. Wheat, rye, buckwheat were all grown and ground in the many mills on the little streams and ponds (Sher. II pgs. 63-65).

The hay was pressed into bales for sale as well as for domestic use (Post May 6, 1891).

Timber for lumber for house construction, boat building, for wheelwrights, joiners in making furniture, tools, barrels and wagons as well as a cash crop was profitable. Wood in all forms was a principal commodity for years. Even the early trains were fired with cordwood.

Fishing and maple sugaring yielded good crops. Butter was sold by the tubful. Meat and poultry went down river to market. Hunting brought in pelts and skins for leather.

There was a tannery in Centerville operated by Southwick.

Read more about crops in this book under Formation of Town of Lloyd, about the fifth page of that chapter.

In Dog's Head Cove near the quarry dock of Krum Elbow was one of the oldest industries along the Hudson and still flourishes annually at the Long Reach. From there south through Lewisburgh and beyond fishing was important. The April 15, 1875 Courier says: "Our friends at Lewisburgh are afloat after the favorite shad, but their harvest will not commence before the lapse of another week. They are an industrious and worthy body of men and therefore we wish them every success."

John Burroughs, who could fish as well as the next man, has described the shad industry: "When the chill of the ice is out of the river, and the snow and frost out of the air, the fisherman along the shore are on the lookout for the first arrival of shad. A few days of warm south winds the latter part of April will soon blow them up; it is true also, that a cold north wind will as quickly blow them back. Preparations have been making for them all winter. In many a farm house or other humble dwelling along the river the ancient occupation of knitting fish-nets has been plied through the long winter evenings, perhaps every grown member of the household, the mother and her daughters as well as the father and his sons, lending a hand. The ordinary gill or drift net used for shad fishing in the Hudson is from a half to three quarters of a mile long and thirty feet wide, containing about fifty or sixty pounds of fine linen twine and it is a labor of many months to knit one. Formerly the fish were taken mainly by immense seines, hauled by a large number of men; but now all the deeper part of the river is fished with a long delicate gill net that drifts to and from with the tide and is managed by two men in a boat. The net is of fine linen thread and is practically invisible to the shad in the obscure river current; it hangs suspended perpendicularly in the water kept in position by two buoys at the top and by weights at the bottom; the buoys are attached by cords twelve to fifteen feet long which allow the net to sink out of the reach of the keels of passing vessels. The net is thrown out on the ebb tide, stretching nearly across the river and drifts down and then back on the flood, the fish being snared behind the gills in their efforts to pass through the meshes.

"I envy fishermen their intimate acquaintance with the river. They know it by night as well as by day and learn all its moods and phases. The net is a delicate instrument that reveals all the hidden currents and byways as well as the sunken snags and wrecks at the bottom. By day the fishermen note the shape and position of his net by means of

the line or buoys; by night he marks the far end of it with a lantern fastened on a board or block. The night tides he finds differ from the day--the flood at night being much stronger than at other times, as if some pressure had been removed with the sun, and the fee currents found less hindrance. The fisherman have terms and phrases of their own. The wooden tray upon which the net is coiled and which sits in the stern of the boat is called a 'cuddy'. The net is divided into 'shots'. If a passing sloop or schooner catches it with her centreboard or her anchor, it gives where two or three shots meet and thus the whole net is called a cimline. One fisherman "plugs" another when he puts out from the shore and casts in ahead of him instead of going to the general starting place and taking his turn. This always makes bad blood. The luck of the born fisherman is about as conspicuous with the gill net as with the rod and line, some boats being noted for their great catches the season through. No doubt the secret is through application to the business in hand, but that is about all that distinguishes the successful angler. The shad campaign is one that requires pluck and endurance; no regular sleep; no regular meals; wet and cold, heat and wind and tempest, and no great gains at last.

"But the sturgeon fishers who come later and are seen the whole summer through have an indolent lazy time of it. They fish around the 'slackwater' catching the last of the ebb and the first of the flow and hence drift but little either way. To a casual observer they appear as if anchored and asleep. But they wake up when they have a 'stocke' which may be every day or not once a week. The fisherman keeps his eye on the line of buoys, and when two or more of them are hauled under, he knows his game has run foul of the net and he hastens to the point. The sturgeon is a pig without the pig's obstancy. He spends much of the time rooting and feeding in the mud at the bottom and encounters the net, coarse and strong when he goes abroad. He strikes and is presently hopelessly entangled, when he comes to the top and is pulled into the boat, like a great sleepy sucker. For so dull and lubberly a fish, the sturgeon is capable of some very lively antics; as for instance his habit of leaping full length into the air and coming down with a great splash. He has thus been known to leap unwittingly into a passing boat, to his own great surprise, and to the alarm and consternation of the inmates."

Now there is very little sturgeon. However, the recent pollution of the water is lessening and the 1973 shad season found much cleaner water and better fish. One may see the nets drying on poles along the riverbank.

The N.Y.S. Conservationist names the shad on its spawning run up the Hudson as a big cousin in the herring family, *Alosa sapidissima*. About 60% of the run is made

up of three year old fish or first year spawners with fewer four, five and six year classes. Spawning takes place while buck and roe school near the surface over sandy shoals. In the Hudson, the favored spawning ground is around the flats north of Kingston Point up to Albany. Hatching occurs in from three to eight days but only about eight tenths of one per cent of the spawn ever becomes an embryo. The young shad remain in the river until the approach of cold weather, feeding upon flies, minute crustaceans and insect larvae. They are then four to five inches and go downstream to coastal waters to grow until they become spawning adults.

Ulsterdorp Dairy was started in 1894 by Grace Van B. Roberts on her farm on 9W just south of Highland. She had an outstanding herd of 150 cattle, mostly Jerseys and she won many awards for the certified (not pasteurized) milk and cream. This business was in the stone barns of the Deyo or Roberts place which were demolished when the new approach to the vehicle bridge was constructed.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES

We quarried straight grained slates and building stone (Sherwood III p. 65) which was used here and in N.Y. C. and other cities. Quarries were operated in the Baer Vly, along East Mountain and at Dog's Head Cove near Crum Elbow where straight grained slates and building stone were worked out with wedge-and-fether and blasting powder. Much curb stone went to the cities. The stone for the Wadlin stone house was quarried in the mountain at the rear of the house site. Later the bluestone industry gave way to brick making. The Rosendale cement works and the use of concrete also took the place of stone.

Quarrying was always a secondary industry because there were only a few good beds of marketable rock. In 1852 Jacob I. Clearwater (Sherwood II p.81) "was engaged in a stone quarry on the property of W. W. Waring above Crum Elbow. He had a number of good contracts for stone to supply the Canal locks at Albany and for the Brooklyn Water Works. The remains of this quarry is at Dog's Head Cove to the west of the Columbia boat house. Clearwater had three barges loading his stone for shipping with building and flagging stone.

The Davis kiln burned lime for fertilizer in 1799 and also for plaster, grout and whitewash. This was near the river. There was also a kiln at Blue Point operated by Tomkins that was seventeen feet in diameter. Samuel Williams ran a potash works near the river.

Noah Elting had a brickyard at the west end of Little Italy Road. He used a meadow down the hill for digging clay and drying the brick. At Gethings farm the brick chips indicate another brickyard.

Gloves and leather goods were made (p.44 herein) on lower White Street (Sherwood II p.22) on the west side of the stream. George Mance made harness.

Trapping and trading in animal pelts was a good business. Lewis Gomez had a trading post on Jew's Creek in the northern part of Town of Marlborough from 1711. He is the only Jew we know in early times.

Blacksmiths shod horses and oxen, made ironwork for wagons, tools, harness, yokes, chains, spikes, nails and many items for the home and farm. Ebenezer Perkins, Sr. had the first blacksmith shop along Perkinsville Road. Other blacksmiths were Jacob Daton on Lattingtown Rd. (Sher.I, p. 87), Henry Deyo, Jr. on Vineyard Ave., Nathaniel Perkins in Lot #1 East of Great Meadow in 1798, Asel Newman at the River in 1799, James Conklin near Noah Elting's Landing, Timothy Jayne west of Vineyard Ave. schoolhouse, James Pardee on Paterno place and a shop near Reuben and Wells Lake in Nippityville. There was a blacksmith shop on Riverside Rd. where Mrs. Philips lived. John Buckout had a similar shop on the Sandy property just south of the Highland Cemetery. Asel Newman had a forge near Yelverton.

There was an early cooperage shop in Lewisburg. Fergusons made wagons at the Hyatt place about 1840. Dunns had a wainwright shop at Dyatt's. Joiners were making tubs, churns, wheelbarrows, cradles, furniture and coffins.

At Centerville in 1940 Humphrey Jones was a joiner. John Brinkerhoff and Alfred Terpening had a felloe factory just south of Woodside Place and east of the Methodist parsonage. In 1875 another felloe factory on Vineyard Avenue was in front of Zehnacker's home and was run by A.D. DuBois and Weismuller. A wagonmaking shop was located for Lorenzo Traphagen in 1862 back of the line of brick stores in Highland. A very early cooperage was where Lily Lake Road meets the Hawley Corners Road (Sherwood II p.48).

By 1849 the tax roll showed a scythe and rifle manufactory which produced \$1800 worth of goods annually. (Sher.II. p.32).

In the later 1800s Nelson Elting had a picture shop. Our earliest photographs are mostly from his work. He could also paint in oils.

Business was thriving from 1776 at Yelverton's Landing on the River. There were ferries in 1777 run by Yelverton and in 1793 run by Noah Elting. Later others had this business until the bridges spanned the river.

Valentine Baker had a store in the later 1700s at the Landing on the River. There was a "store room" at Yelver-

ton's. In 1815 Abram Elting had a store and Job Gibbs Elmore. In the Lake House where Little Italy Road starts off from Haviland Road (near 9W), the first sulphur or "lucifer" matches were sold. (Sher. II. p. 22 had a list of store items).

Philip Elting had an 1820 store in Phillip's Folly. Woolsey had an 1831 store where Grand Street begins off Vineyard Avenue. That building, now owned by DeMare, is the oldest surviving store building in town. Across the road in the brick building by the viaduct DeWitt Clinton Ransom had a store in 1832.

Out at Elting Corners, Josiah R. Elting had a store in his big stone house. A building, now gone, just east of the little cemetery on the north side of the road and west of Elting Corners had a weaver's loom on the second floor. A schoolhouse was on the first floor from 1808 to 1860. In Highland William Wilcox and Son set up a store about 1865. J. Tuthill had a meat market in the Maynard building in 1884.

Uriah Coffin had a dock just below Blue Point in 1798 for shipping lumber. Mary Tomkins (Mrs. Isaac, Sr.) had a dock in 1799 at Blue Point. Van Hoevenberg operated a dock at Krom Elbow and ran a sloop in 1803 which John Howell bought in 1804. Charles Wooley also had a dock at Krum Elbow in 1820. Solomon Ferris, Sr. had a dock at the Landing in 1814. Davis & Elmore had a dock at the Landing in 1807. In 1814 Abram Elting's dock was at the "Upper Landing" from which he ran a sloop, "Fanny." Luther Elting bought from Abram Elting in 1842 the dock and made commission sales on shipping. His barge was called "Highlander."

See more data in Sherwood II p. 59 about shipping and in Highland Post of April 29, 1891.

One of the first barges was run by LeFevre and was called "General Lincoln," according to the Sunday Courier of April 24, 1881. Shipping from our docks was doomed, however, when the West Shore Railroad and later the Central New England Railroad came. From 1879-1882 land along the docks was sold to the railroad and the first locomotive ran through in 1883 (Courier 7-1883).

Coal came into use and stoves for burning it were sold in Kingston in 1829 but not for general use until 1840. In 1868 R. Hasbrouck had a coal and lumber yard north of the ferry slip. When the railroad came through coal yards took the place of cordwood. At Pratt's Mills a trestle and a switch connected the coal and lumber yard with the railroad. About 1900 Johnston started a coal yard near the railroad's crossing over Vineyard Avenue

and this thrived until oil or gas became the furnace fuel in most cases. In fact, until about 1970, small quantities of coal were sold by Lillian Johnston.

Another industry after the Civil War was the ice business. The river and ponds yielded harvests which could be marketed in Po'keepsie and also sold to shippers of fruit. By 1870 food refrigeration was developing. The Knickerbocker Ice Company leased land north of the upper Landing and north of Krum Elbow. Mutual Benefit Ice Co. had houses for storage of ice. G. W. Pratt had an icehouse in 1882 at Pratt's Mills and in 1884 Peter Schantz had an ice business from Schantz' Pond on Vineyard Avenue.

The local ice business was given a place in the literature of the Hudson Valley by John Burroughs when he wrote: "No man sows, yet many men reap a harvest from the Hudson. Not the least important is the ice harvest which is eagerly looked for and counted upon by hundreds, yea, thousands of laboring men along its course. Ice or no ice sometimes means bread or no bread to scores of families, and it means added or diminished comforts to many more. It is a crop that takes two or three weeks of rugged winter weather to grow, and if the water is very roily or brackish, even longer. It is seldom worked till it presents seven or eight inches of clear water ice. Men go out from time to time and examine it as the farmer does his grain and grass, to see when it will do to cut. If there comes a deep fall of snow the ice is pricked so as to let the water up through and form snow ice. A bank of fifteen or twenty men, about a yard apart each armed with a chisel-bar and marching in line puncture the ice at each step with a single sharp thrust. To and fro they go, leaving a belt behind them that presently becomes saturated with water. But ice, to be of first quality, must grow from underneath, not from above. It is a crop quite as uncertain as any other. A good yield every two or three years, as they say of what out west, is about all that can be counted upon. When there is an abundant harvest, after the ice houses are filled, they stack great quantities of it as the farmer stacks his surplus hay. Such a fruitful winter was that of 1874-'75 when the ice formed twenty inches thick. The stacks are given a temporary covering of boards and are the first ice removed in the season.

"The cutting and gathering of the ice enlivens these broad white desolate fields amazingly. My house happens to stand where I can look down upon the busy scene, as from a hilltop upon a river meadow in having time, only here figures stand out much more sharply than they do from a summer meadow.

"There is the broad straight blue-black canal emerging into view, and running nearly across the river; this is the highway that lays open the farm. On either side lie the

fields or ice meadows, each marked out by decar or hemlock boughs. The farther one is out first and when cleared whows a large, long, black parallelogram in the midst of the plain of snow. Then the ext one is cut leaving a strip or tongue of ice between the two for the horses to move and turn upon.

"Sometimes nearly two hundred men and boys, with numerous horses, are at work at once, marking, plowing, planning, scraping, sawing, hauling, chiseling, some floating down the pond or great square islands towed by a horse, or their fellow workmen; others distributed along the canal bending to their icehooks; others upon the bridges separating the blocks with their chisel bars; others feeding the elevator; while knots and straggling lines of idlers here and there look on in cold discontent, unable to get a job.

"The best crop of ice is an early crop. Late in the season or after January, the ide is apt to get 'sunstruck' when it becomes 'shakey' like a piece of poor timber. The sun, when it sets about destroying the ice, does not simply melt it from the surface, that were a slow process, but it sends its shafts into it and separates it into spikes and needles, in short makes kindling wood of it, so as to consume it the quicker.

"One of the prettiest sights about the ice harvesting is the elevator in operation. When all works well, there is an unbroken procession of the great crystal blocks slowly asending this incline. They go up in couples, arm in arm, as it were, like friends up a stairway, glowing and changing in the sun, and recalling the precious stones that adorned the walls of the celestial city. When they reach the platform where they leave the elevator they seem to step off like things of life and volition; they are still in pairs and separate only as they enter the "runs." But here they have an ordeal to pass through for they are subjected to a rapid inspection and the black sheep are separated from the flock; every square with a trace of sediment or each stain in it, whose texture is not perfect and unclouded crystal, is rejected and sent hurling down into the abyss; a man with a sharp eye in his head and a sharp icehook in his hand picks out the impure and fragmentary ones as they come along and sends them quickly overboard. Those that pass the examination glide into the building along the gentle incline and are switched off here and there upon branch runs and distributed to all parts of the immense interior."

From the Courier of Jan. 16, 1881 we have this description: "The men that get up at 4 A. M., ride six miles and work on the ice earn their \$1.25 per day. They should be better paid. It is said that one cake of ice pays for a day's work if the ice is of thickness, but owing to

the frequent snow storms the expense of extra scrapping, etc. it will probably take two cakes to pay a man's wages this winter."

The Historian's office file has some recorded memories of local workmen in the cie business.

The Highland Foundry and Machine Shop of William Davis was at the River in 1868. He made cannon balls, steel noses for stone boats, sleigh runners and heavy bobsleds. He invented and patented the Davis Plow. A picture of this plow is in the Town Historian's Office and bears the name: "William Davis, Highland, Foundry, Ulster County, New York" on one side and "Monitor 1873" on the other side. The handle bent forward at the top. This style was called a "corn" plow.

About 1920 Taub Boot Company developed a paper boot to wear over shoes which would sell for 25¢ per pair. They were manufactured in Highland but the business did not last long.

Another industry which flourished in the last half of the 1800s and in the 1900s until cars took the people farther away was the summer boarding houses. The growth of a clerical class in the cities with a few weeks of vacation time brought them to the country. Even families would stay all summer with the father coming up for weekends, by train or Dayline.

"Highland's Main Street" said a correspondent of the Courier Mar. 29, Aug. 2, 1874 and July 5, 1875 "is made lively by pleasure seekers to Mohonk and other places in the interior. Some days as many as twenty five vehicles double and single with their loads pass through here. The beauties of Southern Ulster are becoming more extensively known and are being sought by large numbers yearly. This was 1874 and in the spring two or three parties were here from New York selecting summer quarters for their families. This has become quite a noted place for summer sojourners. So much so that on July 5, 1878 the remark was made that all four summer boarding houses were comfortably filled."

Farmers like the Coverts on the Hollow Road added rooms to their houses and had a more lucrative business from boarders than they had from farming. Ofcourse they raised produce for the table and the whole family was involved in the enterprise.

One outstanding Hotel was Bellevue Villa on Bellevue Road which was also accessible from the river on a carriage road extending from Willow Dock Road north along the bluff of the riverbank. It was built five stories high by Abram E. Hasbrouck in 1860 to accomodate 90-100 guests.

It continued to entertain a fine clientele with elaborate meals until the hotel burned in 1904. Bellevue was the best view of the Intercollegiate Regatta because one could see the entire length of the course from there. (Post 6-6-1895).

Hillair on Grand Street, managed by H. O. Palen was a good boarding house, as was Whittley's and many others scattered in the country. Another was Harcourt's "TheElms"

The prosperous and busy riverfront had survived the move of business up to Highland village and even some small fires, but in May 1882 a disastrous fire burned most of the buildings. See chapter herein on Fires.

Newspapers and publishing have been a needed and sound business. A complete first year and more of the 1874 Highland Journal is on file in the Historian's Office. That was Highland's first newspaper. When the Journal was in danger of failing in its second year, a public meeting was held, the fruit growers appealed to and the paper placed under the editorship of Mr. Burgess. Two years later Hector Sears bought the Journal and renamed it the Highland Post. The first editorial rooms were in the basement of the Old Wilcox building on lower Main Street.

Will Plank bought that paper in 1924 and it became the Hudson Valley Newspapers or Mid-Hudson Post under the Mc Kinney family of Thomas, Adelaide, Craig and Bruce. It's offices are on the east side of Vineyard Avenue and it serves several southern Ulster communities as well as Highland.

Other newspapers such as the Highland News under Elmer Randall and Harold and Alice Berean have been published for some years but are not in business in 1974.

The Overbrook Press was a major business which published magazines. It moved back to N.Y.C. from which it had come after occupying 11 Milton Ave. brick building for ten years. Their product was mailed through the local post office and built up a volume that accounted for the post office becoming second class.

The Hudson River Peat Works started in 1866 but lasted only a few years. The humus industry commanded considerable attention later especially as a vegetable fertilizer and soil conditioner. The Hudson River Peat works proposed to dig out the peat from the Hawley's Corners peat swamps, press it dry under terrific steam pressure and manufacture fuel bricks. By 1868 they had mapped the peat swamps and bought considerable acreage. Their office building was the tenant house on the Vasta farm. They erected an enormous three story engine house on the east

bank of the swamp and for awhile manufactured peat bricks and endeavored to market them.

The development of the railroads and the opening of the coal mines in central Pennsylvania put the whole concern on the rocks. The company went into receivership held by the Poughkeepsie Trust Company and the machinery was sold. Some of the surviving pieces of machinery are possibly still in use in the Dall Vecchia cider mill.

The terrible fire of 1891 led to the organization of a water company, the construction of a reservoir and the installation of pipe lines. The following permit was issued by the Town (Town Book 225): "Resolved that the application of J. P. Hayden, Aaron Rhodes, Byron Clearwater, J. W. Feeter, Lewis Maynard, Philip Schantz, George Main, A. Hasbrouck, G. W. Rose, W. H. Price, Daniel A. Hasbrouck for the formation of a Water Company in said Village of Highland in the Town of Lloyd be granted upon condition that the said company begin work within three months from the date of this permit and that the said work be completed within twelve months from the date of this permit. Signed by Philip Schantz, Supervisor
F. F. Simpson, Town Clerk
DuBois Freer) J.P.s
S. G. Carpenter)
Levi DeGraff, Comm. of Highways

Over the years some of the tailors were Elsworth & Preslers, John Whittley and Fred Bragg.

George W. Pratt founded the Pratt Lumber Yard business in 1874 which Harcourt J. Pratt and his son, George W. Pratt continued. It is now a corporation mainly owned by Murphy brothers and their business on Vineyard Avenue carries all types of building supplies.

Fruit packaging became an industry arising from the need for it. "Slaterack John" Deyo's Mill at Pratt's Mills was changed to a fruit package and berry carate factory. On the Modena Pke Marianus Presler had a factory in 1889. At Lloyd Abram Relyea had a package factory in 1895. Terwilligers operated a crate factory on the Modene Pike until 1925, about. Red's Package Factory on 9W just north of Milton is flourishing in 1974. From the early factories, children could take materials to their homes and there tack together the traus for the crates. With small fruit to pick and crates to build any child could be enterprising.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Together with the railroads came the telegraph stations. As early as January 10, 1879 it had been noted that "a number of telegraph poles have been scattered along the river and will be put up in the spring. We learn that they are for a new Telegraph Company. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was expected to come through." (Sher. II 63)

On July 3, 1881 there was anticipation of a telegraph cable across the river. The American Union Telegraph Company was the first to pass through Town but in 1884 the Western Union set up a temporary station at Hacheliah Deyo's Hall and the election returns were received over it.

Telephones came to Highland in September 1887 when William Short who had been the first night operator in Kingston was sent to Highland as Manager. One of his first duties was to solicit customers because only three or four had subscribed.

The Independent Telephone Company was first, according to Harvey Short, son of William. Then came the New York Telephone Company. "Central" was located at various places at different times--in the Reed building (since burned), on White Street, in Canora Building and for the longest time in the Short apartment in the Vadala Building. Mr. Short was Manager and Mrs. Short was Chief Operator. There were four or five customers on a line, each of whom could listen to the others and no doubt did just that.

According to Daisy Hacksteiner, one of the first operators, there was 24 hour coverage and an operator worked 10 or 12 hours, split with a short break when she could walk home. She started at \$3.00 per week but when dials replaced the girls in 1938 she was receiving \$18. per week. When a fire was reported, the operator would call individual firemen to spread the alarm. During the night a buzzer sounded when a call came and someone of the Short family might have to jump out of bed to complete the call.

Long distance calls were handled by connecting with Poughkeepsie which completed the call. A line ran across the railroad bridge and often a storm would break a wire. That meant that William Short, or later, Richard Burton or William Russell had to repair it.

The office expanded from just a Short family project at first to six or eight girl operators when dials replaced them.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The First National Bank was chartered May 17, 1900 with George Washington Pratt as President. The stone building followed a frame one and was opened in 1923 with an enlarged addition September 12, 1953.

Excitement ran high when three robbers, two white and one black, robbed the Milton Bank Feb. 28, 1930 of \$8,000. Highland troopers arrested the thieves as they were lined up for the ferry at Highland and recovered all the money. They were arraigned before Justice of the Peace John F. Wadlin.

Charles L. DuBois was Cashier from the very beginning until 1934 when he became President. Lorin Osterhoudt then became Cashier and continued until July 21, 1949 when Joseph Alfano joined the staff in that capacity. He became President after DuBois' retirement and under his leadership great growth took place.

Branches were acquired by merger with Milton and new ones at Middlehope, Poughkeepsie and in 1973 one on the east side of 9W, Highland although they retained the home office in town. On February 20, 1973 this bank became a subsidiary of the First Empire State Corporation of Buffalo, retaining the local name of First National Bank of Highland. Joseph Alfano and Stewart Schantz are directors of the parent corporation as well as on the local Board.

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The Savings and Loan business came to Highland May 10, 1892 when the local branch of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association of Highland, Lloyd and New Paltz was organized. Later the Highland Branch of the Wayne Building Loan Association of Palmyra, New York came on August 13, 1895. In 1896 Highland was a branch of New York Savings & Loan Association of 256 Broadway, New York, replete with a full, local advisory board.

Highland Savings and Loan Association as independently organized under the Banking Department of New York State on April 29, 1920 continued until January 1, 1962 when it merged with the Savings and Loan Association of Kingston as a branch.

The business of providing financial help for home ownership and of paying high rates on savings accounts, together with other expanding services, could better be conducted as part of a larger institution. This organization became known as Statewide Savings and Loan Association June 1, 1973 and there are also branches in Ulster, Saugerties, and Washingtonville besides the main office on Wall Street, Kingston.

School Banking was started about 1950 in the public school and continues as an educational service.

The Highland office was housed in local business establishments of its directors including the law office of John F. Wadlin in the Maynard Building and later at 7 Milton Avenue. Beatrice H. Wadlin was treasurer and managing officer from 1953 to 1962. In April 1962 it opened an independent office at 70 Vineyard Avenue.

Andrew Wright Lent gave 45 years of service during most of that time being attorney for the association. Advisory Board members at present are Chairman of the Board, Eugene K. Noe, William H. Maynard, also Appraiser, Walter R. Seaman, Ralph Dirk, Stewart Schantz and Beatrice Wadlin. Henry Fallerman was Manager until his retirement in 1974 when John Dimsey took over.

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At this writing in 1974 there are too many commercial activities to describe them all, but some of the list are: Many garages and gas stations, presently rationed for gas because of the energy squeeze; Rocking Horse Ranch and the Shadow Gymkhana near Alessi, catering to the horseback riders; the new Hudson Valley Nursing Center on Vineyard Ave. which has 180 beds, modern therapy and many health care services; several insurance agencies; Donovan Florist being the longest in operation of that type of business; service businesses such as automatic washers, dry cleaners, food stores, produce markets, plumbers, electricians, hardware, a fertilizer agency, pizza parlors, diners, jewelers, a steel fabricating plant, etc.

Out near Rosendale is the New York Underground Facilities, Inc., a storage facility for tapes, records and computing records secure from nuclear attack, flood and hurricanes. For years the Rathgeb Knitting Mills made knit goods but now dresses and uniforms are made in several factories. In 1966 Countess Mara, a men's wear accessories factory opened on TOC Road. They employ about 150 local people making a high class product. Since that factory has international connections, Highland has come a long way.

MILLS

There were many, many mills especially as settlers first came. The Road Order for the old road from Paltz to the River in 1766 mentions Anthony Yelverton's sawmill. The mill dam was upstream from the sewer plant. Later a grist mill was built. Valentine Baker, James Hunt, the elder Solomon Ferris, LeRoy, and Hasbrouck followed in operating Yelverton's Mills.

Peter Schantz and Abraham and Isaac Palmitier had three mills in the Hollow. There they ground buckwheat which created the name Pancake Hollow. Another early sawmill of 1786 was run by Abraham Elting. It stood (Sherwood I, p.85) on the site of the Charles White Mill of 1850 on the Lorensen property, now Berean, lower Vineyard Avenue.

In the early 1900s the Rathgebbs ran a knitting mill using the former sawmill property of Yelverton near the sewer plant of later years.

The mill of Hendricus Deyo is mentioned in 1784 and Henry Deyo, his son, was taxed in 1798 for a grist mill on the Nathan Williams (Marion) farm). (Sherwood I. p.86). In 1798 Simeon Deyo was running a saw mill opposite the present Highland cemetery.

Thomas Halstead in 1791 had a mill on the Amos Weed property (described more fully hereinafter). In 1795 Capt. Jacobus Myers rented the mill site in Centerville on the J. D. Palmiteer place.

Josaphot Hasbrouck had a mill at Hurd's Pond in Clintondale shortly after the Revolution. Later his son, Zacharias Hasbrouck, continued it. Titus Ketcham, Valentine Perkins Jr. and Jacob Daton were, in 1799, taxed for mills along South Street but their very ruins are gone.

Up at the entrance to the State Training School property by the falls are ruins where in 1791 James Demarest had a saw mill. The Demarests sold out to Ostrom in 1824 and bought a mill in Pancake Hollow that in 1857 passed into the hands of William Brown. The mill was known for many years as "Brown's Mill."

In the 1820's the Palmiteers built mills in the Hollow. Isaac Palmiteer had one on the brook at Babcock's and Darecca's. The Palmiteer Mill on Berrian's (Welch) place was in the 1860's taken over by Peter Schantz.

Zachariah Eckert built the "lower Schantz mill" at the entrance to the Bellevue Road in 1831. The old road or lane originally passed over the top of the dam but was changed when the Toll Road was completed in 1832.

Drawing of very early log cabin and mill, supposedly as they were along Pancake Hollow



Noah Elting's saw mill at his landing was in operation by 1799.

Not in the present Town of Lloyd but needing mention is the Shatakee Mill. This was begun as a saw mill by Joseph Gidney in 1795. In 1800 Henry Deyo, Jr. took it over and enlarged it and ran it as a grist mill. It turned four stones. Remote as it was it remained busily in operation until it burned in the 1860's.

Old Charles Relyea once told Sherwood that when he was a boy he used to be sent there with grist. He would always have to wait, and on his way home at night, he used to light a pitch pine limb to see the road through the woods and to ward off panthers.

Three well known grist Mills were: Tuthilltown Mill owned by George Smith since 1941 is on the banks of the Shawangunk River near Gardiner (not Town of Lloyd but outstanding since it is in operation in 1974). There are records about it back to 1778. A newspaper account says Selah Tuthill built it in 1788. Two of the millstones came from France and were ballast on a sailing vessel of about 1775. Stones stay cool while grinding and flour then has a rich nutlike flavor. Mr. Smith knows how to "pick" or "dress" the stone by chipping tiny pieces off to keep the ridges clear.

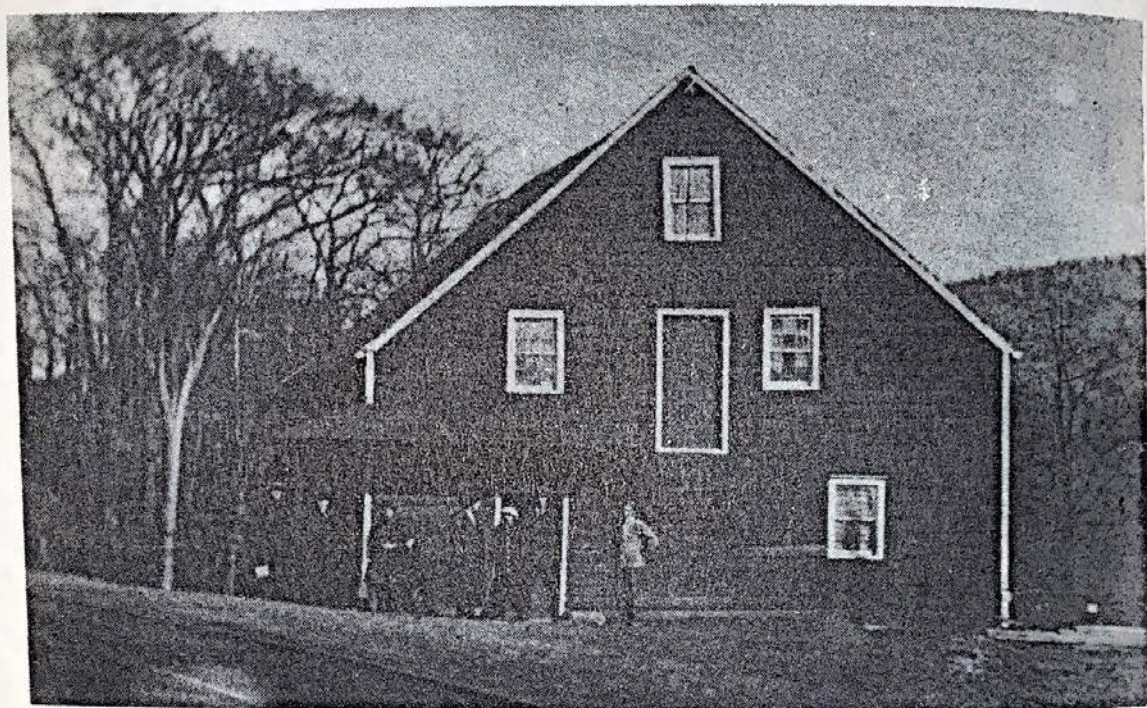
A miller would retain part of the grain that was brought to him to be milled. This was his compensation and the word "grist" applied to this type mill.

Jewish Rabbis supervise strict operation at the Passover Season to permit the production of a kind of matzo's flour for their baking.

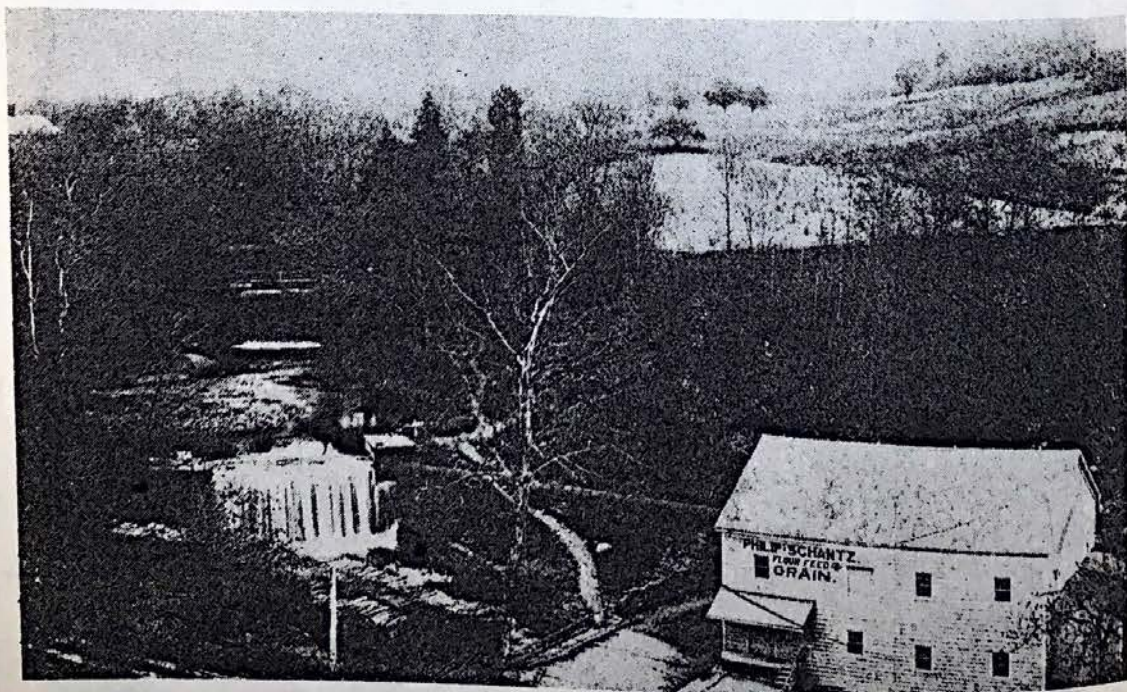
The original grinding stones had lead in them as a binding agent so the supervising Raffi insisted on new ones which were ordered from the Pyrenees.

Water from the millrace fills a reservoir which is opened to let the water rush to turn the millwheel. The grain is conveyed by a belt to a hopper over the stones. The grain then drops through a hole and is ground as it works its way out through the stones. Coarseness can be regulated by the distance the two grinding stones are apart. For instance, pumpernickel flour is rye flour but more coarsely ground than regular rye.

The "Schantz" Mill stood on Twallfskill at the northeast end of Schantz Pond, Vineyard Avenue until it was dismantled in 1973 and its beams used to construct a mill in Saugerties Seaman Park. Andries DuBois built the J.J. Gaffney stone house and his daughter, Rachel, married



Weed's Mill on New Paltz Turnpike



Lower Schantz Mill at River Rd. & Bellevue Rd. Notice flume over road conducting water from pond to mill.

Arthur Doren who built the mill across the road which we are describing. Arthur Doren's tombstone is in the north end of the Highland Cemetery and gives his death at age 72 occurring April 16, 1845. The mill was probably built in the 1790's. Later operators of this mill were Moses W. Deyo, Joseph and John Leroy, Zachariah Eckert, Philip Schantz, Cluett Schantz. It ground grain into flour and meal. A store there also sold corn, feed, hay and pet food.

The "A.H.Weed, Flour, Grain & Feed " Mill of Lloyd was the Thomas Halstead Mill of 1790. Halstead sold to John York and in 1821 it was transferred to Silas Saxton's father. About 1856 title went to Hiram Weed. Hiram built the frame house now owned by Valk and let his father, Rufus Weed, live in the (Marrone) stone house.

During harvest time and during the Civil War period, mills ran night and day when there was enough water power. In the late 1800s the west grew more grain and mills at Buffalo and Rochester made it more advantageous to buy flour then to mill it.

Mildred Percy, daughter of Amos Weed, remembered many facts about the grain business. She says the farms were changed to fruit because the soil and terrain adapted better to those crops and the produce brought good prices in nearby cities and New York City.

The "bolting" process of milling meant sifting the flour through a cylinder of silk cloth. It was then put into barrels for shipping, mostly on river boats.

The mill pond had also been used for cutting ice.

The Weed's Mill dam was knocked down when the railroad prepared their right of way. The mill itself was continued in operation by a gas motor but that was unprofitable. For awhile sightseers visited it but concern for possible accidents lead to taking the mill apart.

DOCTORS AND HEALTH SERVICES

In the very earliest of times in the Town of Lloyd Bess Rogers of Pang Yang was an herb doctor. The Indians had had their Medicine Men. When people fell sick they had to depend on untrained friends, midwives and home remedies. Herbs would be brought out and made into medicine. Flaxseed, mustard, bread-and-butter, or even blue clay made poultices. The fat of various game animals made bear's grease, beaver's grease, skunk's grease and woodchuck oil for various ailments. Goose grease is said to be still used for colds. Eelskins bound up the sprains.

The Dutch used to provide for a "visitor of the sick" sometimes for religious purposes and sometimes to apply better remedies than the housewife knew. In New Marlborough, practitioners of medicine came in early and practiced also in Lloyd. A "Richard Fenton, Surgeon" is mentioned in the Woolsey Patent of 1770 and Woolsey's History of Marlborough at page 261 tells of Dr. Ely being the first regular physician, practicing up to 1820. He was followed in Revolutionary times by Dr. Abraham Perkins and later by Dr. Barnabas Benton who lived in Nippityville.

1825--Dr. DeWitt Hasbrouck, native son of Roelif Hasbrouck, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of N.Y.C. He lived on the New Paltz Road (Mazzetti House) and had an office in one of the original buildings on south side of Main St., Highland. In 1862 he was paid \$23. for public professional service. The POST of February 4, 1891 describes Dr. Hasbrouck in the 1840s: "No one acquainted with Highland during the middle decades of the 19th century but well remembers a man of Jacksonian build, straight and erect in form, who daily or often was seen driving a good roadster (horse and buggy) on the round to visit his patients. Dr. DeWitt Hasbrouck had an excellent practice and for years enjoyed almost the entire field to himself. During the earlier years of his practice, old Dr. Gedney on the south and Dr. Wheeler at Esopus occasionally poached on his territories. In the '50s younger men came to divide with him the honors and emoluments. Dr. Vail and Dr. Miller took up some of the doctor's business, but not until a nearly fatal accident of blood poisoning from a surgical operation did he relinquish his large practise." Dr. Hasbrouck was the father of Abraham Hasbrouck who operated Bellevue Villa. Buried next to Dr. Hasbrouck in the Highland cemetery are several children who died young.

The early family physician also performed surgical operations and filled and extracted teeth.

serve in the Civil War. In 1871 he was paid \$50 by the Town for medical services to the poor and in 1872 \$60.

1864-1874--Dr. Abiah P. Heston came. He was the father of Dr. Eber H. Heston who was born at Brandyvine Springs, Del. in 1854 and who practiced many years in Poughkeepsie. Dr. Abiah P. Heston had been in Fredericksburg, Virginia when the Civil War broke out and the southern authorities had expected to requisition his services but he favored the Union cause, made his escape and joined the Union lines, enlisting under General Burnside. When he came to Highland after the War he not only practiced medicine but was in the drugstore partnership with Hachaliah Deyo. The old mortar and pestle used in the first local pharmacy is in the Hasbrouck Memorial House at New Paltz. Dr. Heston turned his practice over to Dr. P. R. Brown.

1874--Dr. W. J. Hastings was listed as "Physician in attendance upon the poor of the Town" and thereafter a Town Physician was appointed.

In 1876 a terrible epidemic of scarlet fever caused the death of many people.

1875--Dr. Jrachim Marill lived in Lewisburgh and was known as the "Cuban Doctor."

1876--Dr. George Lamoree came to Highland from the Claryville and Grahamsville section. He had married one of the Rhodes girls of Highland. He served as Health Officer for the Town. He had a long practice, living in the long Schrauer house on Church Street. After he retired from practice, he served as Postmaster 1916-1922.

The 1870s brought Dr. I. C. Dart. In 1882 he was listed as the Health Officer and his office was on Vineyard Avenue below DeLucas. Dr. Dart was born in Roxbury, N. Y. and had first been a teacher. He practiced medicine in Shokan before coming here. He was a strong believer in temperance. Among his civic services was untiring effort to bring a Union Free School to Highland. He had five children.

1912--Dr. John Becker came from Union, N. Y. to the Schrauer house on Church Street. Read "It Was Always 'Good Morning' to Dr. John" by Ethelyn Becker Feli, his daughter. He served the Sacred Heart Orphanage. During the 1916 polio epidemic Dr. Becker was health officer. The above book mentions many children had malaria. In 1918 he moved with his large family to Stanfordville, Dutchess County.

Probably some fine and dedicated doctors have escaped

my list. I regret omitting any one of the fine men who answered calls night and day to attend the poor and the rich. Others of the local doctors are:

Dr. Joseph Freston who lived where Michael Nardone lives.

Dr. Albert Reed with an office in town.

Dr. Julius Blakely living at corner of Church and Vineyard Avenue was known for his ability and great dedication especially during the flu epidemic of World War I. Hospitals were set up in the church rooms and Dr. Blakely doctored and nursed without rest for days. In 1937 he had some legal trouble over an alleged abortion or infection but his license was reinstated when the evidence showed the accusation most unlikely. He had kept a good record which was in his favor. Born June 10, 1874 in Unadilla he attended the Albany Medical School, coming to Highland in 1907. He died August 1958.

Dr. Willard Rivenburgh--practised from his home on Vineyard Avenue. He served in the World War I and died at a fairly young age when his family moved to Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Helen McClean Thompson came from Nova Scotia and served many years. Meanwhile she raised an adopted son and even though she was a woman was well accepted for her competence.

Dr. Horowitz

Dr. Korn

Dr. J. Ralph Lockwood came from Marlborough and after establishing in the Maynard residence at 50 Main Street went off to World War II. Upon returning he became a heart specialist in Poughkeepsie and died young of heart trouble.

Dr. Gonsalez

Louis Mancinelli practiced medicine but in 1952 when it was discovered he had never been licensed nor trained as a regular physician, he left this area.

Dr. Paccione practiced from the Vail residence on Vineyard Avenue. He has served many people but he takes long vacations back to Italy and people do not know when he can be reached.

Dr. Peter Lordi practiced from his home next to the Catholic Church. He also had an office in Poughkeepsie and did surgery. His practice became exceedingly heavy. He left here for Florida where he still practices.

Dr. Anthony Biancardi came to town after marrying a Highland girl. He had such a heavy practice that he went to work in the emergency room of St. Francis Hospital to get more regular working hours. At this writing he is in the Milton building of cooperative medical services which is the modern method of practicing because it keeps some doctor available to the patient yet gives some regular time to a doctor when he is not on call. It is very rare that a house call will be made.

Dr. Ras Sheth started an office in February 1974 at 69 Main Street. He was born December 23, 1934 in India. He has studied and worked in Albany Medical Center, St. Peters Hospital, Albany and St. Francis Hospital in Poughkeepsie. The Lions Club helped to persuade him to come to Highland which is in great need of a resident doctor.

I have left Dr. Carl Foster Meekins to the last because he graciously gave an interview which was taped and is filed in the Historian's office. A New Englander, he graduated from Tufts Medical College. After an internship at Vassar Hospital he came to Highland July 4, 1928. With an Erskin car he travelled great distances and in some years would cover 34,000 miles to answer calls in this vicinity. In 1974 he is still practicing. During the years he served as doctor for the high school football team for over 40 years, during which time there were no serious injuries. He has been the school doctor at Highland and other schools including the Riordan School for boys. During a very heavy snow storm several boys at Riordan had pneumonia so the doctor hired a team and a sleigh to go there. He had to stay several days.

Whenever he is away or even during office hours, his wife is always on call by the telephone. She has also kept the books. He finds the paper work for insurance reports and records very burdensome.

He has delivered hundreds of babies and even grandchildren of the first babies he delivered although now almost everyone goes to a hospital.

He still dispenses some pills and medicines whereas most doctors only give prescriptions. Of course many methods and drugs change and become available and to keep abreast of the times he obtains a new set of books very four or five years, reads the journals and attends medical conferences.

His son, Jack, is also a doctor. His son, Robert, is his chief companion on his boat trips. That is his main hobby.

A lifetime of service cannot be documented but one memory was of being called to the home located in the former Columbia Boathouse to which there is no road. He drove his car on the railroad property as far as he could and walked the balance of the way. Then the patient was transported on the railroad handcar to Highland.

Deep gratitude was shown at the testimonial dinner for Dr. Meekins and is felt in the hearts of all of his townfolk.

Some of the dentists have been--Dr. G. F. Ganse who had a little office where the firehouse is. He advertised his services and products in local papers and cookbooks. He practiced long years and his wife was very active in church work. They left their home and funds to the Ganse Foundation which housed the Health Center rooms and Library.

Dr. Adorjian. His practice was turned over to Dr. Victor Salvatore who came from New Berlin, upstate about 1930. He was a graduate of N.Y. University. His offices were over Schoonmakers store. He was assisted from 1933 to 1955 by Francis Fagan. He carried on a reduced practice from his home on Woodside Place as he grew older and then he retired to New Paltz. He and his wife raised two sons. They took many trips to foreign lands and he was active in the Lions Club and Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Julian Kerpen came in 1953 to offices in the Roumelis house on Vineyard Avenue. Later he built the dental/medical building on Leonta Court, but died a young man.

In the same building his practice was continued by Dr. Myron Winters and Dr. Stepehn Strell who are there today.

Highland has been quite concious of health services. In 1886 a Board of Health was organized for the Town of Lloyd. In 1890 a complete set of Health Regulations was adopted.

The Georgianna Rose Ganse Foundation, Inc. provided in the early twentieth century a child health center which was housed in Mrs. Ganse's former home corner of Main and Church Streets. Equipment and space made clinics and treatment for children possible. The County Health Nurse assigned to this Town along with Marlborough and Plattekill kept a headquarters there. A Nurse Committee of local volunteers helped

at clinic times, maintained a loan closet of sickroom items and made materials for use both in the clinic and wherever the nurse needed them. This local heal service continued over 30 years until 1973 when the County planning made consolidation of services at New Paltz more feasible. Also, the Library needed the entire Ganse building.

Highland recognized the value of flourine in drinking water to stop tooth decay and started having it added to the public water supply about 1954.

The Lions Club has provided funds for eyeglasses and treatment of eyes as a main project. The Library has "talking books" and reading material in large type for those who cannot see well.

ATTORNEYS

John Jay Ferris attended Union College graduating about 1820 and became the first local lawyer. He is known to have had an office in his home in 1840.

In 1860 Solomon Young came to Highland. He was followed after the Civil War (Sherwood II p.69) by Major Oliver P. Carpenter whose experience is sownth quoting: "He served as 1st Lieutenant and Captain and the night before Lee's surrender, while in command of the first squadron, he led them in the charge at Appomatox station capturing the train of supplies which had just arrived for Lee's army. He was then ordered to charge upon and take a battery and in doing so lost his favorite horse and was himself wounded. He was discharged from the service as Captain but was brevetted Major." Major Carpenter while serving with the famor Harris Light Cavalry, participated in those memorable battles of the Shenandoah under Generals Sheridan and Custer. After his discharge from the service he entered and was graduated from the Albany Law School with an LLB May 25, 1866. Clearwater's History of Ulster County, page 568 states Atty. Carpenter had been elected District Attorney and remained in Highland until January 1, 1872.

In 1874 Abram D. Lent, a graduate of Union University came to Highland from Pleasant Plains, Dutchess County. He built up a practice in the cities along the Hudson but refused offers of political office. He was the first Lloyd attorney to qualify to plead before a Federal Court.

One of A. D. Lent's three sons, Harold A. Lent, was interviewed with a tape recording. He stated his father's office was in a building near De Luca's and then over the Maynard store before obtaining the Lent building for offices. A. D. Lent went to Yonkers for six or seven years and also had an office in Newburgh. Sons, Andrew Wright Lent and Harold A. Lent had law offices in the Lent Bldg.

"Drew" started in 1908 and although he handled about everything, he became especially knowledgeable in School Law, serving the Boards in Highland, Grahamsville, Dover Plains and Bethlehem. He pioneered in centralizing school districts. He also did much franchise work for bus lines.

"Hal" started in the office by taking the ashes out and sweeping the place when he was in his early teens. He learned by doing and passed the bar examination. He had been commuting to the Newburgh office by walking to the river and riding the train, but the Newburgh office was closed when he went off to World War I. He had a 1914 Buick but the train was cheaper and the roads were poor. After the War he had his office in the Lent building and besides his own practice, he did searching of title and other work for his brother. He was also a Justice of the Peace for fifteen years. Some of his observations are that an attorney needs a secretary who knows some law. Also, that changes in the law come so fast that it is very difficult to keep up with everything and that is why specialization is now necessary. Although some firms combine several specialists, Mr. Lent believes some ONE must be the office boss. His son, Richard, is an attorney in NewPaltz.

For awhile the County Bar association set minimum fees which, if not charged, created evidence of poor ethics but now there is no fee schedule because it was criticized as price fixing.

There was a time when men who were not attorneys could practice law in the Justice Court and do other work now considered legal practice. Luther Wilklow conducted such an office in the Centerville Hotel and Squire Brown in Brownsville did likewise.

In 1884 Solomon G. Carpenter began practice here and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. He wrote out his papers in long hand and never had a typewriter although he practiced until about 1940. That is quite different from now when offices must have typewriters, copy machines, check writers, recording machines. etc. etc. It is even possible to talk into a machine and direct certain paragraphs by index number which the machine will type out as a contract or Will.

Frank Leahy from Poughkeepsie had an office here for some years in the 1920s.

John F. Wadlin came in 1927 from Brooklyn Law School and a New York City law office. He held office as Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Bd. of Supervisors Chairman and State Assemblyman until his death in 1953. Businesswise he also had an insurance agency and was Treasurer and Director of the Savings & Loan Association of Highland.

His office was over the Maynard store until he purchased 7 Milton Avenue.

T. Edward DuBois came here from N.Y.C. He was a brother of Charles DuBois, Pres. of the Bank and of George DuBois.

Michael Nardone, a native son, started in 1933 and has offices in Po'k. and Kingston also. He specializes in trial work and liability and accident suits.

Beatrice Hasbrouck Wadlin, although admitted to the Bar in 1935, did not practice until her husband, John F. Wadlin, died in 1953. She then continued his insurance agency and Savings and Loan work, managing that office until it merged with Kingston when she became a Director on the Kingston Board. Later, as partially retired, she accepted only decedent estate work and real estate transactions.

Other attorneys were David W. Corwin, who grew up here but practiced in New Paltz; William Gruner, a local man who also transferred his office to New Paltz; Alfred Hafke doing the same; Philip Schunk, doing the same; Louis Canino who practiced here only a few years; Stewart T. Schantz who took over the Wadlin building and does the work for both financial institutions in town together with a large business practice and real estate; Lewis DiStasi, Jr. affiliated in the Schantz office; John Dall Vecchia who grew up and lives in Highland is connected with the District Attorney's office and associated in Kingston; and John J. Wadlin who grew up here, lives here and is a partner in the firm of Rusk, Rusk, Plunkett and Wadlin of Marlboro and Kingston.

ORGANIZATIONS

The great number of organizations in Highland and vicinity amazes all newcomers. We have literally countless interests. In the Post of June 1950 forty three groups with their officers were listed in a Directory and there are many more. Only a few can be listed here but the secretary of any organization can probably supply more information and the Historian's office has some files on them.

The Ulster Sentinel of Oct. 24, 1829 tells of an independent Republican Club organized in opposition to the Whigs. In the same paper Sept. 9, 1829 a Horse Thief Detection Society is listed. This was later called the Union Horse Society. The members kept horses and could pursue to capture stolen horses or livestock. A Town registry of marks and brands helped identify stolen animals.

In 1842 there was a Washington Temperance Benevolent Society of New Paltz Landing.

The Adonai Lodge #718 Free and Accepted Masons was organized in 1871 (Sylvester II p. 129).

On Aug. 9, 1874 there was organized the A.K. Lodge #672 of the Independent Order of Grand Templers.

The local Post of the Grand Army of the Republic came in December 28, 1883 (Sherwood II p. 78). Decoration Day was observed in Highland in 1875.

In 1884 the Zeno Lodge #210 of the Knights of Pythias had thirty five members.

In 1885 the Y. G. Society organized for social and literary pursuits and had some connection with the Presbyterian Church.

Women's Suffrage attracted much attention with an address here June 8, 1887 by a Mrs. Wallace. Mabel E. L. Lent was President in 1914 and actively pursued the crusade until 1920 when three quarters of the states had ratified the 19th Amendment giving women the vote. Mrs. Lent's activities are in a file in the Historian's Office together with other data. The Highland Free Library received the women's attention when the Suffrage Campaign closed. See file in Historian's office including 1948 fire of the Library Building.

Many literary associations, study clubs and reading circles followed 1887.

There was an Order of Loyal Americans for many years.

In 1896 the U. D. Society organized at the home of

Mrs. John H. Coe on Grand Street.

In 1899 Chapter A, P.E.O. had its beginning. Mary Hasbrouck Pratt had been a member in Iowa and moved here, starting the local group. This movement had begun in 1869 on a national scale for educational and cultural pursuits.

Music was popular in many forms. Hubert Elting played a Trombone in one of the many bands. Florence Blakely taught piano and directed a mandolin club. A Music Study Club was founded 1905 and gave spring musicals attracting professional musicians to take part, such as Charles Gilbert Spross of Po'k. This Club still exists. Many women taught piano and various instruments in their homes.

Each organization seems to meet a particular need or interest and I regret there is not space to give tribute to the scouts (Girls organized 1923 in three patrols), Red Cross, Grange, Lions and a host of other fine groups. Three of the most recently organized are the Senior Citizens of the 1960s, the Lloyd Historical Society of 1969 and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1973.

Outstanding in community service is the Highland Hose Company. William H. Maynard's recollections are on tape in the Historian's office. A file of clippings and pictures is also there. It was organized April 19, 1894 to right fires but it also has a first aid squad and equipment and goes out on all sorts of distress calls. It is organized with surrounding communities to give mutual aid. The men of the Hose Company have saved countless lives and property damage by prompt and capable work.

FIRES

Fire under control is man's friend, but we have been dealt some serious blows by fire out of control. In obtaining revolutionary war records we are handicapped by the burning of Washington, D. C. in 1803. For research on the state level, much was lost when the Capitol in Albany burned in 1911.

Some local fires are particularly noteworthy. David Auchmoody's barn in the Graham neighborhood burned on August 7, 1806. What is remembered is that Josiah R. Eltinge made up two long rolls of a subscription list and carried it among the neighbors from Mud Hook to Milton and 120 friends signed their names with what they would give to help. In Sherwood I p. 116 it quotes the notice "To all Charitable Humans and Christian People".....and records the gifts of dollars, cents, bushels of wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat, loads of hay and days of work.

The riverfront along the North Landing had been a

thriving, bustling center of business but in May 1882... "About noon.....a fire broke out in a barn owned by Mrs. P. D. LeFevre on the turnpike (Frisher's) near the Landing. Adjoining the building was a cooper shop and both buildings were soon burned to the ground. In the barn at that time were two horses. One owned by Mr. Elting Lefevre was burned to death; the other Mr. LeFevre succeeded in getting out but in doing so burned his hands and face slightly. The fire drew out all the people from Willow Dock and while they were helping extinguish the flames, the dry grass caught fire and being fanned by the wind spread rapidly over the hill. A spark from the fire ignited a blaze close by five large icehouses owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company and in a few moments these buildings were in a blaze. Four dwelling houses in the rear of the ice houses caught next and were entirely destroyed while the occupants as stated above were helping to put out the fire where it originated. Scarcely any furniture was saved by the unfortunate ones.....Two engines from Po'k. and a number of firemen rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames. Had the wind been blowing in the opposite direction every building along the dock south of where the fire started would undoubtedly have been in flames. The origin of the fire is a mystery." (Courier May 7, 1882 and Sherwood II p.67). This destruction led business to relocate nearer the Highland village.

Highland village had its worst fire March 17, 1891. An eyewitness accounted (Sher.II, p. 114): "Shortly after ten o'clock Monday night the village of Highland was visited by a fire which proved to be the most serious conflagration that ever occurred in southern Ulster. At the time mentioned flames were discovered issuing from the store of Moses Daley in the Tillson building by Frank Booth and Benjamin Gedney who gave the alarm. In the haste to sound a public alarm the bells in both the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were pulled from their fastenings. The building where the fire originated was occupied by A.D. Lent as a law office, Uriah Decker as a livery office, Frank Prescott, jeweler, and several families, the latter residing in the upper stories. In a few moments after the alarm the building was a mass of flames and its contents all destroyed. Mr. Auwater, the janitor, slept in the rear of Mr. Lent's office and barely escaped being burned to death. Mr. Bullis and wife lost all their property. David Ellis and wife and two boys resided on the second floor. They were partially overcome by the smoke on awakening. Mr. Ellis lowered a clothesline to the ground and his wife, one child and himself escaped from the building, in this manner their seven year old child became lost in the smoke and was burned to death. Some of the bones were found in the fire and Coroner R. Consill held an inquest on Monday.

"Mr. Prescott and wife also had rooms on the second floor of the building and lost all their worldly goods.

The building next south soon caught fire and was burned. This was occupied by Abe. Sherman, daughter and granddaughter; they lost their clothing, household goods and \$80.00 in money. David Goetchins occupied rooms on the second floor and his household goods were burned.

"Upright's hotel next caught fire and so quickly did the flames spread that the occupants lost nearly all their clothing. The Miller building caught next and was soon levelled to the ground. This building had recently been bought by Maynard Brothers for \$4,000. but the deed had not yet been delivered. The store was occupied by Mr. George Saxton who lost about all of his stock and household goods. Here also was the Post Office and Town Clerk's Office. The letters and valuable Town Documents were saved. Mr. John Rose, Mrs. George Saxton and wife, Miss Harris, Miss Kate Nelson and Miss Mary Harrison occupied living apartments in this building. They lost about everything. The Town Hall and Mr. S. G. Carpenter's law office were located in this building. Mr. Carpenter saved all of his effects.

"The next building burned was owned by Mr. George Rose and occupied by Byron Clearwater. His wife was ill and was carried to the home of Dr. Ganse. Some of the household goods were saved.

"The fire then communicated with the store of Rose and Clearwater which was soon in ashes. A quantity of goods in this store was removed. The Wilcox building in which were Mr. Wilcox's undertaking rooms and the Masonic Hall was next swept away and Gabway's paint shop shared the same fate.

"At this point, Steamer #4 arrived from Poughkeepsie having been taken over on the Bridge railroad. Chief Engineer Caldwell endeavored to secure the ferry boat but telephoned to the Transportation Company's office instead of to Captain Brinkerhoff. The company had no authority to allow the boat to be used and in fact there was no one in the office but the night watchman. Captain Brinkerhoff knew nothing of the fire until the next morning.

"The Steamer soon had three streams playing on the fire, but it was too late to save the two buildings owned by Mrs. Ruth Deyo of Poughkeepsie and occupied by Daniel Traphgen and Mrs. J. Parks. However, the fire was checked here. Had the engine arrived a half hour sooner, the fire could have been put out before it reached Mr. Rose's building."

The fire extended 600 feet along the business district taking eight of the principal buildings. Losses are listed in Sherwood II p. 116. A Committee of Dr. Lamoree, Rev. Hunt, J. W. Feeter and Dr. Ganse marshalled ways to aid the

stricken. Kingston and Poughkeepsie helped. We do not know the cause of the fire for sure.

Some business firms began at once to revuild. The firm of Wilcox had a temporary building up while the smoke was yet rising from some cinderbeds. This fire impressed the public with the necessity of a water company (See Industries, this book) which was formed in 1893 and a Fire Company. (See Hose Co. under Organizations, this book and file in Historian's Office).

With a water company formed and the plant installed the formation of a fire company became feasible. The Town created a fire company by resolution....."Resolved: That the consent of the Board of Town Auditors of the Town of Lloyd, Ulster County, New York, be and the same is hereby granted to the "Highland Hose Company" No. 1, of Highland, N. Y. to become an incorporated company. This consent is granted pursuant to Laws of the State of New York 1873, Chapter 397, and the acts amendatory thereof. Highland, N. Y. Feb. 14, 1895 F. F. Simpson, Town Clerk"

"At a special meeting of the Board of Town Auditors of the Town of Lloyd at the office of S. G. Carpenter at Highland, N. Y. on the 18th day of Feb. 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, all being present but Supervisor Deyo.

"Resolved: That the consent of the Board of Town Auditors of the Town".(same resolution as above confirmed).

On March 4, 1897 a four wheeled hook and ladder truck and 200 additional feet of hose were purchased from Lady Washington Hose Company thus giving the Highland Company five hundred feet of available hose. The first fireman's parade was held April 18, 1897. (Post, April 15, 1897).

About 1920 Starr's woodworking factory on Vineyard Ave. (opposite entrance to Reservoir Rd.) burned. Local people subscribed to help Mr. Starr get back into business again.

Approximately 1934 the Theatre Building burned with heavy damage to the Roumelis Alpine Restaurant next door, the family apartment over it and the Seaman electrical and appliance store on the other side.

On October 30, 1943 twenty seven tank cars filled with high-octane gasoline and crude oil burst into flames when thirty one of a seventy car New York, New Haven and Hartford freight train derailed at Pratt's Mills. Three houses, a garage and a barn burned with the train. A loss of \$600,000. of property resulted but no one was hurt. Two cars of dynamite were at the rear of the train and did not explode. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that two boys, 9 and 14 years of age admitted placing rocks on the track causing

the accident. Seven fire companies responded. The oil spread on the pond and burned and the oil was carried down the creek for miles. The Red Cross civilian defense policed and brought material help. Flames were cited in Ulster Park and smoke was seen from this fire at Peekskill.

On January 28, 1948 a fire which originated in Seaman's Electrical shop (Highland Hardware) burned the United Manufacturing Co., Wilcox dry goods store, the Grand Union food market and a lodge hall. At the same time evidence was found of a burglary. Neighboring Poughkeepsie, New Paltz, Clintondale, Milton and Marlboro fire companies assisted. There was a good supply of water in the hydrants which no doubt saved the rest of the village this time.

In February 1948 the Ganse Building, housing the Library and Child Health Center on Church Street burned. This was an early morning blaze, possibly from a furnace malfunction. Very valuable records, maps and books in the library were destroyed and much of it could not be replaced. (See Historian's file on Library).

In August 1951 the Grange on the New Paltz Road burned. This was quite promptly rebuilt. (See file on Organization in Historian's Office.)

The Lloyd Lumber Company set up business on Milton Avenue in 1968 only to be burned December 14, 1969. It was believed that this fire was set. About the same year the former Johnston Coal Yard bins and office burned, also with suspicious causes. The Rocking Horse Ranch burned about 1970 during the night with many guests in their rooms. The guests were taken to the High School on the Hollow Rd. to shelter for the night and school cafeteria workers volunteered to serve food to them.

Always the firemen were prompt and efficient and kept the trouble from being worse for which the townsfolk are very grateful.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The earliest inhabitants could only be served by the Huguenot Church at the Paltz, but in 1750 the Marlborough people had formed a Presbyterian Association which they later incorporated in 1784. There was also a South East Presbyterian Church in Poughkeepsie in 1764.

In 1786 Rev. Ethan Osborne was engaged in Marlborough. He was to preach half time, however, "somewhere in New Paltz" which was our area. By 1792 the New Settlement wanted their own church and met in Perkinsville on the Corcoran farm in a house known as Selah Haight's where they incorporated and elected trustees.

On November 22, 1792 Rev. Abel Jackson was ordained and became the first local Pres. minister. In 1793 Peleg Ransom deeded a Chapel Hill farm to him (Sherwood I 106-111). His brother, Joel, lived with him there.

The meeting house which finally was erected on the south side of the road at the northeast corner of the burying ground where Chapel Hill Road meets Rt 44/55 has a somewhat travelled history. Tradition tells that as early as 1786 the local Presbyterians wanted a meeting house and Jacob Dayton had offered the land for it down on his place. Thereupon the neighbors repaired to their woodlots and hewed out the timber. With the aid of a competence arising from Captain Ransom's Barracuda rum, they pegged the frame together.

However, when the deed reached recording, they discovered it contained the provision "for the uses of a Baptist Church." So with more Barracuda the neighbors came piling down the Lattingtown Road with teams, ox yokes, log chains and a quantity of rope to haul the frame back to the knoll behind Captain Ransom's house where it stood and seasoned until the land across the road was decided upon for its site. In 1797 it was erected there. When 1863 came along it took another trip. The building was bought by the Town of Plattekill for a Town Hall and was moved over the hills to the sharp curve in Ardonia where it is today, used as a store. The Presbyterians had moved to the new White Church in Highland on Church Street in 1844. The parsonage had been moved to the Kingston Road in the home now owned by Ethel Swartz.

On September 4, 1828 Moses Woolsey gave the trustees of the Pres. Church a deed for the old burying ground at what is now Trapani Corners and it is recorded in Liber 26 at page 75.

The land to which the church was moved in 1844 at Highland was given by Jacob J. Hasbrouck and the "White Church"

was built by Selleck Carpenter (Sherwood II p.77).

The first pipe organ was pumped by a hand lever and was later moved to Hawley Corners Chapel. The 1844 building was altered extensively in 1871 by adding the lecture room. Memorial windows were installed in 1905. The Manse was built in 1912. Additional educational rooms were added in 1954-55 and the kitchen renovated in 1959.

Sylvester's History of Ulster County lists early members. The Highland Post of 1891 carried articles by Wm. F. Le Roy who listed pastors. An account of a "4 day meeting" which stretched out to "2 weeks" in 1832 is in Sherwood II p. 14.

In 1857 although the Town of Lloyd had been created, the post office was called Lloyd Landing and so the name at that time of the church was "First Pres. Church at Lloyd Landing."

There has always been a Sunday School with some very fine leaders, one of whom as Mary Elting M. Williams.

This church served families in early times from Shadakee Mill, West Park, Centerville, Pancake Hollow, South Street, Basket Street, Clintondale, Milton, Blue Point and Riverside. In 1918 the Hall was used as a hospital for 40 influenza patients. The outread has also included participation in the Vineyard Ave. Chapel Sunday School and in the Milton Migrant committee and church related work. They give the use of their facilities to the Senior Citizens, Scouts, etc.

In 1974 the church is again associated (has been for several years) with the Marlborough parish, sharing the minister and using the Marlboro Manse.

The Historian's office file contains a lengthy history of the church written by Mabel L. Lent and also copies of the Baptismal records for the years 1810-1881 and 1886-1906. Also copies of marriages for 1824-29, 1841-44, 1867-1901. Ofcourse more recent records are available from church officers or the minister.

METHODIST CHURCH

In October 1786 Circuit Rider, Rev. Ezekiel Cooper preached the first Methodist sermon in the Town of Lloyd area in the stone house now owned by J. J. Gaffney opposite the Shcants pond on Vineyard Avenue.

Other circuit riders came to preach and some stayed for months. The local Methodists incorporated in 1813 at the Poughkeepsie home of Samuel Duncombe.

The north part of the Highland cemetery was known as the "Methodist" burying ground and Rev. Jacobs who died here in 1819 is buried there. He was one of the last circuit preachers.

In 1821 Philip Elting gave a deed (Liber 24, p. 262) to the Methodist Church and a frame building was erected. This building was enlarged in 1850. When the brick church replaced it on the same site in 1869, the frame building was moved across the street next to the Bank. It was dismantled in 1969 after haveing been an office and store. The contractor for the brick building was Joseph Brook and it is doubtful that any architect was used. Two other parcels of land were added to our present site, one in 1862 (Liber 121 p. 323) and the other in 1868 (Liber 154 p. 190).

The first parsonage is in the building of Mary Thompson--Marian's Beauty Salon. A large frame parsonage was acquired at the rear of the church but it was replaced in 1929 by the present brick parsonage.

At the Centennial Observance of the brick building in 1969 a chronology of the physical development of the church was printed and is on file in the Historian's office. In 1972 a lengthy and detailed history was written and is also on file there. Sylvester's History of Ulster County II p. 18 mentions our church. In Sherwood are the following references: Vol.I pgs. 111-115, Vol.II pgs. 101-106.

A copy of Baptisms for the years 1855-1900 and of Marriages 1853-1900 is also in the Historian's Office. Ofcourse records of more recent date are in the Church files.

On June 12, 1816 a Ladies Aid Society was organized in a house on Thorne's Lane. Alsays the women's groups have been very active.--At present it is called United

(The original Circuit Riders' records for the years 1789 through 1836 has been located at Huguenot Historical Society of New Paltz. Copy now in Highland Church. Most historic record of Methodism in this area.)

Methodist Women. At various times youth groups and men's groups have also been active.

The Sunday School has classes for all age groups. Methodists like to sing and special music is featured. This church has the only pipe organ in town which is in good playing condition.

The outreach of the church has included cooperation with the Chapel Hill Sunday School (the building used for that is now a house on Chapel Hill), use of our rooms as a hospital during World War I's flu epidemic, public school graduation exercises in our sanctuary, cooperation with Ulster Migrant Council, helping to teach Released Time Religious Education classes, counselling at Mother Cabrini School and at the State Training School, housing the Senior Citizen meetings, scouts, Huguenot Hobo meetings, etc. The Village Nursery meets daily in our rooms and the Estelle Alfonse Dance Studio rents space for lessons. We even had Holland's Crown Princess Beatrix sitting in one of our chains on the lawn during the 1959 Year of History. We have tried to be a helpful part of the community as well as the House of Worship.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first time Divine Services were held in the village of Highland for Episcopalians was about 1851 when Rev. Samuel Hawksley of Marlborough visited here.

The Rev. James Sparks, Rector and Missionary of All Saints Church, Milton, commenced services in Highland the 13th Sunday after Trinity 1870 in Col. Jacob J. Hasbrouck's Hall. As winter came, however, the services were held in the district school house on Grand Street and continued regularly until the new church was opened the Wednesday after the 7th Sunday after Trinity 1873. The Poughkeepsie Courier of 11-2-1878 states "The Right Rev. Horation Potter held a visitation of the Parish of the Holy Trinity in the village (Highland) for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation."

Jay Ferris deeded a lot of ground 130 feet by 90 feet on the corner of his field adjoining Grand Street and the orchard of Widow Barrett to the church.

A corporation was formed consisting of Rev. J. W.

Sparks, Milton, Rev. P. N. Cady of Christ's Church, Po'k., John Thompson, Esq., First National Bank, Br. D. Parker of Po'k., John Pierce, Farmer, Daniel Coe, Alex Peall, Wall St., N. Y., as Trustees of the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY in Highland.

Money gifts were made toward the erection of a church building. The eventual cost was about \$9,000. Oliver J. Tillson and other farmers, gave and carted the stone to the site. The cornerstone was laid July 26, 1872 by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of N. Y. It was dedicated July 20, 1876. Rev. Joseph Johnson was appointed in Nov. 1873 as the first regular Rector and he stayed five years.

The Poughkeepsie Courier of Nov. 2, 1878 states that "The Right Rev. Horatio Potter held a visitation of the Parish of the Holy Trinity in this village (Highland) for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation."

About 1900 a small rectory was built adjacent to the church and was later used as a Parish House. This had an improved kitchen and other renovations in 1972.

In the early 1930s Holy Trinity began to share Rectors with the Ascension Church of West Park and the two united into one parish in 1964. Ascension Church had been a mission connected with St. James Church of Hyde Park. Row boats were used to cross the river for services. The West Park building had been opened for worhsip Nov. 12, 1842. It's surrounding land was acquired in five different parcels.

Rev. Paul Parker, the present Rector of these two churches came in 1963 and lives in the West Park Rectory which dates back to 1859. He is active in community concerns and is President of the Highland Library Board.

The parish hall at West Park was built in 1929 utilizing former carriage sheds. Sunday School classes are held.

For data, see Sylvester's History of Ulster County, Vol. II, p. 129 and Sherwood II p. 77. Copies of Baptisms for 1871-1900 and marriages from 1871-1898 are on file in Town of Lloyd Historian's office. More recent records ofcourse are available from the Rector.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH acquaired land from L.LaFalce Aug. 9, 1971 and opened their new church building May 1972. This is on the old New Paltz Rd. near R. Upright's home. Rev. George Boutieller reports about one hundred parishioners. Their Sunday School has classes for all ages and their parent church is in Poughkeepsie.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH

The early Town of Lloyd Roman Catholics attended St. James Church in Milton which had started in 1874.

The Poughkeepsie Journal of November 1875 stated: "That the Catholics are looking about our village (Highland) for a suitable site on which to erect a church."

Rev. Kenney, the third priest to serve at Milton, came to Highland to establish a mission in 1899 because the increased size of the congregation could support one.

In 1900 Rev. Dooley served both Milton and Highland, and in that year the present church building was built. Improvements have been made over the years. The parsonage was purchased from Maynard in 1950 and the front brick facing added to the entire complex. The basement hall has been used for many fellowship activities involving not only their own parishiners but other townspeople as well. The Parochial School classes started in the basement before the Parochial School building was built. They started with three Nuns to teach.

Highland remained a mission of Milton until 1950 when it became a parish by itself. It had been the fastest growing church in this area. In 1957 the Church purchased land on Elting Place and Philip Avenue where a parochial school was built. At the dedication May 16, 1959 there were present Monsignor Martin Drury, Cardinal Francis Spellman, Monsignor John T. Halpin and the local pastor, Monsignor Daniel J. Shea.

Other land was acquired for possible future expansion. This includes a lot on west side of Philip Avenue and a house and lot on south side of Elting Place purchased from Reed.

Two church groups have been particularly active to raise funds for the growth of the Church--the Holy Name Society and Court Nilan, Catholic Daughters of America. Among the dedicated workers over the years showing particular concern is Frank Mandy.

The outreach of this church includes ministering to the spiritual needs of the children at the State Training School at Highland and also the maintenance of a mission and services in Clintondale. In the past association with Mother Cabrini Orphanage was close. The number of students in 1974 attending the Parochial School is 153.

SCHOOLS

All of the signers from our area of the Articles of Association in 1775 could sign their names so we know they had had some education.

There was one very early school in Perkinsville neighborhood. Traces of its ruins might be seen in the most westerly field of the Pape farm about 150 feet south of the road. John H. Coe had been told by his father that the early Presbyterian ministers served during the week as school teachers and the early Pres. Church was at the west end of the Chapel Hill Road.

The expense for teaching a child, paid by the parent, was "one pence per child per day." If a father chose to buy some schooling for his boys during the winter months, he might. Sometimes an indulgent or progressive parent might even have some of the girls taught to read and write. Parents who chose or who "didn't have the sixpence" could teach reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic at home on long winter evenings. After school districts were set, the State adopted the system of giving public money to schools in the proportion to which the districts themselves levied a tax to keep their school. The teachers boarded around.

In 1819 the State School Commissioner recommended that all schools teach reading, writing, arithmetic, denominate numbers, surveying American history as soon as a good textbook was published and the Constitution and laws of the State of New York. Readings from the Bible were encouraged.

Slates served for all writing purposes. There were usually three sections in a school: beginners, the middle class and the older scholars. Sometimes summer sessions were held at which girls could attend but the boys only went in the winter when work was slack.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

After the Revolution and the ensuing depression, some thought was given to the further establishment of schools. In 1797 four school commissioners were elected and for the next three years five. Locally, two from the River Lots were among the number. They were Daniel Coe and Elisha Lester in 1797; Dr. Barnabas Benton and Gerard S. Sloan in 1798; William Brown and Barnabas Benton in 1799 and Dr. Benton and Josiah Furman in 1800. Then no more commissioners were reported elected until 1813. In 1845 Charles Nichols who lived at Camp Stuts was one of Lloyd's Commissioners of Education.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

In 1812 an education law was passed by the State of New York directing the township to be divided into school districts. The return was made the following year and filed in the Town Clerk's office. From it the bounds of the original school districts of the Town of Lloyd are described as follows:

#1 The Wilklow Corners School District included the Lewisburg children which gave a long hilly walk. This school stood inside the triangle of the roads and has been converted into a house. This may have been the second school built. It was officially bounded--"Beginning at the South East corner of the Paltz Patent, then up the River to the north bounds of Lewisburgh, then westerly to the Post Road in front of Jacob Deyo's house where the road from Noah Elting's intersects the same, then southerly along the Post Road to Michael LeRoy's included; then to the North East corner of Nathaniel Power's farm, then along the same to the South bounds of the Paltz Patent, then easterly along the same to the place of beginning."

#2 The Vineyard Avenue School District had its school at the corner of Chapel Hill and Modena Road. This was probably the first school house in Lloyd. Later school was located just s/w of Green Gove Farms and that building is now a house. "Beginning at the South West Corner of Dist. #1, then along the west bounds of the said Dist. to the North bounds of John Backhout, then westerly along said bounds to the end of the 3 Mile lots, then Southerly along said bounds of the 3 Mill lots to the South bounds of the Paltz Patent, then Easterly along the Same to the Beginning."

#3 The Highland District was set up before the name of Highland was used and when only two houses were in the vicinity. The original school building must have been on Lower Grand Street on the Whittley site opposite entrance of Thorne's Lane. In a land transfer of the 1820s it was described as the "red schoolhouse". A land sale of 1836 recorded in Liber 46, page 679 refers to a building at the southeast corner of the school house lot which also places it, as above. This was a one story building, when built, with several rooms. There was also an early school, probably the third building for a school in Lloyd, located at Oakes. This was on the road running along the river and about midway between the ferry slip and the Lewisburg or Oakes houses. Later the school house was of brick and located where the water pumping station now is at the foot of Little Italy or Mile Hill Road....."Beginning at the North East Corner of Dist. #1 or north of Lewisburg then up the River to the South bounds of Josiah Hasbrouck's Lot, then westerly along the same to the North West corner of Henry Carpenter's farm, then south westerly to the North West corner of District #2 or the North West corner of

Buckout's Lot, then Easterly along the District's #2 and #1 to the beginning."

#4 Riverside District. After original district, it was later changed to include the Black Pond neighborhood in the Pang Yang District. Near the Saso and Vaso farms on Riverside Road a school stood "near the site of the stone cottage at the corner to the westward (Sher.IIp.45). "Beginning at the North East corner of District #3 or South bounds of Josiah Hasbrouck's Lot, then up the River to the South East corner of Lot #7 or Waring's farm, then westerly along the same to Cobus' fly, then southerly to the North west corner of Dist. #3 or Henry Carpenter's farm, then Easterly along Dist #3 to the beginning."

#5 and #6 were the West Park district immediately west.

#7 Pang Yang district. There seems to be no evidence of a school house until 1845. It was at s/w corner of Hawley Corners Rd. and Martin Avenue. According to Mrs. Ida Tomkins of across the road to the east, the school was originally kept there in various private houses and George Martin was a school master when school was kept in the house on the Jonson farm, later owned by John Knott. For years the original teacher's desk has stood in the Hawley Corners Chapel. "Beginning at the South West corner of District #6 or South West corner of Lot # 11, Second Tier North Division, then Southerly between the first and second tier to the Southwest corner of Lot #7 Second Tier South Division, then Easterly to the Northwest corner of Lot #4 of the 3 Miles Lot, then North Easterly to the Southwest Corner of District #5 or where the South Lane of Lot #7 intersects Cobus's fly then northerly to the South East corner of District #6, then Westerly along the South bounds thereof to the beginning."

#8 The Centerville School district. The original school building was built of stone and stood about fifty feet southwest of Villa Cirella. That building burned in 1874 and was rebuilt down in the Hollow north of the present Ciaccio property. "Beginning at the Wouth West corner of Dist #5 then along the west bounds of Districts #4-3 to the Northerly Corner of Dist. #2, then Northwest to the Black Creek, then westerly to the Southwest corner of a ten acre lot sold by Whitney to Sriver on the Paltz Road leading to the landing, then northeast to the Southeast corner of Lot #12 Second tier South Division, then easterly and northerly along the southerly bounds of Dist. # 7 to the beginning."

#9 The bounds of the Triboro district were later enlarged to include parts of the Town of Marlborough and Plattekill.

#10 Elting's Corners had a school established in 1806

on land deeded by Josiah R. Eltinge. The school house stood on the little open field east of the little burying ground owned by the Union Cemetery of Lloyd. It was built of stone and had two stores with the upper floor used by the Eltinges as a weaver's mill. "Beginning at the Southwest corner of Dist #7 or the Southwest corner of lot #7 Second Tier South Division, then southerly between the first and second tiers to the South bounds of the Paltz Patent, then southerly along the same to the top of the mountain on the west side of Hollow neighborhood or the west bounds of Dist. #9. Then along the said west bounds of Dist. #9 and #8 to the South bounds of Dist. #7 then westerly along the said south bounds to the beginning."

#11 Clintondale District took in the "pan handle". This and the Triboro School are the last two to function of the original districts of 1813. A brief sktch of the Clintondale school is in Mitchell's "History of Clintondale." The Quakers of Pleasant Valley Road (South Street) had their school in Clintondale on the same site used as long as it functioned on the n/e corner of South Street, Maple Avenue and Hurd's Road. "Beginning at the North East Corner of the patent granted to Eltinge & Le Fevre, thence along the East bounds thereof and along the East bounds of Ann Mullinder's patent to the Southerly corner thereof, then Westerly along the South bounds of Ann Mullener to the Southwest corner thereof, then Northerly along the west bounds thereof to the Northwest corner thereof, then Northerly to the South bounds of the Paltz Patent between the first and second tier, then Easterly along the same to the beginning."

CURRICULUM AND TEXTS

A bulletin of 1819 stated that: "In every common school the course of study to be pursued must necessarily embrace reading, writing and arithmetic" and "In addition.. the course of study ought to embrace English grammar, geography, surveying, the history of our own country, its constitution and form of government, the crimes and punishments which form our criminal code and such parts of our civil jurisprudence as every man in his daily intercourse with the world is concerned to know."

Although the scarcity, poor quality and lack of uniformity of texts were deplored the Department recommended the following: Webster's Spelling Book, the American Preceptor, the English Reader, Beauties of the Bible and Brief Remarks by Ezra Samson, Walker's Dictionary, Daboll's Arithmetic, Murray's English Grammar (new abridgment), Morse's Geography (new abridgment with Atlas), Flin's Surveying, Historical Dictionary by Ezra Sampson, the Columbian Orator and the Christian Orator.

Teachers were advised to teach only the "three R's"

and spelling to children under ten years, stressing memory drills. Grammar, geography, history, civics and public law and surveying were for older ones. Usually there were three groups: primary, intermediate and advanced. The older boys learned "compound (denominate) numbers to the rule of three (cube root), surveying and oratory." Good history textbooks were scarce in 1819.

As early as 1819 the monitor system was recommended, thus giving some practice in teaching, perhaps, to older students, who would soon be "looking for a school." Education for teaching was highly valued. Mabel Harcourt (Married Warren Hasbrouck) was graduated from New Paltz Normal in 1889 which was the first class large enough to have a formal Commencement Exercise. At that time a student had to promise to teach as many years as she had attended school since the schools felt entitled to receive the benefit back if the benefit of an education was given. Accordingly, Mabel went to the Normal one year, taught one year, attended the Normal a second year and then taught again.

IN SCHOOL

The school house furniture was very simple with the pupils sitting at long desks on backless benches. The teacher had such a desk as the local joiner or carpenter could fit together. A fireplace or perhaps a new Franklin stove would heat the room. Metal coal stoves were advertised as early as 1812 in Kingston (Samuel Freer's Ulster County Gazette).

The pupils had such books as their parents could or would afford, or an older brother's old books. Slates were used by beginner and their use continued in some schools as late as 1900. Sherwood used one at the Eltinge's Corners School as late as 1909.

WRITING MATERIALS

The big boys used foolscap paper, but sparingly, writing with quill pens sharpened with a jack knife. Any farm yard could furnish goose or turkey quills. Fine penmen used crow quills. Ink was homemade, usually from pokeberries. Indigo ink was a luxury.

METHODS

In advanced courses of arithmetic or surveying the teacher would "set an example" stating the principle and the pupil would work out the problem, possibly adding several more illustrations. The pages, sewn together, formed a small textbook. Elting Harp had such a handmade arithmetic book.

Memory work was stressed and older pupils who "knew

all the sums in the arithmetic by heart" were common.

Deportment was formally taught and a hickory gad was used in the discipline with approved results. A pupil might be punished by being taken over the teacher's knee and having his toes switched with two little twigs. Oratory and spelling matches frequently enlivened Friday afternoons. The school hours ran from 8:30 to 4:30.

VISITS BY SCHOOL BOARD

At least once a year the school board and the commissioners would visit the school. This board of visitors could and would examine any or all of the pupils either singly or by "classes." The eifficulty of the examination was frequently limited to what the trustees could remember from their own school days. And to prove just "how many eggs six hens could lay in five days if a hen and a half could lay an egg and a half in a day and a half" was one of the high points of mathematiicl achievement.

In the Highland Mid-Hudson Post of May 8, 1944 Donald G. Merritt referred to the original clerk's book for School District #2 which his father, Arthur Merritt, possessed. From that book and article we quote:

"SCHOOL MEETINGS

"The first record is that of the organization meeting held December 4, 1813..." The proceedings of a meeting held in Schoolhouse District #2 for the proper purpose of choosing proper persons for the management of said district. First Jacob Dayton is chosen moderator; Job G. Elmore, clerk; Joseph Deyo, Joseph Ransom, Elisha Lester, trustees. Then a sum of five five dollars was voted to be raised for the repairs of the schoolhouse, and the sum voted was found inusfficient to defray the expenses. Then another meeting was held and an additional sum of eighteen dollars and 37 cents was raised. Then five cents on a dollar for collections which makes in all \$77.03."

That school stood just each of the Vineyard Avenue burying ground where a concrete building now stands. The building was supplanted in 1901 by the larger Vineyard Avenue School house just beyond Green Grove Farms.

The teacher's salary for three months was \$45.00. In May 1814 they "hired a teacher for 12 shillings per quarter for each scholar sined or sent." Judson H. Calkins is mentioned as teacher in 1816. Yankee schoolmasters were in demand locally. By 1913 a teacher was paid \$2.75 per day.

PUPILS

In 1822 there were 56 scholars with the number of children in the district listed as 51 (?). In 1828 the

scholars numbered 65 while the children in the district between the ages of 5 and 16 years numbered 69.

There is a list in Sherwood I p. 145 of the pupils in 1847. The "Gazetteer and Business Directory of Ulster County, N. Y. for 1871-1872" gives the following facts: Lloyd had nine school districts and ten teachers. The number of school children (by age) was 957 with 681 attending school. Average attendance, 323. Value of school houses and sites, \$5,913.

Students seeking further education than that offered by the district schools had to go to the Kingston Academy for college preparation. In 1828 a classical school was organized at New Paltz followed in 1833 by the New Paltz Academy, the grandfather of the Teachers' College. In the early 1900s Clayton Harcourt would drive his horse and buggy from Rocking Horse Ranch, then his father's farm, stable the animal for the day at his sister's, Mrs. Warren Hasbrouck, take the train over the bridge to Poughkeepsie and attend the Po"k. high school. He later went to Pratt Institute and still later was a Vice President of the New York Telephone Company in New York City.

LICENSES TO TEACH

The district trustees examined applicants for the position of teacher and could issue licenses. Mrs. DeWitt DuBois had a license in her possession issued in 1846 to Julia Ann Malcolm by Wygant, a trustee of the Marlborough School.

LATER SCHOOLS

The village in the 70's had two private academies one of which grew out of the other. The first, Professor Everett Hasbrouck's Academy started in 1874 and was conducted for many years. Sherwood II p. 72 states that this private academy did not interfere with the public school which was down on Grand Street. Hasbrouck's was at the corner where Church Street runs into Vineyard Ave. and is in the Gadeleto building. Then came Professor Mitchell, who, according to the Courier of November 30, 1873 "is one of the few who has chosen the profession of teacher because he loves the work of the schoolroom, and he is ably seconded by his associate, Mr. Conklin, who is a thorough pianist and teacher." Prof. Mitchell planned to open a private academy on Washington Avenue in the buildings at present owned by Farnham and Hasbrouck. The frame was raised on "Mitchell's Academy" in November 1874. To the rear of the present building a second building of three stories was to serve as a refectory and dormitory was going up. In the Spring of 1874 "The Terrace Grove Seminary is going up rapidly and no doubt will be finished this summer. We learn that Mr. Charles Bevier will open a select school in the old academy building tomorrow." (Courier, April 11, 1875).

The building of the new private academy did not interfere with the public school on the "Whittley Building" site. On Sept. 1, 1875 the "public school opened..... with one hundred and fifty pupils. The teachers are Prof. Stone and Mrs. Bartlett."

What happened to Mitchell's academy? It went bankrupt and failed for lack of funds. On Aug. 22, 1875 announcement was made of its sale by referee Oct. 16, 1875. After a postponement it was sold on a mortgage sale in Nov. of 1875 for the sum of \$20,005. although valued at \$13,000. Mitchell's farm was sold for \$2,100.

On November 21, 1875 "Mrs. Charles Birdsall will open a select school in the upper room of the Highland Seminary Building." Miss Westbrook also kept a select school for a short time in the DeMare building east side of Grand St. at Vineyard Ave. corner.

In June 1877 it was decided to use the seminary building as a school and library. "The Episcopalian Church people have the matter in charge." But private schools depending on privately collected fees could not expect to compete for long with the publicly supported school.

In 1881 an addition was made in the lower school. "At a school meeting Tuesday evening \$1500. was voted to be raised to enlarge the school by raising the roof and making as many rooms above as on the ground floor." It was even proposed to have a school building at "Brownsville" (Pratt's Mills) without success, however. The two storied building on lower Grand Street served the District until the erection of the \$15,000. brick building in 1903 on Main Street (still standing).

In May 1887 electric bells were installed in the school. On September 11, 1887 women voted in an election of the Oakes School District. In 1884 Alvah D. Hasbrouck, brother of Warren G. Hasbrouck, was the first holder of a Cornell University Scholarship from here. John Jay Ferris had attended Union College 1821-24 and became the first local lawyer. In 1830 DeWitt Hasbrouck graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.Y.C.

The old academy system fostered one custom, that of public speaking, that brought many an entertaining evening to the village. In 1868 the Highland Seminary of Prof. Hasbrouck had a Debating Society. Deyo's Hall was the scene of many public debates and public lectures were the generally preferred form of entertainment. In 1874 Prof. W. H. Hegeman lectured on "An Evening with the Poets."

"Our Lyceum claims a fair share of attention and we are in hopes to see it organized in due time." (Courier

of April 12, 1874. At other times a Literary Association organized a course of lectures charging a small fee of admission to defray costs. In Nov. 1883, "The following course of lectures will be held at the Pres. Church of this village:....Egypt and the Pyramids...Norway and the Midnight Sun....Stereoptican Views of Europe and America. etc.

Highland had a flourishing Band (Courier May 21, 1876). A band was organized before the Civil War, sometimes disbanding later and then starting up again.

A list of the pupils in 1862 in Prof. Hasbrouck's school is in Sherwood II p. 99. That academy ended in 1875 when Prof. Everett Hasbrouck died.

The Raymond Riordan School was founded in March 17, 1914 on Chodikee Lake across from Camp ~~Stuts~~. This boys school had a large faculty for the number of students and offered courses which public schools could not afford. The students, for instance, stayed in Washington, D. C. for three months, they stayed on a ship near Williamsburg for three months, they participated in a conservation project, trained in acrobatics they presented an Annual Circus, etc. Raymond Riordan died April 1940 and his brother, J. Allen Riordan continued the school for some time. Later it was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Resnick and still later was purchased for the New York State Training School which is operating there on a large scale at this writing in 1974.

Next to the 1903 brick school on Main Street a High School was opened in 1939. Until then the High School Commencement Exercises had been held in the Methodist Church Sanctuary and Baccalaureate Services in various churches. In 1932 the eighth grade graduation was held in the Cameo Theatre in town.

In November 1924 schools were centralized into the Highland Central School District #3 although this plan did not effectively operate until 1926. Mrs. Jennie Rose was President of the School Board and became expert on centralization, advising other districts which were pioneering in the movement. Scattered small schools could not have the programs of music, art, physical education, auditorium facilities, gymnasiums, laboratories, lunch programs, etc. as a central, larger system could. When Highland centralized there were only five such organizations in New York State. By 1938 there were 261 centralized districts. Parts of Marlboro, New Paltz, Esopus and Plattekill townships were included with Lloyd in the new district.

The old and local #6 district, known as the Pang Yang or Hawley district refused to join the centralized district until 1937.

In 1910 a Dept. of Homemaking was started for sewing, millinery and cooking. About the same time Montessori training for children 3-6 years began. Also supervised sports for those maintaining an average of atleast 75% in subject matter.

In 1911 an Agricultural course started for farm boys who expected to work on farms after graduation. The course included a project to do on the farm for which school credit was given.

Around the 1920s only teachers would be hired who lived in the school district. If their salaries were paid by the people of the district the idea was to have the money spent in the district, to have the teachers understand the area and people, and to invite their participation in town activities.

When the north wing of the 1903 building burned in 1938 it speeded up the need for the construction of the new building next to it. We needed more classrooms, a bymnasium and a cafeteria. Donald P. Emley was architect and Eugene Ossie, General Contractor for this 1938 building. An addition was required in 1954. The enrollment in this building in 1967 was 731.

By 1962 the "1938" building was converted to an Elemintary School and a Junior-Senior High School was opened on the Pancake Hollow Road. Enrollment in that in 1967 was 768 pupils.

In 1971 still another building east of the playground in Highland was opened for the Kindergarten through 4th Grades. The property had access on Woodside Place and Lockhart Lane. In the reorganization the Hollow Road School became purely a High School.

Total 1974 enrollment of the entire system was 2100. There are 27 busses. The budget for 1973-74 is \$3,637,519. That is in contract to 1913 when a teacher was paid \$2.75 per day or in 1894 when the tax to be raised was \$6,081.75.

Our schools are included in the courses offered by the Boart of Cooperative Educational Services which offers specialized instruction in metal trades, automotive trades, hair dressing, practical nursing, construction trades and electrical/electronics. Instruction for any trainable or educable child though handicapped physically or mentally to some extent is provided. With remedial reading help, band, music lessons, industrial arts, athletics, education has expanded far from the Three R's.

In the Town of Lloyd Historian's Office there are pamphlets, programs and pictures relating to old school days.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

Amusements were few and simple in the early days. There was lots of work to do, and parents believed in having their children in at night and ready to start out to work in the morning. But there were Training Days out on the Paltz Flats; there were log rollings and barn raisings at which the people would gather for merrymaking; husking bees and threshing bees brought people together. An apple peeling before making apple butter, or a quilting party followed by a dance made a pleasant day for the womenfolk. Once a year occurred elections. The rest of the time people stayed on their farms and worked.

In Sylvester II 126 there is an account of a pastime. "There were huskings and parties, patronized by young men and women whom the religious excitement had failed to reach. The old stone hotel on the post road just below this village, kept by Reuben Deyo, was a favorite place for those who wished to engage in the dance,....to chase away the hours to music of "Joe Gunn's violin." The Paltz was another noted place for balls and parties. The hotels or taverns were the largest and best conducted in the country. Here grand balls were given on every holiday eve at which might be seen the sons and daughters of farmers who had come long distances to attend."

Family reunions and exchanges of visits was a favorite winter custom among the old families. Among the young bloods an occasional "horse trot" or even a cockfight in some farm occasionally took place.

An old custom of Catskill villages, was the serenade for newlyweds--a "skimelton" or a "horning." Horns would be blown, washtubs beaten, bells rung--all the noise possible. Cigars, candy and refreshments were expected.

The region raised some fine horses and the Union Horse Society had always continued to function. On the Covert place south of Highland was a quarter mile track where some interesting heats were stepped off. S. Woolsey's "Electricity" did a mile in 3:14 and the Courier correspondent declared herself one equal to the task of covering a "horse trot." The Society for the Recovery of Stolen Horses functioned to protect the owners of raising animals. Col. J. J. Hasbrouck was president and David Merritt, Secretary, for many years.

The game of baseball came about 1875. The local athletes had a team called the "Actives" in 1875 which on one occasion played the Lonestars of Rosendale and beat them 22-15. In 1876 there was an Alert Baseball Club and in later years the Independents. The Atlantics was the name of another local heavy league outfit.

Edgar Davis tells of playing baseball at school about 1904 using a spoke of a wagon wheel for a bat and a ball made by Mrs. Merritt of cloth and string. Now the school provides all sorts of uniforms, equipment and busses to take the teams around.

In 1887 Town Tennis came to stay. (Sherwood II p. 75) A lawn tennis club was formed, comprising teams of ladies as well as gentlemen. The Misses Minnie Maynard and Flora Merritt were the first of the local "Helen Wills" and Frank Ward with Clarence J. Elting started on the career that brought fame to players like Big Bill Tilden. Many grass courts were nearby homes. Arthur Williams built a fine court as did Hudsons, Randalls and Jack Leo. Frank Green and Allan G. Hasbrouck were excellent players.

On June 19, 1881 an Archery Club was formed of twelve young ladies. The captains were Miss Bertie Weismiller and Miss Coddie Dart. In 1974 Nelson Christiana, Jr. goes to archery meets all over the state and there are shooting facilities both indoors and out.

Baseball for young boys, called "Little League" has two diamonds and an equipment house on Maple Avenue. Highland has gone into state competition and made excellent ratings. Different merchants and businesses buy the uniforms and equipment for the boys and volunteers act as Umpires.

Football in the school didn't start until the 1930s but our school has been known for strong teams.

For horseback riding there is Mountain Shadows on Hawley Corners Road and Rocking Horse Ranch on Route 44/55.

The Rod and Gun Club with a clubhouse on Clearwater Road are leaders in their fields.

Many local men and women enjoy golf but there is no place in our township to play it.

Ofcourse there are hobbies galore. Dr. Frederick Mac Dowell of Perkinsville Road raises sheep and wins prizes for them. Craft Clubs and branches of Home Bureau encourage handicrafts.

Mrs. Edward C. Quimby of Marlboro has an outstanding collection of bells from slighs, animals, door, table, school, trolleys, souvenir, etc. There are button collecting clubs and coin collectors. There is a Mid-Hudson Chapter of Adirondack Mountain Club organized 1946 for mountain climbing, hiking and conservation activities.

Fishing was covered in the chapter herein on Indus-

tries, especially the shad for which this area is famous. You can read about the Bounties paid for undesirable animals on the fifth page of the chapter about the Formation of the Town. At a very early date bounties were offered for killing dangerous wild animals: bears, catamounts, wolves and foxes. (Sher. I, p. 128) In the early 1800s bounties were paid on crows and skunks. Archibald Cahoon was the best crow shot according to records of the Town.

In 1789 a three pound (Sterling) bounty was offered on wolves. They continued to be a menace. When John Henry Coe was a boy he heard the howling of wolves in the vicinity of the present football field. The last wolf trap in town is (1930) on view at Austin Howe's hostelry at the Nippityville neighborhood. It may have been used for trapping by John F. Rose in the Black Pond area.

Ice boating was started about 1750 by the Dutch on the Hudson. The nation's first authentic ice boat was built about 1790 in Poughkeepsie by Oliver Booth. Some pictures of ice boating are in the Town Historian's office. In the late 1800s it was a very popular sport attracting high wagers for the races. Ice breachers came up the river about 1912 to keep a channel open so by 1920 iceboating had shifted from the Hudson to mid-western lakes. Now there is ice boating on Orange Lake near Newburgh. The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club was founded 1885 by John Roosevelt and reactivated in 1964 to renovate stern-steered iceboats and revive the sport.

The greatest sport which other areas cannot claim was rowing on the Hudson. Rowing, racing and regattas have been part of our river life since atleast 1839. James Reynolds of Poughkeepsie kept a diary from which we learn there was a regatta on the Hudson August 11, 1839. However, it was between communities or rowing clubs, not intercollegiate. There were single oared shells used and on Sept. 24, 1839 there is noted a six oared boat and a four oared boat.

These races were not necessarily annual. A Poughkeepsie crew raced at Newburgh July 15, 1840. Races between individuals or communities or clubs and perhaps colleges continued with an exceptional race in November 1860 of ten miles by single scull oarsmen.

A two day regatta is recorded September 5 and 6, 1860. Great sport was made of these events with a July 18, 1865 race carrying a purse of \$6,000 for the winner. It was said that 10,000 spectators came and probably bet as much as \$100,000.

Just when Intercollegiate regattas started this writer does not know, but the Intercollegiate Rowing Association held races at Saratoga, New York according to Frank Leslie's

Illustrated Newspaper on August 5, 1876.

The Highland Post of June 1895 tells of the racing course at New London, Conn. before coming to Poughkeepsie, where the first Intercollegiate races on the Hudson took place June 27, 1895. In Conn. there was a straight four mile course, but only Highland could provide both a straight course and an observation train.

Although the cities of the Passaic River in New Jersey and the Harlem River had regattas, the greatest athletic event of the late 1800s in college sports was rowing and the Hudson setting ranked with the later Rose Bowl, World Series or Olympics if it were an Olympic year. See Po'k. Evening Star of 6-27-1938 and The Sun. Courier of 10-10-1937 for good articles. Also, programs of the races are on file in the Historian's office.

Thomas Phillips of Mile Hill Road, Highland granted the Lloyd Historical Society an interview on tapel. Although he worked forty seven years for the West Shore Division of the New York Central Railroad, he spent many of them also serving the Intercollegiate Rowing Asso. by painting, repairing and restoring the needle pointed racing shells. Before Phillips, Pat Lanighan had prepared the river course for the races. Both of these men set the stake boats which were row-boats anchored fore and aft so that a man would hold a shell in proper lane position until the race started. The stake boats were fifty feet apart. All races were run down river and with the tide. Railroad engineers set the point of beginning which varied if the Varsity Race were four miles long, the Junio Varsity three miles and the Freshmen Race two miles with all of those races ending one half mile south of the railroad bridge. No one was allowed on the railroad bridge during a race.

An armada of all sorts of spectator boats were on the river with many following along after the race. See Sher. II, p. 120 and Highland Post of 6-6 and 6-27, 1895.

At the end of each race bombs indicated the number of the lane of the winning crew and the college flags were lowered from the railroad bridge in the order of finishing.

Each oarsman sat on a seat on rollers with his feet strapped in shoes and with both hands on one oar. Thirty to forty strokes per minute was usual. After the race they had to row against the tide back to their boathouses before the following crews could start. As they put away their shells they would throw the coxswain into the river for fun. Each shell was about 60 feet long, 2 feet wide, planked with cedar one eighth of an inch thick and weighed about 300 lbs.

Many of the boathouses were on the east shore, but on

the west shore the Columbia boathouse, mostly of stone still stands just south of the property of John Costantino of the Bellevue Road. The Cornell and other boathouses were off the Oakes Road. The crews themselves stayed at various boarding houses--Ciaccio's, the Elms, the Palmer House, Bellevue Villa, De Primas, etc. Some men had to sleep in the crude boathouses themselves.

The West Shore Railroad maintained an observation train of about 30 cars with an official car in the middle equipped with telephones and representatives of the Press. The cars were flat cars with wooden bleachers across them. An engine at each end pulled it back and forth. This train followed along as the race progressed. It was dismantled to salvage iron for World War II.

There came a time, however, when two years of outrageously rough water plagued the racers. Some of the crews had to live in their poorly ventilated shacks with the boats and since no admission could be charged, funds were not raised sufficient to provide proper living units.

Because of those conditions and apparent lack of interest among the merchants, in 1950 and 1951 the Rowing Asso. moved the races to Marietta, Ohio. Thomas Phillips went along to set the courses properly. For two years that river also rampaged and the course was declared inappropriate. Syracuse bid for the races to be rowed on Lake Onondaga where the crews did locate and still in 1974 are racing there.

Local oarsmen of prominence were Julian Freston, Peter Mc Manus, Arthur Williams and Carl Hasbrouck for Cornell and Edgar Davis for Syracuse. Hasbrouck continued the sport after college and rowed for the New York Athletic Club. He and another man won the double oared national championship.

School Boy Racing for high schoolers can be seen on a limited basis. Highland had such a program but only for a few years due to the expense involved.

Colleges in the class with Marist College of Po'k. hold Regattas here and elsewhere but the giants of Washington, Wisconsin, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, Navy, etc. are at Lake Onondaga.

Boat Race Day had a spirit all its own with people arriving from great distances. It was a gala time with all forms of transportation and merchants doing their best. Blimps and airplanes flew overhead. Property owners along the river sold parking space and picnickers spent the day on the river bank. Firemen set up booths to sell Zeppelin type balloons, fur monkeys on strings, Keupie dolls and all sorts of souvenirs and refreshments.

During the 1960s outboard motor boats became very popular. They kept getting bigger and better with in-board motors. The Highland Marina can rent mooring space and provide gas so it has become a busy place. Even large yachts dock there and use the fine restaurant.

Sailboating from the Marist College dock is cheaper and with the 1974 fuel short age and high cost together with regulations to reduce pollution, this sport may become more popular than in the past.

A pastime of real significance was the visit, usually for five days of the Chautauqua. A huge tent was set up on the flat between Commercial Ave. and Grove Street, west of Leonta Court and a series of lectures, plays, magic shows, and entertainment of various kinds presented afternoons and evenings. A printed program of 1918 is in the Historian's Office.

MAPS

Since our area was in the Township of New Paltz until 1845 maps before then may be found in their town clerk's office. There are also old maps in the Huguenot Historical Society of New Paltz and in the Ulster County Clerk's Office at Kingston. Some old maps were lost to us when the Highland Library burned. Now the Assessor's Office in the Lloyd Town Building is constantly assembling maps of different districts (water, sewer, developments, etc.) and of new streets and boundaries. Aerial maps show old stone wall exceptionally well. With photography and microfilm maps can be put on negatives, reduced or enlarged.

- The following maps might aid particular enquiries:
- 1655--Visscher map of New Netherland showed the Catskill Mountains as "Hooge Landt van Esopus", the highlands of Esopus. North was "Landt van Kats Kill". See p.71 of Alf Evers' "The Catskills" and page 584; Also Reare Book Room of N.Y.Public Library.
 - 1729--The Acts of the Colony of New York laid out blazed trail from Newburgh to Kingston. Reentered 1754. All early road Orders help to place sites.
 - 1766--Road from Paltz to River laid out. See Chapter in this book on Early Roads.
 - 1777--Gen. Robert Erskine mapped the Kingston Road for George Washington.
 - 1789--Christopher Colles' "Summary of Roads in U. S." maps the Kingston Road.
 - 1800--Map by Erskine of Ulster County, New York was seen by Sherwood in the N.Y.C.Public Library, 5th Ave., 40-42nd St., but in August 1973 they couldn't find it for Historian Wadlin.
 - 1832--Toll Gate Pike Map in Ulster County Clerk's Office. Lipgar Studio, Kingston had a photographic copy.
 - 1853--Map by O. J.Tilson, Jay Gould and J. H. Brink of Ulster County. Read in this book.."1853 Homeowners.."
 - 1858--Inset map of "New Paltz Landing" in J.H.French's Map of Ulster County--copy in Historian's Office.
 - 1873--Beers Atlas. On Page 19 is Map of Lloyd.
 - 1874--Atlas by Walker & Jewett with a two page map of Highland.
 - About 1860--a map shows houses and names of occupants on Lloyd's roads. J.J.Wadlin has one and Mr. Toracco of Marlboro has a copy on his office wall.
 - Woolsey's "History of Marlboro" carries a map in the picket of the book showing Marlborough and Lloyd Townships and lines between.
 - 1895--Julius Bien Atlas of New York State--in Historian's Office.
 - 1899--Business Atlas by Rand McNally showing R. R. system, all states, other countries and population figures. Copy in Historian's Office.

Other maps on file in Town of Lloyd Historian's Office are:

- Noah Elting Dock survey
- Hudson River strip map, Atlas P.s 102-3-4 of Highland-New Paltz Landing before railroad went through in 1880s.
- Map of part of old village, east of mountain
- Counties and Towns of New York State 1788
- Map of New World 1600
- 1854--Partial map of Ulster County
- 1808, New York State by Wm. Mc Calpin
- 1968 Map of Town of Lloyd, also 1955-56 and Pauli Map of 1968.
- Tour Map of Town used by Lloyd Historical Society Tour.
- 1941 Munger Map of Ulster County
- 1972 Ulster County Atlas
- Outdoor recreation map of New York State.
- Town Map posted in Town Assembly Hall with sites of significance marked thereon.
- Old geographies in Historian's Office
 - Maps of neighboring areas, etc.

FAMOUS VISITORS

According to Sherwood II p. 18 the Elmore family has preserved the story of one of the earliest of Highland's famous visitors: "In 1833 (Olde Ulster, Vol. I p. 10) when Mr. Elmore was a lad about seven years of age and his father, Job Elmore, had a store at what is now Highland, Washington Irving and Martin Van Buren, afterwards a President of the U. S., came one day in a carriage from Kinderhook to examine the old records in New Paltz. The New Paltz Turnpike was not yet constructed and the old road was not in first class condition. One of the horses cast a shoe and the carriage was stopped at a blacksmith shop across the street from his father's store to have a new shoe put on. The whip had also lost its cracker and Mr. Van Buren came over to the store and goat a skein of silk and tried to make a new cracker while the blacksmith was shoeing the horse. He did not succeed in making the cracker but got the silk in a snarl, a bystander who knew him addressed him by name and told him he had the silk in a tangle similar to that in which he would sometimes get the minds of people in arguing a case in court. Mr. Van Buren was surprised at being addressed by name but procured another skein of silk of which the bystander made him a cracker." (Lefevre pp. 130-131).

Irving himself gives this statement in a letter to his brother dated October 27, 1833: "I made a delightful journey with Mr. Van Buren in an open carriage from Kinderhook to Poughkeepsie, then crossing the river to the country about the foot of the Catskill mountains." (Olde Ulster, Vol. I p. 10).

It is interesting to note that the journey of Irving and Van Buren produced one of Irving's finest descriptions of the Wallkill Valley. Everyone who has made the journey to Mohonk from New Paltz will see how accurately Irving described the view from the mountainside in these words:

"The traveler who sets out to pursue his journey westward, soon finds himself by an easy ascent on the summit of the Shawangunks. Before him will gradually be spread an ocean of mist enveloping and concealing from his view the deep valleys and lovely village which lie almost beneath his feet. If he reposes here for a short time until the vapors are attenuated and broken by the rays of the morning sun, he is astonished to see the abyss before him deepening and opening on his vision. At length far down in the murky revealed region the sharp white spire of the village church is seen piercing the incumbent clouds and as the day advances, a village with its range of bright houses, and animated streets is revealed to the admiring eye. So strange its process of development and so much are the houses diminished by the depth of the fa-vine, that the traveler can scarcely believe he is not beholding the phantoms of fairyland, or still ranging in those wonderful regions which are unlocked to the mind's eye by the wand of the god of dreams."

This was the beautiful countryside of the old days as Irving saw and knew it. The store where Irving stopped was down at the river. The route taken by Van Buren and Irving was up Maple Avenue and along Grand Street over the Chodikee road to Black Creek, back of Centerville and across to the toll gate house and so along old Rt. 299 to the Paltz. Yet the visit of these men was barely recalled.

The Ferris family named one of their sons, John Jay Ferris, in honor of one of New York's great men. DeWitt Ransom was named for DeWitt Clinton, one of the Clinton's family's rising men. His illustrious namesake built the Erie Canal. Then we had George Washington Pratt who founded the local bank and his grandson of the same name who was later President of the Bank and operator of the Pratt Lumber Yard.

Another celebrity going through Highland would be John Burroughs, naturalist, writer and poet. He lived at Riverby in West Park and used the cottage, Slabsides, up on the mountain as an observation post and retreat for writing. Harvey Firestone (of tire company) and Henry Ford (of auto company) visited him there and probably came through Highland.

When Franklin Delano Roosevelt was President he often drove through Highland on his way to or from his Hyde

Park home. He once stopped for lunch on 9W at Brucklacher's which is now Danny's North. This was not prearranged and the attending secret service men went into the kitchen to watch Mrs. B. cook the hot dogs which were ordered. If the casing of a hot dog has not been broken, it is a safe food from the standpoint of poison. Eleanor Roosevelt often stopped to buy at Sunny Ridge Fruit Market. She also spoke at the dedication of the Town of Lloyd Office Building.

In 1959 New York State celebrated a Year of History. It was the 350th anniversary celebration of the historic voyages of Henry Hudson and Samual de Champlain. Hudson sailed for the Dutch East India Company looking for a route to China, but our river was later named for him. Champlain discovered the St. Lawrence River, founded Quebec and Montreal and discovered Lake Champlain, later named for him.

Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands came to Highland as part of this 1959 celebration in a motorcade from Hyde Park and stopped on the lawn of the Methodist Church in the village square. As she arrived, the flags of Holland and of the N.Y.S. Year of History were raised on the pole. Supervisor John Gaffney and Henrick Weezenaar (of Dutch descent) greeted her. Local clergy and other dignitaries were present.

Historian Mabel Lent made a symbolic presentation of ten boxes of apples which had been already sent to the crew of HMNS Gelderland, a Dutch destroyer at New York in connection with the Princess' visit. A souvenir picture album was also given the Princess. The Scouts in costume, presented a Dutch dance. It took the Netherlands Embassy, the U. S. State Department, the N.Y.S. Police, members of the Federal Celebration Commission and Constable Bragg to make the arrangements for this visit.

After leaving, she visited State University College at New Paltz.

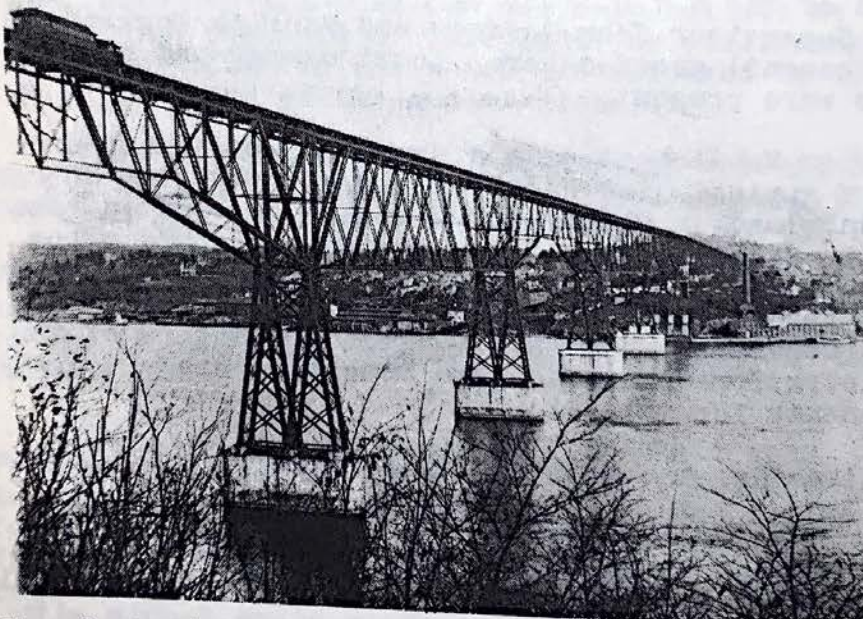
As part of the local celebration an antique exhibit was held in the school auditorium, essay contests were held and the town merchants dressed up their store fronts with flower boxes. The Freedom Train carrying historical exhibits stopped near the crossing at the river so we could visit it.

For more details see the Highland Post and Highland News for spring and summer of 1959 and various programs, pamphlets and pictures in the Historian's office.

PRINCESS BEATRIX OF NETHERLANDS receiving gift
from Town Historian, Mabel Lent, on church lawn.



Railroad Bridge with Trolley Car from New Paltz
being towed to Poughkeepsie.



On May 8, 1974 a fire burned ties and planking of the Penn Central railroad bridge along 700 feet of its east end. Pieces of metal, spikes and debris dropped on the arterial highway, homes and properties below, starting other fires. It was believed a spark from a train started the fire. Highland firemen, coming from the west end of the bridge were the first to get water to it. Other mutual aid companies helped to extinguish fires below. How, when or if repairs will be made is a question at this writing.

RAILROAD BRIDGE

After about fifty years of talk and planning for a bridge to cross the Hudson between Highland and Poughkeepsie, a corporation was formed under New York State law in 1871. This was the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company with the stated purpose of building, operating and maintaining the bridge. Among the original incorporators were Abram Hasbrouck of Highland and Anning Smith of Milton.

The first locomotive passed over the completed bridge on December 29, 1888. It was part of the Hartford & Connecticut Line. The bridge was second largest in the world. It's completion was just a few years after the West Shore Railroad ran through our township. See Sher. II, p. 62.

Italian laborers worked on the construction and local people were introduced by them to spaghetti and tomato sauce!

In the early 1900s the bridge was rebuilt somewhat to increase it's strength and reinforce the six piers.

There was a story reported in the Po'k. Daily Eagle that Steve Brodie purportedly plunged from the Po'k. Bridge (as he had from the Brooklyn Br.) the 212 feet to the water on November 9, 1888. However, some did not believe that the fete actually took place.

Financial trouble plague the operation and the Po'k. Bridge was sold at mortgage foreclosure in 1892 for \$2,500,000. After this transfer the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. took control. Still later the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. operated it. In 1974 it is part of the Penn Central System.

Passenger cars ran from a station near Pratt Lumber Company, Vineyard Avenue over the bridge to Po'k. for many years but ceased in the 1920s. In 1974 only freight is carried but some trains are as long as the bridge itself.

Trolley cars from New Paltz would be transferred to the railroad tracks at Pratt's Mills and the trolley would be pulled with its passengers by a locomotive to Po'k. That trip stopped even before the trolley was abandoned. There were originally two foot paths over the bridge but no one is allowed on the bridge now. Also one of the double tracks has been taken up.

November 2, 1973 saw the last of the regular bridge maintenance crew. A floating work crew now services the bridge along with other railroad areas. See the Po'k. Eagle of 1889 for more data. The Historian's Office has details and pictures on file. It also has a souvenir box of coal carried on the first trip over the bridge for Harry Tillson who was in the coal business in Highland.

VEHICLE OR MID HUDSON BRIDGE

The Vehicle or Mid Hudson Bridge is a suspension type bridge with only two piers. The New York State Dept. of Public Works started construction May 10, 1925 and it was to cost \$5,800,000. The roadway is 3,000 feet long above the river. One Pier is 135 feet below river level and the other is 115 feet below. They are on rock and the water is about 57 feet deep there.

On June 17, 1927 the east caisson tipped 45° to the east and construction was delayed a year while they were trying to right it. The cost of bringing the hulk back to position was \$375,000.

During the entire construction four men were killed.

Traffic first passed over the bridge on August 25, 1930 and the newspapers stated "it will be operated as a toll bridge until the state collects the cost of its erection." That payment was probably completed in less than ten years but now after 44 years we still pay toll. In fact, the tolls have financed the construction of other Bridge Authority projects.

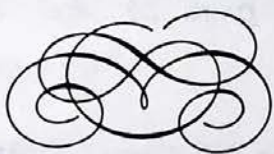
On the opening day Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke and former Gov. and Mrs. Alfred E. Smith attended. Mrs. Roosevelt cut the ribbon. Their signatures and those of other guests are in a book filed in the Town Historian's office.

The western approach was always too narrow and the turn at the end of the bridge too sharp. On Aug. 13, 1964 a hearing was held at Lloyd Town Hall to propose reconstruction of the western approach, and the elimination of the Bridge "Circle" which traffic could not negotiate very safely. Since relocation meant putting some businesses at a disadvantage and also demolishing the Deyo or Roberts historic stone house, Frederick Clark, planning consultant for the Town of Lloyd spoke against it, as did Elizabeth Collier, occupant of the house and many other local people. The Highway Dept. was unimpressed, however, and bulldozed down the house. A lovely painting of the house hangs in the lobby of the First National Bank of Highland.

The Po'k. Journal carried a news release that from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1973 the Mid-Hudson Bridge was second in use of all bridges of the State Bridge Authority with 3,008,086 crossings and \$749,086 revenue. The Feb. 1974 revenues were reduced because of the gas crisis. From the same month a year before, use dropped 6.35% or 27,812 crossings (from 437,932 to 410,120). Revenues dropped for that month from \$108,505 to \$99,167.

See Historian's office for pictures and other data.

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR TIMES
IN HIGHLAND AREA
AND ULSTER COUNTY**



**FOR BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
1976**



*"ROCK HOUSE" on west side of Illinois Mt., south of
New Paltz Road.*

*(See "Seeking Safety" page 18, and "Tory Trial" page
39, herein.)*

From Sherwood's poem, "THE MOUNTAIN."

....."The oldtime surveyors
In seventeen sixty
First found the Rock House
Where the cliff fell in pieces
That piled up a cavern.
And old Henry Perkins
Along in his eighties
Still clearly remembered
The time that his mother
Took all of her children
Her Bible and silver
And walked through the Gap
With the Perkinsville women
To hide in the Rock House
Until Vaughan had retreated."

REVOLUTIONARY WAR TIMES
IN
HIGHLAND AREA AND ULSTER COUNTY

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REVOLUTIONARY WAR TIMES IN HIGHLAND AREA AND ULSTER COUNTY

FOREWORD

The following data was all gathered by Warren G. Sherwood. Some was published in Vol. I of *History of the Town of Lloyd*, some was printed in *The Southern Ulster Pioneer*, issue of May 29, 1941, and some of his unpublished manuscripts are added herein. Beatrice Hasbrouck Wadlin, *Town of Lloyd Historian*, has gathered the three sources together for use in the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration of the Revolution.



Settlement in the region east of the Swartkill began in the late 1750's and early 1760's. At this time resentment toward the policies of the British colonial government and His Majesty's ministers was growing. There were demonstrations against the Stamp Act as near as Poughkeepsie. As resistance to the Acts of the British Government began to draw to a head, records show that local action was swift. The Committees of Correspondence had been for some time at work by the Spring of 1775.

On April 1, 1775 one of the last Acts of the British Colonial Legislature, it may be noted, had been to add the Mullinder Patent and the Elting-LeFevre Patent to the old Paltz Township. These today form the southwest end of the Town of Lloyd. Thus one of the last Acts of George III's government dealt with what is today part of the Town of Lloyd, for on April 3, 1775 the British Colonial Legislature for the Colony of New York broke up.

The people at once assumed the police power and formed town and county committees of safety which had power to act to put the county in a state of defense, maintain law and order and protect the people from their enemies.

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

Within less than a week, on April 7, 1775 to be exact, the Ulster County Committee met at the Old Fort in New Paltz at which meeting each Town Committee of Safety was represented. The Conservative Tory element, led by Lieut. Gov. Cadwallander Colden came in and entered a vehement protest upon the minutes of the meeting as being contrary to the British Constitution. Nevertheless, the Committee proceeded to the election of delegates to the larger or Provincial Congress (or Assembly) which took the place of the British Colonial Assembly.

Within two weeks the colonists heard the news of Lexington and Concord and the "shot heard around the world."

MEETING OF SAFETY COMMITTEES

Peleg Ransom (whose house was on Vineyard Avenue opposite entrance to Chapel Hill Road) and Abraham Donaldson (whose stone house is in ruins just north of the Ascension Church, West Park) were delegates to the County Committee of Safety meetings at New Paltz. The knowledge of a Tory opposition despite acts of war by the British military must have impressed these men with a realization of the need to act.

MUTUAL AID

The next meeting of the Committee of Safety was at the Old Fort at New Paltz on May 11, 1775. Doubtless it was at that meeting that the Articles of Association were presented for patriot signatures. The signers of the Articles of Association pledged mutual aid and assistance in resisting the acts of the British Government. Throughout the month of May, 1775 this pledge was carried to all the house-

holds for signatures. No one in the present area of the Town of Lloyd refused to sign. The signatures of the local signers of the Articles of the Association are:

SIGNERS OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION:

Hugh Cole, Israel Cole, Simon Crandel, Thomas Cole, Abm. Conklin, Gideon Dean, Abraham Donaldson, Simon Deyo, William Donaldson, Josiah Drake, Henry Deyo, Sr., Henry Deyo, Jr., Benjamin Elsworth, Daniel Fowler, Oliver Gray, Ebenezer Gilbert, Henry Harris, Zachariah Hasbrouck, Josephat Hasbrouck, Justus Hubble, Samuel Johnson, William Keech, Leonard Lewis, Richard Lewis, Samuel Lewis, Alexander Lane, William Lane, Michael LeRoy, John Lamenyan, John Lester, Isaac Monyon, George Nees, Nathaniel Potter, Zopher Perkins, John Presler, Lewis Pontinear, Michael Palmiteer, Jonathan Presler, Henry Palmateer, Peter Palmiteer, Valentine Perkins, Ebenezer Perkins, John Riker, Peleg Ransom, Joseph Ransom, Isaac Seaman, Isaac Tompkins, Isaac Tompkins, Jr., Richard Tompkins, Thomas Tomkins, Israel Tuthill, Jacob Whitney, David Whitney, Daniel Woolsey, Nathaniel Wyatt, James Wells, Anthony Yelverton, Jr.

(*Sylvester I*, p. 71. *Calendar of Rev. MSS* 35-38.)

PREPAREDNESS IN 1775

The patriots not only showed their willingness to resist the British Government by signing the Articles of Association, but they began to form companies and drill. One fourth of all the men able to perform military duty were immediately enrolled as Minute Men. There were two regiments of Minute Men in Ulster County. In the northern regiment under command of Col. Wynkeep, Stephen Schryver, Sr. and David Auchmoody were enrolled in Captain Swarts' company. Frank Auchmoody has in his possession a fragment of manuscript copy of a Militia Bill that was the property at one time of David Auchmoody.

In the Southern Ulster Regiment of Minute Men commanded by Col. Palmer, Zopher Perkins was second lieutenant in Captain Purdy's company. (N.Y. Rev. Archives I, p. 302).

Companies were to meet for drill "the first Monday in every month" and spend "at least four hours in each of the said days to perfect themselves in military discipline."

On May 29, 1775 the Provincial Congress (State Legislature) at New York City received a letter from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, dated May 26, 1775, containing the "resolves of the Continental Congress respecting measures conceived necessary for the defense and safety of New York City and province.

1. That the militia be armed and trained in constant readiness to act at a moment's warning.

2. The provincial congress to determine the number of men sufficient.---."

The Provincial Congress on May 30, 1775 resolved "that the militia be armed and trained and in constant readiness to act at a moment's warning" and "that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this colony in general immediately to furnish themselves with necessary arms and ammunition, to use all diligence to perfect themselves in the military art, and if necessary to form themselves into companies for that purpose, until the further orders of this Congress."

"Ordered that this resolve be printed in the newspapers and that five hundred copies thereof be printed in handbills." (N.Y. Revolutionary Archives, Vol. I, pp. 3, 4, 5.)

DRILL FIELD OPPOSITE ROBERTS' FARM (w/s Rt. 9-W at new Bridge Approach Road)

Clarence J. Elting (lived at Eugene Ossie property) stated that the training field for the local company was on the property of Messrs. John J. Gaffney and Charles Schmidt, on the west side of the road near Roberts' farm which was taken for the new approach to Mid-Hudson Bridge. At that time, Sergeant David Whitney lived on the east side of 9W opposite the field. At the foot of the hill at the west end of the field, oyster shells can still be plowed up occasionally, for at the conclusion of the drill day, an oyster bake was sometimes held. Brass shoe buckles and military buttons have turned up by the plow and right at the edge of the road, on the west side, stood the public gallows. On one occasion it was almost used to hang a Tory suspect.

MILITARY DISTRICTS

The county committee directed the formation of military companies and the creation of military districts. On June 13, 1775, the township of New Paltz was districted. (Highland area was part of the Township of New Paltz until 1845.) The "Three Mile Lots along Hudson's River" formed the East District, extending from Perkinsville to the mouth of Black Creek. The rest of the Paltz township was divided into two other districts, "viz: the southern and the northern districts, and the line of partition to run from the west end of the Three-Mile Lots on the west bank of Hudson's River along the publick high road that leads from said town to Hudson's River until it meets the Paltz river (Wallkill), then along the same up the stream to the line of the Southerly side of New Paltz (Patent), and then along the said line northwesterly as it runs to the Paltz Point, excepting two households or families out of the southern district which are added to the northern district."

With military districts formed throughout the State and men at occasional drill in the "military art," the Provincial Assembly proceeded to the business of equipment. On June 9, 1775, the Assembly "Ordered a Committee to estimate and report to this Congress the quantity of every article necessary for equipping three thousand effective men including officers, and that they make report with all convenient speed." June 13, 14, 20, 21 and 23 were taken up with receiving and examining contractors. (For even in the Revolution profits were made.) The drafts of contracts for supplies and equipment were reported ready June 26, 1775. (*N.Y. Revolutionary Archives, Vol. I, p. 8.*)

WARRANTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

The following day, June 27, 1775 the call for volunteers was issued and at the same time copies of Warrants and Instructions to Muster Masters were issued in blank as follows: -- "A Draft of a warrant to such Gentlemen as are intended to be officers of the troops to be raised in this colony.

In Provincial Congress at New York, June 1775
To _____ Gentlemen
Greeting,

Know you that the Grand Continental Congress of the Associated Colonies has Resolved and Ordered, that a certain number of troops should be embodied in this colony, to give protection to the inhabitants and to be employed as a part of the American Continental Army.

We therefore reposing special confidence in your prudence, courage and affection to the Liberties of this country, do request, and authorize you to enlist and raise a company of seventy-two able-bodied men of good reputation (including three Sergeants, three Corporals, one Drummer and one Fifer) to serve as part of the said troops and that from time to time you report your progress in the pre-

mises to this Congress, for which this shall be your warrant and we hereby give you assurance that you will be appointed a _____ in the said troops; when raised and embodied, if the number of men enlisted by you (and _____ intended to be the other officers of the Company) and received into the said troops by such proper officer or master, as shall be appointed for the purpose, shall amount to the number above mentioned."

On the same piece of paper on which the warrant was printed was the following:

"Instructions for the enlistment of men.

First- You are not to enlist any man, who is not able-bodied, healthy and a good marcher, but as men of good appearance have ruptures and venereal complaints which render them incapable of soldier's duty, you must give attention, that you be not imposed upon and take the opinion of a surgeon where there is room for suspicion.

2. You will have great regard for moral character, sobriety in particular -- 1st our manners distinguish us from our enemies as much as the cause we are engaged in.

3. Those who engage in the defence of their country's liberties shall be enlisted till the last day of December of the present year unless sooner discharged by the Continental Congress.

4. You shall appoint such men Sergeants and Corporals as recommend themselves to you by their ability, activity and diligence.

5. You will use all diligence in completing your company and report to the President of the Provincial Congress to the end that you may receive orders to join your Regiment.

6. During the time you are filling up your company you will engage at the cheapest rate for the provisions of such men as are already enlisted (if there be no public Magazine of Provisions from

whence you may be supplied) not exceeding eight shillings per week.

7. You will lose no time in disciplining your men so far as your situation will permit.

8. You will take notice that proper persons will be appointed to inspect your men and reject such men as do not answer to your instructions.

9. You will furnish the subalterns appointed to your company with a copy of those instructions who are hereby appointed to put themselves under your command.

10. You will observe that the troops raised by this colony will be placed precisely on the same footing as to pay, clothing and with the Continental troops now raised or hereafter to be raised for the general defense.

11. No Apprentice or servant to be enlisted without a consent of the Master.

Ordered that five hundred copies of the said warrants and as many copies of the said instructions be printed." (N.Y. Rev. Arch., Vol. I, pp. 11, 12).

It is to be presumed that in the preliminary examination of the volunteers, the medical services of Drs. Benjamin Ely, Abijah Perkins or Sath Perkins were available in the nearby township of Marlborough. A later letter of Dr. Abijah Perkins is herewith quoted, because it has not been given the attention it deserves historically and because it reveals a patriotic physician whose name merits remembrance in the annals of Ulster County medicine.

"May 13, 1776 a letter from Dr. Perkins bearing date this day was read and filed.

'New York, May 13, 1776

Gentlemen,

Permit me to say that I am informed there is no surgeon appointed in Colonel Ritzema's Regiment, and am directed by said Colonel to apply to this

honorable House; being confident that merit and ability is your only motive in your choice, am emboldened to offer myself as a candidate for that service and cheerfully submit to the examination of such gentlemen of the faculty as your Honours appoint and have not the least doubt you will do me the utmost justice accordingly. I have not the happiness to be acquainted with but a few members of your house except Colonel Palmer who can satisfy your honorable body in respect to my character.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen, your most humble and obedient servant.

Abijah Perkins.

To the honorable the Provincial Congress
now sitting in New York.' "

(P. Force, Arch. Series 4, Vol. 5, pp 1502, 1503).

Five Regiments of Militia were raised in Ulster County under the enactments of June 30, August 22 and September 2, 1775. The Third Ulster County Regiment comprised the companies from the townships of Rochester, Marbletown and New Paltz. (*N.Y. Rev. Arch., Vol. I, pp 13, 30-34, 37*).

A final impetus to enlistment was given by an incident that took place early in September as the following account shows:

"At a meeting of the Committee of the town of Kingston on the 5th of September, 1775, Egbert Du-mond informed the Committee that the sloop of Christian Bergen of Dutchess County, lying near the coast, east shore of Hudson's River was taking freight on board to supply the King's troops or the men-of-war now lying at New York."

"Captain John Elmendorph was thereupon ordered to proceed with a detachment and seize the sloop and bring her to Kingston landing.

"Captain John Elmendorph subsequently reported that he had seized the sloop as commanded and brought her to Kingston landing." (*Schoonmaker, Hist. of Kingston, p. 174*).

With the King's ships in New York harbor and Tory sloops on the Hudson, Peleg Ransom got going. The River Lots, or East District company was soon completed (Sept. 14, 1775) and the election of officers was thus reported to the Provincial Assembly.

THE OFFICERS

"Honourable Gentlemen:

Agreeable to your orders of the 9th of August 1775, the East District of New Paltz assembled on the 14th of this Inst. and chose by plurality of voices of the soldiers belonging to the said district the following officers for their militia (viz.) Peleg Ransom, Captain; Nathaniel Potter, 1st Lieut.; Hugh Cole, 2nd Lieut.; Wm. Danielson, Ensign.

Ebenezer Perkins
Abraham Donaldson
Two of the Committee
of New Paltz"

September 20, 1775.

(*N.Y. Rev. Arch., Vol. I, p. 300; Calendar of Rev. MSS, Vol. I, pp. 144-178*).

Presumably following the Battle of Saratoga (for a vacancy was returned in quota) Hugh Cole was replaced by William Danielson (Donaldson) in the office of 2nd Lieut. and Wm. Elsworth was commissioned Ensign. There is no record of what has happened to the company colors. They are missing. Officially, Captain Ransom's Company was designated as the 8th Company of the Third Ulster County Regiment.

THE MEN

As far as can be ascertained from the best available published records (*N.Y. Colonial Documents*, Vol. XV, and *Clinton Papers II*, p. 428), the non-commissioned officers and privates of Captain Ransom's company were:

Thomas Burges who lived on Chapel Hill Road; John Cook, Andries Davis, Blue Point Road; Isaac Dean and Jadediah Dean, who lived north of Moschetto Mid-Hudson Fruit Stand;
Elias De Garmo, possibly of Marlborough;
Henry Deyo and John Deyo, who lived in J. J. Gaffney stone house opposite the Pond;
Abraham Donaldson, living east of Perkinsville;
Josiah Drake, originally from Marlborough;
Joshua Drew, William Dunn, who may have lived on Dyatt farm (still known as "Dunn" house);
Sergeant Benjamin Elsworth and Wm. Elsworth of Upper Grand Street;
Daniel Fowler, Ebenezer Gilbert of Perkinsville Rd.;
Nathaniel Goodspeed, Sylvanus Graytrax (scouting name for Sylvester Graham); Dennis Graham,
Henry Harris who lived where Charles Auchmoody lives; Thomas Halstead; Robert Hass;
William Hollister of "Clark" place where Perkinsville Rd. joins 9W;
Corporal Isaac Johnson and John Johnson on Bloomer farm (just northeast of Trapani Corners);
John Kelley (Kelsy?) and Jonas Kelley of Chapel Corners;
John Lamenyman on Vineyard Avenue north of the two Johnsons;
Francis La Roy and Simon Le Roy at Wilklow Corners;
Michael Le Roy;
Abraham Palmitter at Granville Kisor's; Michael Palmateer;
Ebenezer Perkins on top of hill on Perkinsville Rd.;
Daniel Petibone on Goudy property, south of Mandy house on North Rd.;
John or Jonathan Presler, near Patti place on 9W;

James Pride, Noah St. John, Isaac Tompkins and Jonathan Tomkins on Blue Point Rd.; Thomas Tomkins in stone house at Lewisburg; John Thomas;

James Van Blacorn, David Waterman, James Wells and Peter Wills of West Grand Street;

Sgt. David Whitney, Jacob Whitney, Daniel Woolsey and Henry Woolsey, just east of Vineyard Avenue School (Green Grove Farm);

Anthony Yelverton, Jr. of Lower Maple Avenue.

(Clinton Papers, Vol. II, p. 28; N.Y. Rev. Arch., Vol. I, pp. 335, 344, 356, 357, 360, 362, 367, 380, 381, 389, 382, 404, 407, 411, 412, 415, 441, 445, 446, 449, 452, 461, 490, 495, 498, 512, 515, 521, 523, 543).

IN OTHER COMPANIES

Also enrolled in other companies were the following local men listed in the Military Register under the following:

In CAPT. JACOB HASBROUCK'S COMPANY were:
 John Barrett who lived on the Henry Busick property;
 Gideon Dean, John Elsworth of Upper Grand Street;
 Frederick Hymes, Zacharies Hasbrouck, Henry Pontineer, Rob Le Roy, Lawrence Tompkins, John Hess, John York, David Auchmoody, John Halstead, Stephen Schryver, 2nd Lieut., Zopher Perkins - (who joined Southern Regiment of Minute Men), Isaac Palmiteer and Isaac Seaman.

Peter Palmiteer of Basket Street served in BRINKERHOFF'S COMPANY.

Nathaniel Wyatt, John Wilkelow, Jacob Wilkelow, Simeon Deyo, Titus Ketcham of Clintondale.
 Benjamin Russel served in WILLET'S REGIMENT.

Ebenezer Perkins, Daniel Woolsey, Isaac Johnson, Jonathan Tomkins and Daniel Fowler re-enlisted.

Some of these soldiers also became members of the AMERICAN EXEMPTS OF MARLBOROUGH. The Association of Exempts was the first veteran's organization this country ever knew. They organized, pledged their allegiance to the United States and the Governor of the State of New York and elected their officers. Many veterans did not join the Exempts, but took home their old flintlocks and probably used them to hunt game instead of redcoats.

THE UNIFORM

"The Uniform of the Third Ulster County Regiment consisted of a gray coat with green cuffs and facings, the waistcoat was of Russian drilling, long (reaching to the hips), the breeches were also of drilling and short (to the knee); the stockings were long (reaching to the knee), were woolen and of home knitting; the shoes were low; they wore linen cravats and a low-crowned hat with a very broad brim." The hat was customarily fastened up on three sides and oftentimes decorated with a cockade to suit the wearer's fancy. Buttoned leggings of leather were in demand in winter. (*Schoonmaker, History of Kingston, p. 171*).

THE EQUIPMENT

The standing regulations for equipment were: "All males above the age of 16 shall be subject to military duty. Each person must provide himself with a good serviceable gun to be kept in constant fitness, with a good sword, bandoleer, and horn, a wormer, a scourer, a priming wire, a shot bag, a charger, one pound of good powder, four pounds of pistol bullets and twenty-four bullets filled for the gun, four fathoms of serviceable matchlock for matchlock gun, and four good flints for flint lock gun."

These regulations were amended by an order "that every man furnish himself with a blanket and knapsack and every six men with a pot and camp kettle" and later, "that the officers and private provide themselves each with a musket or firelock, powderhorn, bullet pouch and tomahawk, blanket and knapsack," and on August 21, 1775 it was officially resolved that every good man between the ages of 16 and 50 do with all convenient speed equip himself with a good musket or firelock and bayonet, sword or tomahawk, a steel ramrod, worm priming wire and brush, a cartridge box to contain 23 rounds of cartridges, 12 flints and a knapsack, agreeable to the directions of the Continental Congress." (*N.Y. Rev. Arch.*, Vol. I, pp. 3, 116, 117; *Roberts, New York in the Revolution*, pp. 12, 13).

Other supplies and equipment issued to meet needs were: blankets, leather hunting shirts, haversacks, canteens, tents, bills, hook bladed machets, drums, fifes, flags, pots, kettles, wooden bowls and spoons, candles, soap, straw for bedding and firewood.

THE RATIONS

The rations were: 1 lb. beef or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of pork or 1 lb. salt fish, per man per day; 1 lb. breach or flour per day, 3 pts. of pease or beans per week or vegetables equivalent; 1 pt. of milk per man per day; 1 qt. spruce beer or cider per man per day; 9 gals. of molasses per 100 men per week." (*N.Y. Rev. Arch.*, Vol. I, p. 50).

By an Act of Jan. 26, 1776 the wages fixed at these rates:

- Colonel, 50 dollars per month
- Lieut. Col., 40 dollars per month
- Major, $33\frac{1}{3}$ dollars per month
- Captain, $26\frac{2}{3}$ dollars per month
- Lieut., 18 dollars per month
- Ensign, $13\frac{1}{3}$ dollars per month

Drum & Fife, 7-1/3 dollars per month
 Privates, 5-1/3 dollars per month
 Staff of Battalion:
 Adjutant, 18-1/3 dollars " "
 Quarter Master, 18-1/3 " " "
 Chaplain, 20 dollars per month
 Surgeon, 25 " " "

(N. Y. Rev. Arch., Vol. I, p. 49).

THE FORTS

The 3rd Ulster County Regiment, including Captain Ransom's Company first saw service in the Lower Hudson in the construction of Forts Constitution, Montgomery and Putnam. As early as December 3, 1775, Col. Pawling's men were getting out timber at Fort Constitution. (*Clinton Papers, Vol. 1, p. 443*). There was much hard work to be done and that in mid-winter, too, in constructing fortifications to hold back the British while, at the same time, it will be recalled, work was being rushed on the forging of the great chain that stretched across the Hudson.

The work of the soldiers was accomplished amid great hardships. Supplies and equipment were slow in being forwarded. Everyone has heard of the hardships which were suffered by the American troops at Valley Forge, but the first winter of the Revolutionary War, in New York State, was attended by suffering fully as great. A picture of conditions in the region where construction was going on is given in a letter written by Col. Pawling, Dec. 28, 1776.

(Ramapough)

"I can't be answerable for the defense of this post, especially in our scattered situation, occupying a compass of six miles around, and this is unavoidable as there is not a single barrack furnished for the troops to live in, and the weather too cold to lay in tents and tho there is a redoubt so far completed to be well defended, we have not a single piece of artillery."

No shelter and the winter so cold the men could not sleep on the ground. And a quota of companies dated Jan. 1, 1777, just four days later, lists only 10 men of Capt. Ransom's Company who were fit for service. (*Clinton Papers, Vol. I, pp. 443, 495, 517*).

WHERE THEY FOUGHT

The inhabitants of Perkinsville and Yelverton's Landing had been accustomed to go out to New Paltz every year and practice with the trainbands for two days under the old tree on the Paltz Flats.

According to the Orderly Book of Adj. David Bevier, the 3rd Regiment was at Bemis Heights during the autumn of 1777. The local troops were there at the Battles of Saratoga. Isaac Tomkins was on the guard of honor and his feet were so large that a shoemaker had to be ordered out to make a pair of shoes that would fit him.

Three days after Burgoyne's surrender the regiment was at Hurley. They had been rushed down the River in a forced march to meet the British at Kingston Point.

VAUGHAN'S EXPEDITION

In October, 1777, the British Commander Vaughan, sailed his squadron up the Hudson, broke through the great chain at West Point and stormed Forts Clinton and Montgomery. A story persists that Vaughan was told by a Tory how to get through the chain. A clevice had been fastened to let the boats of the Americans go through. The British ships sailed straight to this clevice, undid it and passed through the opening to the river forts.

DEFENSE OF KINGSTON

After the assault on the River forts by the British, the American troops fell back disorganized and moved on up the road to form in the defense of Kingston. It is evident that some of them came up the Kingston road and went down the hill to the Landing, for a British account of Vaughan's movements states that at Poughkeepsie, "the rebels kept up a continual fire from the shore without doing any damage which was answered from the shipping." (*Sylvester, History of Ulster County I, p. 91*).

NEW PALTZ LANDING BOMBARDED

Some of that "continual fire" was from the West shore all right and drew cannon shot, cylinder shot and cannister. One cannon ball was found along the Perkinsville road in the dooryard of Ebenezer Perkins, three pieces of a cannon ball, a cylinder shot and a piece of cannister landed on the Blue Point farm of Perkins, a piece of cannister was found in the stream directly in front of Mrs. Laura Vail's (Dr. Paccione, later) and Clarence J. Elting had a cannonball which he gave to the American Legion in Highland. It had been found on Elting's lot at the River just southwest of the West Shore R.R. Depot and near the Highland Waterworks pumping station. The British aim was remarkably close.

FORAGE

A legend persists that at the old house on the Castellano farm (north of Moschetto), where once Gideon Dean lived, "some soldiers passing through stole all the turkeys." Evidently rations were low but what Gideon Dean said about the Ordinary Militia which filched his turkey roost cannot be printed.

SEEKING SAFETY

At the approach of Vaughan, the people, acting on Governor Clinton's orders, moved back from the River and out of gun range, taking their valuables and driving their livestock into hiding (but unfortunately leaving their poultry). Possibly old Valentine Perkins, the former poundmaster, drove the cattle through Bailey's Gap and down into the Pancake Hollow flats. There is good pasturage there and the flat is protected on the east by the mountain, on the west by the range of hills and on the north by Black Creek and the swamp.

Henry Perkins, the two year old son of Ebenezer Perkins was carried over the hill and hidden with the other children and their mothers in the "Rock House" on the west side of the mountain. The story was remembered in his family and as a man he told it to his son, John Henry Perkins, father of William Perkins.

BRITISH TROOPS SAILED ON TO KINGSTON

The Marlborough people hid in the Tenstone Meadow. The British ships did not land but sailed on up to Kingston. Such of the American troops who reached there threw up a defense at Kingston Point, only to be driven out of their position by Vaughan's fire.

There is a tradition in the Auchmoody family that David Auchmoody was among the American soldiers firing down at the British from the works at the Point. The engagement has been thus described: "The militia consisting of about one hundred and fifty men under the command of Colonels Levi Pawling and Johannes Snyder could do nothing against such overwhelming odds - indeed the larger position was in the works up the strand - and so retreated up the Rondout Creek." (*Sylvester I*, p. 90).

KINGSTON BURNED

Vaughan landed, marched his men up to Kingston and having learned of Burgoyne's surrender from a Tory, set fire to the city and retreated to his ships. After sailing a short distance upstream he returned to New York. And Governor Clinton was obliged to report to the Continental Congress: "Kingston was burnt yesterday afternoon because I had not troops to defend it."

The capital of the state had previously removed in haste to Hurley and the State Papers were taken from there to the Hardenbergh house in Marbletown. Clinton had to be content hanging Taylor, the British spy, who had tried to get Burgoyne's message through the American lines. The wind in the sweet-apple tree and the Charivari of patriot drums were probably Taylor's last impressions.

The captured British prisoners of war had been kept in a prison ship in the Rondout just east of where the bridge now crosses. As Vaughan approached, they had been taken out and marched, clanking in their chains, down the Kingston Road to Newburgh to be taken across to Fishkill.

COURT MARTIAL AT MARLBOROUGH

The patriot dead at Forts Clinton and Montgomery and the fair City of Kingston in a mass of smoking embers were enough to convince the Hudson Valley folk what the King's men stood for and the Tories with them. Small wonder then that after Vaughan had burned Kingston, severity against the Tories increased, as when Col. DuBois of Marlborough held a court martial and sentenced fourteen of them to be hanged.

On April 26, 1777, Lieut Nathaniel Potter had arrested Samuel Towndson and had him tried, Ebenezar

St. John and Andrew Aires deposed. (*Clinton Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 110-111; *Woolsey Hist. of Marlborough*, pp. 117-120).

On October 23, 1777, "Abraham Deyo and Cornelius Barnhart were confined by Lieut. Potter for being unfriendly to the United States." (*Clinton Papers*, Vol. II, pp. 473-477).

Upon the complaint of Noah Woolsey, Jacob Dayton, the blacksmith was bonded to Lieut. Potter for the sum of five hundred pounds to keep the peace and support the Constitution of the United States. The Bond was dated July 26, 1778. (*Woolsey, History of Marlborough*, pp. 135-137). The five hundred pounds could have bought five three-mile lots, or all the land from Wilklow's Corners to the south town line. Lieut. Potter wanted to know who told the British about the clevice in the great chain and why British fire struck so near to houses out of sight from the river.

INDIAN RAID

Following Burgoyne's surrender the British campaign in the Hudson Valley ended but the Iroquois were incited to raid the Rondout Valley. Brandt and his Iroquois, it may be noted, never came into the Paltz Patent. But it was necessary to guard the frontiers of Ulster County against the Indians.

Col. Levi Pawling was, on January 15, 1778, appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Col. John Cantine succeeded to the command of the 3rd Ulster County Regiment. Regimental headquarters were established at Marbletown where a powder magazine was laid at the Andries DeWitt house. (*Olde Ulster III*, p. 175). A return of quota puts Captain Ransom's Company at Marbletown on February 17, 1778.

TO LACKAWACK

Regimental headquarters were later removed to Lackawack (Leghweck) and a report of July 17, 1778 states that "strong detachments are out toward Minnisink and Peenpack." Regimental headquarters on August 11, 1778 were changed "from Lackawack to Hunk" and troops were disposed as follows: "The men from Ulster County are posted 40 at Mamakating, 130 at "Hunk," 80 at Great Shandaken, and at Little Shandaken the whole of Col. Snyder's Regiment."

On May 12, 1779, Governor Clinton ordered that "For the Security of the Frontiers of Ulster & Orange Counties two Posts are to be taken, the one at great Shandeken, the other at Leghweck. Block Houses are immediately to be erected at each of those places inclosed by a Breastwork proof against Musquetry with an Abettis round it. These works are each to be of such size and so constructed as to be Defensible with one hundred Men, at the same Time capable of containing one hundred & fifty or two hundred." (*Olde Ulster III*, p. 42).

SHANDAKEN

The fort at Great Shandaken was completed by May 24, 1779. (*Olde Ulster III*, p. 472). Forts were ordered to be constructed at Shokan and Little Shokan on June 1, 1780. (*Olde Ulster II*, p. 239). Col. Cantine superintended the construction of the fort at Lackawack and scouts and patrols kept guard under the following orders:

"The Troops stationed at these Posts are constantly to Keep out patrolling Parties and Scouts, those at Shandeken to go as far Northward as the Albany County Line (Palenville), and Westward to Paghkatacken (Arkville). Those at Leghweck to the Northward and Southward of that Post so as to Communicate with the other Guards to the Southward & Northward and West-

ward as far as towards Papakunk as may be consistent with Safety, and the Officers commanding these Different Posts and Guards are to communicate all the Intelligence they may from Time to Time receive of the Movements & Disposition of the Enemy to each other & to the Commanding Officers of the Neighbouring Militia Regiments, punctually, and with the utmost Dispatch."

And, "The one fourth of Colo. Snyders Regiment is immediately to repair to the Posts at Shandeken, and the one fourth of Colo. Cantines Regt to Legh-week to assist in erecting the Works intended at those places and are to continue there till a sufficient Number of the Levies for the Defence of the Frontiers arrive to relieve them." (*Olde Ulster III, p. 43*).

The final mention of Capt. Ransom's Company was on January 10, 1780 when he turned in a quota reporting one captain, one 1st Lieut., one 2nd Lieut., one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals and twenty four privates. (*Clinton Papers, Vol. II, pp. 76, 77; Vol. III, pp. 538, 540, 634, 635; Vol. IV, pp. 16, 499; Vol. V, p. 452; N. Y. Revol. Archives, Vol. I, p. 543*).

For the concluding years of the Revolution the local troops served on guard on the western frontiers of Ulster and Orange counties.

HENRY RANSOM

There are no extant records of any casualties in Capt. Ransom's company or among the towns people in other Companies, with the possible exception of Henry Ransom, a son or nephew of Capt. Ransom, who enlisted May 1, 1780, in Capt. Philip Bevier's Company of Col. Lewis DuBois' Ulster County Regiment. Henry Ransom was honorably discharged as a consumptive unfit to serve further on Dec. 6, 1780 and

died soon after, a sick man who wanted to serve his country's cause.

Jeremiah Tomkins and William Martin, Sr. were taken prisoners but were exchanged.

POST WAR ASSOCIATED EXEMPTS

Following the conclusion of the British campaign in the Hudson Valley the older veterans formed themselves into Companies of Associated Exempts who constituted a local home guard within the bounds of Ulster County--the Associated Exempts might be considered the first veteran's association in this region. They reported to Governor Clinton as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, being under the age of fifty-five years who have held civil or military commissions and have not been reappointed to our respective ranks of office, or being between the ages of fifty and fifty-five years, do hereby severally engage that we will respectively, on all occasions obey the orders of our respective commanding officers, and will in cases of invasion or incursions of the enemy, or insurrections, march to repell the enemy, or suppress such insurrections, in like manner as the enrolled militia are compelled to do, so as we shall not when called out in detachments be annexed to any other regiment or company or be under the immediate command of any other than our own officers."

"Witness our hands this 6 day of June, 1778;
Samuel Edmonds, Samuel Stratton, John Polhamaes,
Caleb Merritt, Daniel Purdy, Solomon Waring, Alexander Cropsy, Willem Wygant, Willem Mosher, Michael Wigant, John Smith, James Major, John Wolsey, Thomas Orr, Humphrey Merritt, Jonathan Brown, Rinear Low, Daniel Thurston, Thomas Bosworth, Thomas Cole, Zophall Perkins, Joseph Wells, Alexander Lane, John

Viel, Daniel Wolsey, Joseph Blomer, Nathaniel Beek, Thomas Merritt, Isaack Cropsie, Henry Ter Bush, Nathaniel Vyatt, John Stratton, Micarie Lewis.

"We the subscribers being a majority of the Company of Associated Exempts, enrolled on the other part of this sheet of paper, do hereby recommend to the honourable the council of appointment for officers of said company.

"Samuel Edmonds to be captain, Nathaniel Vyat, first Lieutenant, John Stratton, second Lieutenant, and Micarie Lewis, ensign of the said company.

"Witness our hands this 6 day of June 1778: John Polhameus, Michael Wigant, Calep Meret, John Smith, Jeames Mager, John Woolsey, Samuel Stratten, Humphery Merritt, Solomon Waring, Jonathan Brown, Rinear Low, Danel Thuston, Thomas Cole, Zophall Perkins, Joseph Wells, Alexander Lane, John Viel, Daniel Wolsey, Joseph Blomer, Thomes Merritt, Nathaniel Beek, Isack Cropsie, Henry Ter Bush, William Mosier, Danel Purdy, Thomas Boosworth, Thomes Orr, Willem Wigant.

"New Marlborough in Ulster County in the State of New York.

"Honoured Sir,

Persuant to the late Militia Law we, the exempts of Captain Ransom, Woods, Cases and Smiths Companys, met June the 6 day of 1778, and formed ourselves into a company, and unanimously have chosen for our officers the following persons to wit: Samuel Edmonds, Captain; Nathaniel Wyat, first Lieutenant; John Stratten, second Lieutenant; Micaiule Lewis, Ensine; and at their request I send these lines and shall be ready to obey orders.

"Exquise haste from yours to serve in

Samuel Edmonds

"To the Right Honourable George Clinton Esquire, Governor Commander in Chief of the State of New York." (*Clinton Papers, Vol. III, pp. 410-412*)

It will be observed that John Wolsey, Thomas Cole, Zopher Perkins, Joseph Wells, Alexander Lane, Daniel Wolsey, and Solomon Waring were, during the Revolution or subsequently, residents of the area of the present Lloyd Township.

LAND BOUNTY RIGHTS

In the later years of the Revolution encouragement to enlistment was given by the offer of bounties of land or money. According to the law of March 23, 1780 a company of soldiers was divided into "classes" of fifteen. One of this number was chosen to be the Head and the Class was designated as his. Each class was to furnish a soldier fully armed and equipped. One of the class could serve as the Bounty man. Each class, furnishing a bounty man for service of three years or the duration of the war, was to receive 600 acres of unappropriated land in the State of New York. For a bounty man serving for two years the class received a bounty right of 350 acres. But, if a bounty rights class sent up a man within twenty days after notification they were entitled to 200 acres of land extra.

A record of a class in Captain Peleg Ransom's class reads: "We, the Subscribers, being the major Part of a class whereof Capt. Peleg Ransom is head in Col. John Cantine's Regiment of Militia in Ulster County, and in Consideration of the sum of four pounds, six shillings in species to us in hand paid by Peleg Ransom of the New Paltz, Ulster County, State of New York, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted and transferred unto the said Peleg Ransom and to his Heirs and assigns forever all our Right, Title and Interest of and in the Annexed Certificate and the Two Hundred Acres of Unappropriated Land to which we are entitled by Virtue of an Act to Compleat the Line of this State in the service of the United States and the Two Regiments to be raised on Bounties of Unappropriated

Land & for the Defense of the Frontier of this State, passed the Twenty third of March, one Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty-Two, To have and to hold the said Two Hundred Acres of Land unto the said Peleg Ransom and his heirs and assigns and to the only proper Use and Behoff of him the said Peleg Ransom and to his Heirs and Assigns forever As Witness our Hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of February, One Thousand seven Hundred and Eighty three.

Sealed and Delivered in the
Presence of Jonathan Atherton
Jacob Dayton

Jonas Kelsey
John Kelsey
his
James X Becker
mark
James Kelsey
William Martin
Isaac Dean
Jedediah Dean
Thomas Tomkins
Jeremiah Tomkins
Thomas Burgis "

Captain Peleg Ransom's bounty rights class had sent up a man. But money was scarce and the majority of the class preferred to sell out their share for cash, specie, it will be noted, rather than State or Continental paper money.

And this transfer adds the names of Jonas Kelsey, James Kelsey, James Becker, William Martin and Jeremiah Tomkins to the roster of the soldiers of the Old 9th Company.

The last pay for the company did not come through until 1786. Capt. Peleg Ransom, Ensign Wm. Elsworth, Sgt. Michael Palmateer, Sgt. Benj. Elsworth, Sgt. Jacob Whitney, Corporal Isaac Johnson, Privates John Preston, Thomas Burge(s), Wm. Hollister, John Cook, John Kelley, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Jonathan Johnson, James Wells, Abraham

Donaldson, John Deyeo, Silvanus Graham, Daniel Woolsey, Jun., Anthony Yelverton, John Lemonyan, Denial Graham, Henry Woolsey, David Whitney, Simion Laroy, Francis Laroy, Elias Degair(mo), John Kelsey, Josiah Drake, Josiah Drew, Noah St. John, James Pride, Thomas Thomkings, Ebenezer Gilbert, Daniel Petibone, Ebenezer Perkins, Jediah Deane, Isaac Deane, Isaac Tompkins, William W. Elsworth, Abraham Palmatier, James V. Blascom, Peter Wells.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS

There are few relics of the Revolution left. At one time, Mercy Susan Perkins, the wife of John Bartlett, had in her possession a piece of Hudson River granite wrapped in a strip of paper upon which Captain Peleg Ransom had written "from Old Fort Put." Thomas Tomkings' gun is in the Jean Hasbrouck Memorial House in New Paltz. The sword with which Noah Woolsey routed out Jacob Dayton is in the American Legion rooms in Highland.

Dayton's bond was once in the possession of C. Meach Woolsey. Miss Edna May Perkins has the signatures of Ebenezer Perkins, Nathaniel Potter and Benjamin Elsworth on some old documents, but where is the "Military Hat, Coat and Sword" mentioned in the inventory of the "Estate of Peleg Ransom deceased" in 1803? And where are the records of the local committee of safety and Captain Ransom's papers?

THE CAPITOL FIRES

Many Revolutionary papers were destroyed in the fire in the Capitol at Albany in 1911 and at Washington in 1803, but from such records as remain it will be seen that the soldiers of the Revolution served their county with loyalty, ability and diligence. The memory of their service should

be preserved. They fought to gain this country and defended its liberties so that those who followed them could live at peace in it, in the enjoyment of the rights these Revolutionary patriots defended.

Our local military traditions began with the Revolution. In Washington's day the headquarters at Newburgh were then within the limits of Ulster County. The order of the Purple Heart is an old Ulster County decoration, worn today by many of our townsmen and countrymen. The award bears the arms of the Washington family and is still a personal award from General George Washington.

It was significant that the "old road" from New Paltz to the River was laid out in 1766. One thing is noticeable about the records of the old New Paltz Town. Throughout the Revolution and the period after the War until the adoption of the Constitution, the town government continued to function without a break. The freeholders of "The Town of New Paltz and the Neighborhoods thereunto annexed" elected their Town Board annually, laid out roads and passed regulations as usual. Local self-government was an early success in the old Town.

After the Revolution there were heavy National and State debts to pay, by taxation of course, and the Patentee families had a lot of taxes to pay on their land. They began to sell land for farms to newcomers. The number of people in the town increased. New industries began to grow.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES

The graves of some of some of them are known. Doughty old Captain Peleg Ransom was laid to rest in the Anning Smith Cemetery north of Milton, under a simple fieldstone by the graves of Mercy Pyncheon, his mother, and Joseph Ransom, his father. Lieut. Potter is in the Potter Cemetery on the Perkinsville

road. Jonathan Tomkins lies under an evergreen tree where the old Blue Point road turns at the top of the hill. In the old part of the Highland Cemetery are the graves of Henry Deyo, Simon Deyo and Michael LeRoy. David Auchmoody, the Minute Man, is underneath the great shaft in the Auchmoody Cemetery near Auchmoody's Pond. His comrade in arms, Stephen Schryer, lies in the cemetery on the Vasta farm north of Centerville as do Damon Palmiteer and Caleb Seaman. In the Palmiteer Cemetery in Pancake Hollow are the graves of Peter Palmiteer, Abraham Palmiteer and John Lemunyan.

Constant (or is it Caleb?) Church is in the Lloyd Rural Cemetery a short distance west of Elting's. John Wilklow lies in the Old Stone School House Cemetery a short distance west of Elting's Corners. Jacob Wilklow is also buried there. His grave is not definitely identified, save that Abram Wilklow used always to put a flag in his memory at a certain field stone.

And the last survivor of the Revolution, the aged Abram Quick, was buried in the little cemetery on the Lily Lake farm in 1863. About 1954 his grave was moved to the Highland cemetery and a headstone erected to mark it. He died at the prodigious age of 117 years and only the record of his service in the "Revolutionary Archives" and the contemporary testimony of the New Paltz Times preserves the credibility of the record of his age.

The rest sleep under simple field stones or unmarked graves or in cemeteries long since forgotten or neglected. Of Captain Peleg Ransom nothing is left but his signatures on a road order and the signatures of the "Old Ninth" company affixed to the Military Oath of Office of the year 1778 in the office of the Clerk of Ulster County in Kingston.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN HIGHLAND AREA DURING REVOLUTIONARY TIMES

FOREWORD

Warren G. Sherwood researched the available records concerning the participation of our area in the Revolutionary War. It is printed in Vol. III of the History of the Town of Lloyd, pages 19-39. Many records were lost in the fire at Washington, D. C. in 1801 and even more, as far as we were concerned, were lost in the Capitol fire at Albany in 1911. However, private records and personal records as well as those at New Paltz and Kingston were also available.

In addition to Sherwood's writings it is suitable to make a simple statement of living conditions during Revolutionary times near Highland area. This is composed for the Bicentennial Celebration of 1976. The following is from notes made by Myra Van Demark (who died September 29, 1972) from her knowledge and from notes from lectures of Harry Rigby, Jr. of Kingston...all combined and written by Town of Lloyd Historian, Beatrice H. Wadlin.



In 1776 there was no Highland hamlet where we know it. There were no railroads around here. But there was an Indian trail from the Indian settlement near New Paltz where the Huguenot settlement was well established. This trail led to the Hudson's River and was used to bring furs to the Dutch trading vessels. In fact, the trail had become a "laid out" road in 1766.

Also, a trail blazed on trees ran north and south for horseback riders or walkers. General Robert Erskine mapped this Newburgh-Kingston Road for General Washington in 1777 (shown on Christopher Colles' "Summary of Roads in U.S. in 1789."

Our area was located in parts of the "Three Mile Lots along Hudson's River," the "Lots East of the Great Meadows," "Lots of the Platt Binnewater Division" and the "Patent granted to Anne Mullinder," all in the eastern part of the New Paltz Patent and Township.

About 1750 the southern boundary of the Paltz Patent was being disputed with people of the Marlborough area. At the same time the Paltz people wanted to sell off some of their land to relieve the tax burden. Hence land became available for purchase and settlement was encouraged.

Anthony Yelverton had come over from Poughkeepsie and built a house (1754) and a mill (1765). There was a dock and a few houses at Lewisburg in 1775. Yelverton operated a raft ferry in 1777, probably sculled by negro slaves. There is a slave burying ground on the hill back of his house.

Although there was no community settlement, we know people lived at Blue Point and at Perkinsville. The first official record of our area lists Valentine Perkins as "Pownder for ye River" and Peleg Ransom (Who lived at the corner of Route 44/55 and Chapel Hill Road), Oliver Gray and Thomas Burges were "Fence Viewers for Ye New Settlement along Hudson's River."

Also, along the trails had sprung up some houses. The Woolsey House on Vineyard Avenue (s/w of Chapel Hill Road) was built in 1764. The Crandell House on Thorn's Lane was built in 1765. At Riverside the Monion House was built in 1766. The Potter House was dated 1774 and at very early times the Dirk House on the corner of Grand Street and North Road, then Nippityville, was an Inn.

However, log cabins had preceeded even these. They consisted of two rooms with fireplace and a chimney at end of each room. The chimney was made

of great coils of straw thickly daubed with wet clay and baked by the heat of the fire. Chimneys and glass were taxed. The floor may have been wide planks or merely sand. Hand made shingles or thatch of straw made the roof. Door hinges came from the blacksmith and a leather latchstring went through a hole in the door permitting it to be pulled to the inside at night. Hence, the welcome invitation of "The Latchstring is out."

There were no matches and if you were so unfortunate as to have the fire die out during the night, you had to use flint for a new spark or run to a neighbor for a live ember.

In the fireplace was an iron crane to support a pot hung over the fire. A coffee pot on three legs set on the coals. Fry pans for cooking meat set on higher legs. A flue into a "Dutch oven" gave heat for baking and when the cook's hand thrust into the oven could not tolerate the heat, the oven was hot enough to start baking. On the other side of the chimney, might be a warming closet to keep food from freezing.

Knives and spoons were used but the Revolution was over before forks came into use in the early 1800's. Wooden bowls were used for mixing food and the smaller ones for eating. Some pewter plates were available.

Meals consisted of cornmeal made into bread, muffins, pancakes or mush. Succotash was a combination of corn and beans. Bread was also made from wheat, barley and rye. Buckwheat was used in pancakes. In fact, so much buckwheat was ground in the Hollow that that area became "Pancake Hollow" even though it had been known as "Sugar Hollow" for years. The maple trees were tapped for syrup and sugar.

Deep skillets fried crullers and corn fritters.

From the ovens came honeycakes, cookies, molasses cake, gingerbread and pies as well as the bread. The puddings were flavored with molasses, honey or maple sugar.

A wide variety of meat was at hand...poultry, pork, mutton, veal, beef, wild turkey, venison and goose. Migrating birds followed the river and great swarms alighted over night in the trees.

Fish included shad and striped bass. There were crabs and hard shelled clams. Oysters abounded around Croton Point. It has been reported that oyster shells in large quantities were plowed up on the Revolutionary Drill field near Route 9W opposite the new approach to the Bridge indicating the groups of soldiers had oyster feasts after drills.

Along the river near Dog's Head Cove (Columbia boathouse) was wild rice. There was also wild celery and wild oats. Vegetable gardens were tended. Corn was sown, four kernels to a hill -- "One for the blackbird, one for the crow, one for the cutworm and one to grow."

Food was preserved in various ways. Meat was dried for later use. Seeds were hung to keep safe from mice. Pickles were preserved in stoneware jars. Cellar bins were filled with apples, potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, parsnips, carrots and onions.

The baby slept in a cradle and a long cradle like the one in the Jean Hasbrouck house at New Paltz was used to keep a sick or elderly adult near the warmth of the fire. A big bed was built in a chimney corner with a trundle bed underneath. Older children slept in the garret or loft on straw ticks or goose feather mattresses.

The housewife spun flax and wove sheets, clothing and woolen blankets from sheep's wool. She

also made candles from bayberries, beeswax or tallow for light. Less popular was the soap she made from rendered fat mixed with wood ashes.

Herbs flavored the food and were also used for medicinal purposes. The visiting sloops brought spices which helped in preservation since there was no refrigeration.

Men had a cash crop from fur after trapping. They also tapped maple trees for sap and sugar which was saleable. In the evening they might whittle barrel staves and shingles. Families did not use the help of slaves on small sustenance farms because it was a burden and nuisance to feed extra mouths so they preferred to do without them.

Industry evolved from nature's bounty. When land was cleared the lumber could be sold and sent out on the river boats. There was a great need for sawmills and grist mills and at one time there were seven, just in the Hollow brook. The trees could be burned to make potash which in turn was a fine fertilizer. Bluestone quarries provided sidewalk stone, building stone and curbing which could be shipped on boats and some travelled as far as Cuba from here. Clay gave rise to the brick industry. Bulky furs and hides, tanned by hemlock bark were shipped on the river boats. Hemlock trees yielded the pitch for tar used in boat building and for making turpentine.

Distilleries and breweries using local grain, were built by the Dutch.

Joiners were busy turning out churns, wheelbarrows, cradles, fruit boxes, furniture and coffins. The tanneries produced leather to keep the cobblers busy. It is said that at this early time the right and left shoes were made identical. Fishing was always good but the shad season produced a saleable item if transportation was available at

the right time.

Nearby were other industries. In Woodstock (1752) there was a glass factory making windows. Also, one in New Windsor. Esopus had a conglomerate stone which was made into millstones.

There were many steps between the raw material and the food on the table ready to eat or a piece of clothing ready to wear or a weather tight house. A war which took the menfolk away from home was a mighty serious matter for the entire family and they needed to feel it was for an extremely important cause which the Revolution was to them.



"POEMS from the PLATT BINNEWATER"

by WARREN G. SHERWOOD

THE CAPTAIN'S SNUFFBOX

Captain Peleg Ransom, Gentlem'n,
Was a doughty man of old,
And his wife gave him her snuffbox
Made with inlay work on gold.

When he left with Pawling's Regiment
And the Old Ninth Company
To defend the Lower Hudson
From the British enemy.

Well, they fired at the Redcoats
From the forts and the Long Reach
And also had a round or two
For Atkarkarton Beach.

Then they prowled the hills for redskins
In their coats of gray and green
(And also filched the turkey roost
Of Jadediah Deane).

And when Cornwallis "handed up"
They didn't mind a bit,
But gave a Regimental Ball
At the house of 'Dries DeWitt.

Of course, the Staff attended
To the last gold epaulet
And Captain Peleg Ransom
Even walked a minuet

With a daughter of the Hardenberghs
And for a courtesy
He gave her his gold snuffbox
For hers of ebony.

And then the men went home again,
For every war must end,
And Goodwife Susannah (Griffen, born)
Sat down to darn and mend.

But the finding of the snuffbox
In the Captain's coat-tail pocket
And some closely-headed questions
Set her flaring like a rocket.

And for several fiery hours
While her dudgeon waxed and rose
And the warlike Captain Peleg
Sat and looked along his nose.

She informed him what she thought of him
In diction plain and flat.
And then she'd think of something else
And let him have with that.

For battle's fury pales to naught
When woman feels abused
And the slim snuffbox of ebony
Has never since been used.

Its smoothly lacquered surface
Hasn't dimmed with age a whit
But the ladies of the family
Will have naught to do with it.

TORY TRIAL

(A Perkinsville Legend)

A drumbeat spatters sound
And hands clench
On guardsmen's muskets.
Here comes in Lieutenant Potter
Of the East District Company

And takes his seat
At a deal table.
And two members
Of the Kingston Committee of Safety
Sit in as coadjutors,
Mad as hops
And in furious silence.
Who told the British
How to get through the Great Chain
To come up and burn Kingston Town?
And there were the wounded and dead
On the field of honor
At Fort Montgomery
And cannon balls in house walls
Out of sight of the gunboats;
So a dull, snarling roar
Comes from the crowd outside.

"Bring in the prisoner."
And the prisoner is brought in
Firmly bound,
Sweating and cursing
And spitting feathers,
Considerably helped
By the tines
Of Noah Woolsey's pitchfork
He does not know
That behind the curtain
Of the empty bed-alcove
Sits a woman
From a house rifled by Tories
Down in Westchester County,
A woman who had seen
Two familiar pale blue eyes.
Silently she sits hidden
Listening
To a person's breathing.

There is Potter
Taking the testimony
Of the man who looked through a spyglass
And the man who heard

The names of back farmsteads called out,
And old Volentine Perkins who noted
That cannister flew towards the place
Where the women and children were hidden
In the Stone House Cave,
And men who had listened
From behind stone walls
When workers shouted from the fields
In answer to the dinner-whoop
And "God-dam", Perkins declaring
That only a blacksmith would think
To watch for a link with a clevice
When the local boats slipped through.

Then questions from the chair
And terrified, snarling answers
Grating, breaking, defiant.
"This ain't a court of law!"
"You know it's a military court, don't you?"
"Any Tory could have seen ..."
"A certain Tory did, I grant you!"
"Do you know how a bolt is threaded?"

Interruption —

Here is a message
For Lieutenant Potter
From Captain Peleg Ransom:
Sergeant Jacob Whitney
Is to build a gallows
Beside the road
By the Drill-field,
Just in case.

"Did he say which side, Lieutenant?"
"No." "All right then,
I'll put it on my side
In front of the house,
As ordered."

Then a recess. Clear the room.
And Lieutenant Potter goes over
To the woman behind the curtain.
"Madam, do you identify?"

"I am not in every way certain, Lieutenant."
"Thank you, Madam.
Lieutenant Donaldson,
You will please escort the witness.
Take all the guard you need"
And court is resumed.

Listen to the decision of the court.
"There isn't enough evidence to hang you,
Jake the Blacksmith,
Not yet.
But there's a gallows building.
So I'll just postpone sentence.
Meanwhile,
You shall be firmly bound to me
In the penal sum
Of five hundred pounds
To obey commands
And support the government
Of the State of New York,
And Jacob Wood, Andrew Ayers
And Noah Woolsey
Are appointed your guard
Until you raise the money
If you can,
And I think you can.
So if you want to save your neck
You'll bring in enough bond
To buy Perkinsville
Five times over.
Court is adjourned".

A FIGURE OF LEGEND

Give ear, good people all,
And all the rest of you hark,
I'm going to sing you a song
Of Aurie Van De Mark.

The Regiment's going to form,
The Minute Men come out to drill,
And Aury's tipping them up on his chin
Because he's a hard one to fill.

The "hayfoot men" fall in
The Muster Men are here,
And off the Regiment goes
While all of the townsfolk cheer

Now Captain Jacob J.
A forceful man was he,
And Aare Van der Merk
Enrolled in his company

He wanted to go to the war
He wanted to get in the fight
He had a big wart on the end of his nose
He used for a musket sight.

The New Paltz Grenadiers
Are calling for martial men,
So Arie Van den Mark
Transfers from Hasbrouck's then.

The company had to advance,
The company couldn't retreat
For Aurie couldn't do "right about"
Because of the size of his feet.

Johannis Hardenbergh
Succeeded DuBois, we're told,
And Aarie VanDemark
From Kortright's line enrolled.

He loaded his gun with tacks,
His gun was an old smooth bore;
He blasted the enemy loose
And looked around for more.

For Aurey's gone to war
(His pay is twelve months back)
The Iroquois lope the bush
For Aarie's on their track.

And when they sound Retreat
And march them down the road
'Tis Ary leads the line
(And packs the greatest load).

So be of right good cheer
The future will be fine;
For Ory Van de Marck
Will always be in line.

When battle clouds hang low
Or prospects all look dark
Then off to the wars the men will go
With Aury Van De Mark.

ANENT THE PIE

Our forebears believed
In plenty of pie timber;
They sent the children berrying
In raspberry and blueberry seasons,
And peeled bushels
Of apples for drying
Between the big rafters
Hung string after string
Of slices of pumpkin,
And every butchering
Brought forth hearts and tongues
For mincemeat,
And during fall evenings
The thump of the chopping-knife
Drowned the whirr of the spindle.

The slip-glaze pie dishes
Were wide and deep
And oily with goo
From hundreds of bakings,
And the high corner cupboard
Was an India temple
Of strange, fragrant spices,
While up from the bottom

Of the deep molasses barrel
Came rich, shelly scrapings
Of sticky brown sugar.

Now for a custard pie,
Duckeggs have no equal,
And elbow grease and a two-tined fork
Have whipped up meringues
That Oscar would gloat over.
And whilst the hired girl
Singed her snoot
At the Dutch oven
The house wife would make
Mysterious passes
Over the mincemeat
With a closely-watched brandy bottle.

For wars and for tumults
And national crises
And increased taxation
And wrack and misfortune,
For lean and hungry moments
Or a rainy day,
Before meals or after meals
During meals or between meals,
The pie is the remedy
The pie has no equal.
Let there be pie!

At Johnathan Hasbrouck's
Stone farmhouse at Newburgh
Sat General George Washington
In a serious quandary:
The morrow at dinner
The guest would be La Fayette,
But what in the world
Could be served for dessert?
Then Fate intervened,
And a brilliant idea
Occurred to the cook,
And with sundry rattlings
Of bowls, pans and ladles
The day's preparations
For the dinner proceeded.

And what made the Marquis
Turn back his lace cuffs
And tuck in his napkin
And pass back his plate
For — well, a third serving?
Why, a new kind of pie
That completed the dinner,
Concocted of apples
And spices and sugar
And a thought of ginger,
With a top-crust and bottom-crust
Flaky and melting,
Well, there then, you have it:
The First Apple Pie
As fully attested
In Washington's diary.

Made of New York State apples
(Let's hope they were greenings)
In the Huguenot kitchen
Of Tryntje DuBois Hasbrouck
For the General's dinner
To tickle the taste
Of a noble French Marquis,
The First Apple Pie
Owes a lot to the Paltz
For its place in the Nation,
Its service to History
Strike up the doodlesack!
Hail to the pie!

WAR OF 1812

Although President Madison tried to keep peace with England, British ships kept searching American vessels on the high seas and carrying away American seamen to serve on English warships, while British emissaries from Canada were sending arms to the Indians in the northwest and inciting them to make war against the United States. Locally it was thought the war should have been avoided. Here in the north it was looked upon as the political project of the "War Hawks" headed by a new man from the west, Henry Clay. The war was not popular and a few in the town enlisted with the colors but not in the numbers of the Revolution.

Most local men were content with membership in the 92nd Regiment of the New York State Guard. Daniel Woolsey joined a calvary company (Sun. Courier 11-26-1878). John H. Coe is quoted in Sylvester II 135 as saying his brother, "William, the oldest son was in the service of his country in the war of 1812."

A certificate is in the Historian's Office which reads: "William Coe hath In Lis and been In uniform under Capt. Joseph Deyo sence the 8 day of June 1808. So I do hear by discharge the sade William Coe from all military duty except an InVasion or an Insurrection. Gvin from under my Hand this the 26 day of August 1823. "John J. Terwilliger, Capt."

Lefevre's History p. 270 states that Andreies Du Bois had but one son, Joseph, who died in the army in the war of 1812. Daniel Woolsey was in light horse cavalry.

Henry Deyo was commissioned an ensign in the 13th Regiment, N. Y. on May 1, 1812. (Powell "List of Officers in the U. S. Army" page 60.)

Caleb Calhoun, Nathan Moore and one of the Yelvertons went off with the colors. (Sun.Courier 8/16/1883).

Woolsey's History of Marlborough p. 237 reads: "A regiment for the war of 1812 was raised in the county under Colonel Hawkins, a lawyer of Kingston. It was mustered into service and stationed at Staten Island to cover New York, and the fortification in the Narrows. It was in no engagement, and after a few months returned home. After the capture of Washington in 1814, there was great alarm all through the country; and our people were expecting daily to see the enemy's vessels approaching our shores. It became necessary to increase the troops for the defense of New York harbor, and in August, 1814, Gen. Fred. Westbrook of Ulster County made a levy of 500 men from his command, and

in September he embarked his men on sloops at Kingston Point for New York harbor. But, like Colonel Hawkins' regiment they saw no real warfare and returned home in December of 1814.

"There was much rejoicing on the 17th of February 1815 on the cessation of hostilities and the treaty of peace. The war was injurious to the business of the country; it affected all classes of people; the specie of the country was not in circulation, but was hoarded or exported; the banks stopped specie payment, and "shin plasters" were issued and circulated as money; our ancestors had no other currency for some time. Finally, those which were not lost or destroyed were redeemed in specie."

Then the war with England was forgotten and the "Era of Good Feeling" brought in a period of prosperity and growth.

There was a pension arrangement for Abraham Clearwater of High Falls, Town of Rosendale which is informative. On March 26, 1872 the Dept. of Interior Pension Office notified him that his pension #14486 was allowed and also that the Pension Agent would pay Clearwater's attorney \$10. for prosecution of the claim. This survivor's pension paper is in the Town of Lloyd Historian's office and reads as follows:

"14486 Department of Interior War of 1812 Survivor's Pension

"I Certify that in conformity with the Law of the United States approved February 14, 1871 Abraham Clearwater of Capt. L. Bevier's Company N. Y. Militia is inscribed on the Pension List Roll of the New York, N. Y. Agency at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of February 1871. No sale, transfer, or mortgage of any description whatever, of the whole or any part of the pension payable in virtue of this certificate, is of any legal or binding force against either the pensioner or the United States.

"Given at the Dept. of Interior, this 26th day of March, 1872.

.....Secy. of the Interior
"Examined and countersigned.....Commissioner of Pensions."

The New Hurley church (built 1770) was destroyed by fire during a party celebrating the winning of the War of 1812. It was rebuilt 1838.

N.Y.S. Gov. Lewis had married into the Livingston family and acquired much land on which tenants resided. During the War of 1812 he forgave a year's rent for each campaign in which a tenant served.

Simon Lefevre, husband of Eliz. Deyo (their home on South St.) was Capt. in Army in War of 1812 and stationed on Long Island, not experiencing any actual fighting.

MEXICAN WAR

When Texas joined the Union late in 1845 it claimed its boundary with Mexico was the Rio Grande while Mexico claimed the line to be on the Nueces River, a hundred miles farther north. On May 1846 the United States and Mexican armies starting fighting over it. After a two year conflict a treaty of peace established the Rio Grande as the boundary between Mexico and ~~Texas~~ and the United States would have the region known as California and New Mexico which included Nevada with the U. S. paying fifteen million dollars.

Not much interest was shown locally in this war because it was believed to be a war to increase slave territory in the south.

John Schmidt served in the Mexican War but was not a resident of our Town until late in his lifetime. He served on the U. S. S. Ohio.

The only local man known to have served was Charles Robinson who later received a pension. The Sunday Courier of January 9, 1881 stated: "Charles Robinson is the happiest man in Town. He was a soldier in the Mexican War and has succeeded in getting back pension to the amount of \$2400.00. He will also receive \$24.00 per month until death. A. D. Lent secured the money for him. Robinson is 55 years old....."

CIVIL WAR

For years before the 1860s of the Civil War Lloyd had been a non-slaveholding community. The people were undoubtedly enthusiastic for the general abolition of slavery throughout the Union. Upon one principle the people were united--the Federal Union under the constitution. The issue for which the soldiers who went from the Town of Lloyd fought, was the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the Union.

T. Edward DuBois, a Highland attorney, had in his possession the minie gun that brought down sixteen Union soldiers before its user was brought down. Many articles of the War have been lost with the passage of time. Even items given to the American Legion disappeared between the old Legion Rooms on Vineyard Avenue and the new building on Grand Street. The Highland Fire of 1891 reduced many records to ashes and there were no local newspapers in Town in the 1860s to record the rise of the War spirit.

However, there are distinguished achievements of some military officers and a few scattered records of some of the private soldiers. Lydia LeBarron the wife of Lebulon LeBarron kept the letters her son sent her after he had enlisted. Also, his photo. The letters give the experiences of a youngster who caught the "war fever," left his work and enlisted in the early weeks of Sept. 1864.

His letters read: "September 9, 1864

"My dear Father and Mother, brother and sisters. I take this present moment to send you a few lines. I left my work and came off here as a substitute without seeing any of you and I feel very sorry about it. When I came I expected to get a furlough but I can't get one. I want you to (go to) James A. Janson and get my things. Tell him to let you have them. Tell him that I would like to see him but I can't and tell them all good by for me.

"You will find my money at Poughkeepsie express office tomorrow. Seven hundred and forty dollars. I want you to get it and take good care of it. Take your pay for the watch. I will close my letter, Kiss Elena for me and the rest. You musent write yet until I do. Wear a going to newyork to knight."

The young recruit was soon mustered into service as Grant was hammering away at Lee's lines and wanted men. The next letter reveals contact with war profiteers and Civil War prices: "September 11, 1864

"Dear Father, Mother, Brother and Sisters.

"I take these few lines to you to inform you of my health. I am well at present and hoping these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. It is very dark and stormy today. We laid out dores last knight in

the storm. We are on a island surrounded with salt water. The white caps are folling today our ration comes three times a day bread the crust half an inch thick and salt horse and coffee and boene scops to drink.

"The eggs one dollar and a half a dozen. They wouldn't let us send our clothes home. I had a new pair of broadcloth pants they cost me \$12 and my sumer pants coat and vest and had but I keep my boots with me. It is a gouage here. They would soon rob the boys. They charge \$3. for taking likeness I hant time to get it taken today. I like it buly, have you got that money of mine yet it is at Poughkeepsie express office in your care."

"From your

"Son J. B. Lebarron

line (missing) your letter to hart island New York harbor N.Y. send me some postage stamps if you please."

Evidently the men were all displeased at the poor rations. The next letter shows how rapidly the raw recruits were sent up to the front. For in less than ten days after enlisting the 46th Regiment was in active service as the next letter shows: "Sept. the 18

"Dear Father, and Mother, Brother and Sister: I take this present opertunity to inform you of my health. I am well at present and hoping these few lines will inform you enjoying the same blessing. We left hart island the 14 and we land in new york overknight and in the morning we started for fortress Monroe by sea and land in there over knight and then we started for city point. We was on the watter four days and 3 knights and then we laid in there about 2 hours and then we got on the cars 8(?) miles and then we took it a foot through the woods and in the morning we got to the front. The rebs is about nine miles from us. I like it buly here. Now for diner it was lackenta hoot smac lips it was beens and onion soup and hard tack so much that it may belly ague-----We have got peetersburg well surrounded so that they can't get in. We are now on rebel soil. Tell Uncle Johns folks that I would like to see them once more and I think that I shall I send my love to them all. I want you to send me \$40 in green backs and some postage stamps. I havent had not letter yet and I shant write untill I do. I send my love to you all good bye from your son John B. Lebarron direct your letters to Company K, 46 N.Y.Vet.Vol.2d brigade 1d division Virginia."

LeBarron, had from his letter of Sept. 28, 1864 heard from his parents. He had enlisted a substitute for "George Castle, Schenectady, N. Yorke" and the man who secured his enlistment had given his age as 23 and entered him for three years. His parents had tried to get him out of the army, charging misrepresentation, but without success. The last letter of the group was written by a comrade in arms and it tells its own story of the latter

days of the war: "Camp Near Petersburg Nov. 16, 1864
"Dear Sir: I received your letter this morning requesting me to let you have all the information I could of John B. Lebaron. At the fight of Sept. 30th he was missing after we had to fall back. He was seen to fall over some corn stalks. We don't know whether he was wounded or not. He is prisoner in the Rebs hands. There has been nothing heard of him since as for further information you cant get no more in the Regiment. We have no Capt. or Lieut or orderlys name in Winterhoff, he (?)

"John slept with me in the same tent he was in my company i can give you no more information of him. There was one letter came for him the other day.

"Ephraim Sherman

46 N. Y. Co K

1st Division 2 Brigade, 9th Corps."

Later it was learned from official sources that the boy had died of his wounds in Libby Prison Nov. 9, 1864.

Another letter from a local boy of the Wilcox family reads: "Fort McHenry Feb 22/65

"I received your letter yesterday on my return from City Point. We were gone five days and had a very fine time. I saw James Adams & Isaac Hammond and Spencer and all the Boys that did Enlist from our place. had a good long talk with James. I received your money that you sent me. the letter mailed from Pokeepsie. I think if they had tried hard they could ~~find~~ find a better name for that place than Highland. I wrote and have received a letter from Uncle Robert last night and he was well and proud as he said to think that he had a Nephew in the service. But I have some news to tell you that I suppose you will be surprized to hear our Regt. has been ordered to the front of Petersburg and the Seventh Artillery has come to take our place they have just come in this morning. 750.00 of them so we will leave here for the front tomorrow or next day we are all packed up Expecting to leave every moment we are going in the Same Division that Uncle. Robert is in the weather is getting quite warm here now and fells like Spring I Expect we will get paid before we leave four months wages beside the Enstallment of Government Bounty if I get it I will send it by Express to Pokeepsie. I am Satisfied now about the Bonds I have no more news to tell you now only the Boys are making a great noice about leaving all in a hurragh and bustle about leaving some about half scared to death for my part I am glad we are going to leave the duty cannot be any harder than it is here. So I will close for this time you must not write untill you hear from me again and then I will tell you the Directions. My respects to you all good bye untill I see you

"from your Son

"Edmund. A. Wilcox (Two months later he died.)

It is unfortunate that no one seems to have kept a record of the "war meetings" of the pre-war days. Who were the speakers besides Dr. Miller? Who were the ladies of Highland who started the silk flag that Company G of the 120th bore proudly to the war and under which they more proudly returned? For years that flag was preserved in the Lloyd Post of American Legion but where is it now?

The townspeople were loyal in their support of the War. The town records show that the people taxed themselves to provide bounties for recruits. For instance....

"Lloyd, August 10, 1864

"At the meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Lloyd held at the house of George Saxton to take in consideration the propriety of raising money to pay a town bounty moved and carried that the town clerk call a special town meeting on the 19th day of August 1864 at the house of George Saxton. Moved and carried that the sum of \$200 be paid a Recruit and \$20 the person bringing an acceptable Recruit.

"Recorded this 11 day of Aug. 1864

Philip LeRoy, John C. Deyo

Moses Saxton, Town Clerk"

(Lloyd Town Book p. 163)

At that August 19, 1864 meeting it was decided that the amount of money proposed should be raised, and the following resolution was at noon unanimously passed by acclation:

"Resolved that the two Hundred dollars to be voted today to be raised by tax if carried in the affirmative, shall be extended and given to each person drafted and mustered in the service of the United States to till the quaoa of the Town of Lloyd under the last call of the President for five hundred thousand men as well as to volunteers and substitutes."

Moses Saxton, Town Clerk

Luther Wilklow, Willard L. Stone,

Charles W. Elting, Justices of Peace.

(Lloyd Town Book p. 162)

Various citizens then proposed to raise the amount of the bounty: "We the undersigned citizens of the Town of Lloyd eligible to the office of Supervisor of the Town of Lloyd hereby request that a speciala town meeting be called for the purpose of raising an additional Town Bounty not to exceed two hundred and eighty dollars to be paid to volunteers to fill the quota of said town in pursuance of and for the purpose specified in section 22, chapter 8, laws of 1864. Dated at Lloyd, Sept. 13, 1864."

James H. Brown

J. J. Clearwater

Charles B. Pratt

John Wynkoop

John Parrott

F. D. Van Nostrand

W. H. Clearwater

Isaac Rugar

James H. Rose

O. P. Carpenter

John J. Woodward

Wm. F. LeRoy

Geo. McLane

Geo. W. Rose

James M. Knapp

Recorded this 13th day of Sept. 1864. Moses Saxton, Town Clerk
(Lloyd Town Book p. 163)

"At a special Town meeting held at the house of Richard Norton in the Town of Lloyd on this 22nd day of September 1864 pursuant to notice of the Town Clerk of the said town for the purpose of submitting a proposition to raise upon the credit of the town to be levied and imposed upon the taxable property there of an additional bounty not to exceed two hundred and eighty dollars to be paid to volunteers to fill the quota of such town under the last call of the president for 500,000 men there were in all one hundred seventy votes polled of which there were one hundred and forty two votes cast for the proposed bounty and twenty eight against the proposed bounty."

Moses Saxton, Town Clerk
Luther Wilklow, William Stone, C. W.
Elting, Justices of the Peace
(Lloyd Town Book p. 163)

The last record of the Bounty money drive is included in the acts of the annual town meeting for March 3, 1868 when it was "Resolved that there be raised on the Town of Lloyd nine hundred and three dollars and sixty five cents as deficiency on two notes for bounty monies paid soldiers (903.65). Resolved that said moneys be paid to Samuel D. Bond and Philip Le Roy." (Lloyd Town Book p. 170).

In the Highland Cemetery stands a tall and handsome monument erected by the Ladies' Monument Association of Highland to the memory of the gallant men who gave their lives to the county during that trying struggle (the Civil War). The inscription is: "Erected by the Ladies Monument Association of Highland in Memory of the Brave Soldiers from the Town of Lloyd, New York who sacrificed their lives in suppressing the rebellion of the southern States."

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due"

The other side of the monument bears the names of:

James Ayers	John Anson	Alpheus Foster
Alexander Ayers	Milton Smith	Louis H. Wilklow
Albert Barnhart	John W. Fisher	J. O. Libenan
John Berian	Lindsey Howell	Henry Osterhoudt
Haydock Carpenter	Wm. H. Johnson	David H. Selleck
M.V.B. Carpenter	Andrew J. Jones	Edmund A. Wilcox
Charles W. DuBois	Henry A. Jones	Adam H. Neill
Charles Duncomb	John LeBarron	James P. Relyea
Alfred Lovet	Anthony Mackey	Agram Tobias
Hiram Freer	Wm. C. Minard	Joseph Reynolds
		Philip Tomkins
		Levi Post

(Sylvester II 130)

The list was not complete but as complete as then available records could make it.

There is also a monument at the corner of 9W and Milton Avenue, Highland erected through local subscription to the memory of the 156th Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, Grand Army of the Republic. The land on which it stands was given by Aaron Rhodes, himself a Civil War veteran, about 1905. It was dedicated in ceremonies at which Fighting Bob Evans of the Spanish American War spoke.

Edmund Paltridge of Modena, Town of Plattekill and grandfather of Vincent Hopper, served in the Civil War and helped to raise the funds for this monument after he had moved to the Town of Lloyd. A roster of soldiers is in possession of Vincent Hopper.

The inscription on the monument reads: "To the Memory of the brave and patriotic men of this regiment who served their country faithfully in the third brigade, second division, 19th Army Corps. 1862-1865. This monument was erected by their comrades and friends September 19, 1908.

156th Regiment, New York State Volunteer Infantry."

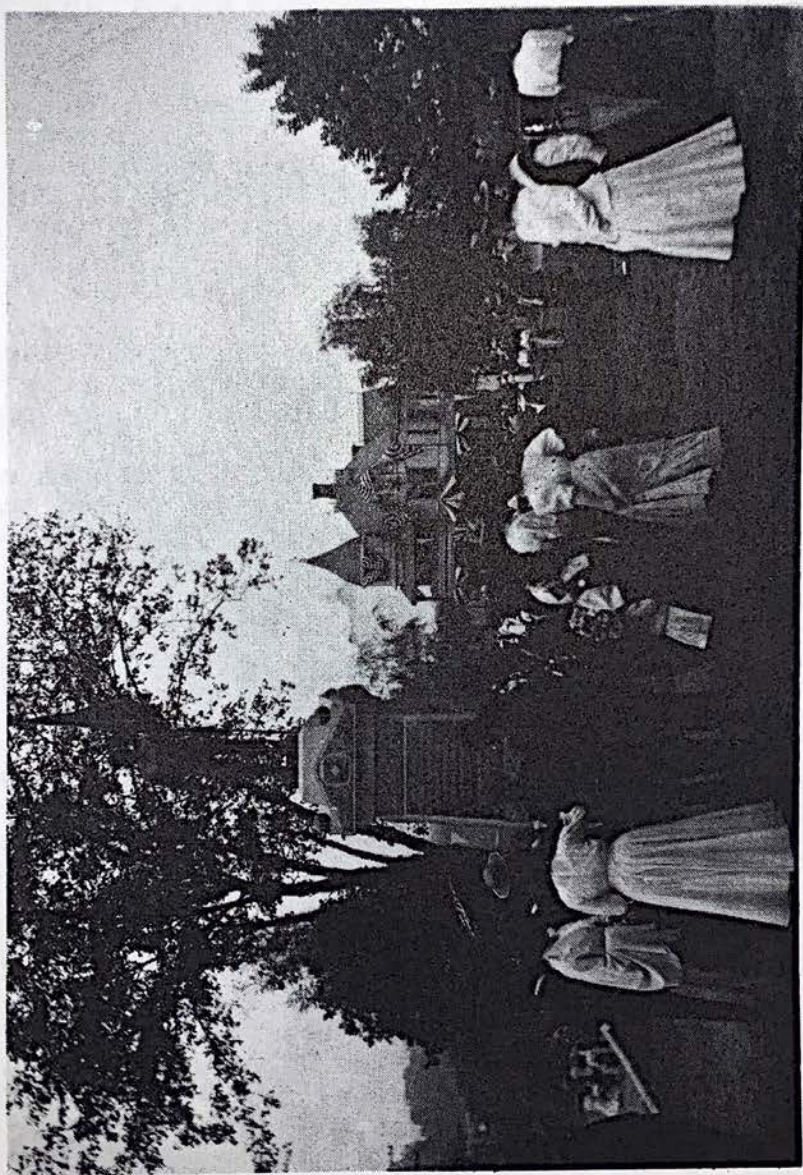
A war story of James H. Relyea who fought side by side with his father at the battle of Winchester was that the father was killed 9-19-1864 but not until he spoke: "Tell them I died doing my duty." James, only 17 years old, dug his father's grave (he was 44) with a bayonet and buried him on the battlefield. James had joined the 156th Regiment at Kingston as a drummer boy. (Highland Post of Feb. 19, 1932).

William Wright Coon fought in the Civil War and died at the age of 91 at Clintondale, being buried in the New Paltz Cemetery. He had been a slave in the south but was able to join the northern forces.

The last surviving man of the Civil War living in the Town of Lloyd was John G. Sterling who died in December 1932 at the age of 86. Lloyd Post members acted as bearers, formed a firing squad in the Lloyd Cemetery and sounded the bugle.

In 1974 Mrs. Lottie Smith lives on Upper Grand St., Highland, a widow of James Smith who fought in the Civil War and died in 1930. They had been married in 1909 at Arlington. Mr. Smith was in the D 120th Reg. of N.Y.S. Militia. In 1862 he was 18 years old. He was mustered out in 1867 and some of his medals, hat and sword Mrs. Smith proudly possesses.

MONUMENT TO 156th REGIMENT at corner of 9 W and Milton Avenue dedicated 1908



In Sylvester's History of Ulster County, Part II, page 130 there is a list of the Civil War soldiers who died in service and on page 131 a list of those who served as listed in the printed muster-in rolls of New York State and the census returns of 1865. Much the same list is printed in Sherwood's History of the Town of Lloyd, Vol. II pages 87-92.

The Highland Library has two pertinent books:
"Condensed History of 143rd Reg. of N.Y. Volun. Infan. Civ. War"
"120th Regiment of N.Y.S. Volunteers" published 1894 by
The Kingston Freeman.

Please refer in this book to Chapter on Slavery, also.

In the Town of Lloyd Historian's office are the following:

Accounts of 56th Reg. Natl. Guard Infan. organized Newburgh 1861, 10th Legion.

" " 168th Reg. Infantry (19th State Militia Infan.) organized Newburgh 1863.

" " 150th Reg. Infantry ("Dutch Co. Reg.") organized Poughkeepsie 1862

" " 121st Reg. Inf. (Orange & Herkimer Reg.) organized Herkimer 1862

" " 143rd Reg. Inf. (Sullivan Co. Reg.) organized Monticello, N. Y. 1862

Speech, "Impact of Civil War on Ulster County" by Harry Rigby, Jr. of Kingston

Speech, "Ulster County after Civil War" by Kenneth Hasbrouck

Copy of a draft notice.

Booklet: "Ritual of G A R"

Reprint of Civil War Times of July 2, 1863 (Made 1958)

"The New York Weekly Herald" of July 25, 1863.
(and other items)

In Marlboro, New York there is a fine and large collection of Civil War data gathered by William and Elizabeth Plank. It is catalogued and can be visited.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR 1898

According to the Poughkeepsie New York of April 18, 1948 the men who marched off to the Spanish American War fifty years before in 1898 had no picnic. There was Company K of Poughkeepsie, Company L of Newburgh and Company I of Middletown (First Battalion of First New York Regiment of Volunteers.) There was no draft for this war but all of the National Guard Companies of New York State volunteered. There was no such company in the Town of Lloyd. Even though these men did not hear a shot fired, they suffered badly from typhoid, yellow fever and general hardship.

Spain sank our battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor Feb. 15, 1898 and President Mc Kinley declared war on April 21, 1898. Fighting the Spaniards around Cuba, fighting the Spaniards and natives in the Phillipines and service in China (the Boxer rebellion) were all considered one war.

The New York First Regiment was sent to the Hawaiian Islands to represent the United States in the transfer from native rule. Also, the U. S. wanted a war base in the Pacific. Other soldiers stopped there but only on their way to the Phillipines.

Their heavy wool jackets of navy blue worn over shirts and their light blue pants of wool were not suitable to the tropical climate. They were offered canned food left over from the Civil War but much of it was not fit to eat. Their pay was \$15.60 a month so they couldn't eat "out" very often. The Companies K and L were rendered useless from the ravages of typhoid and were mustered out of service Feb. 22, 1899.

This war paid no bonus, no Civil Service points and when pensions came through 20 or 30 years later they were approximately \$6.00 per month.

The Town of Lloyd's Historian's Office has the Discharge paper of Augustus Taylor of Company K of First Regiment of Engineers dated Jan. 25, 1899. It recites he was born in Saratoga and we do not know if he ever lived in the Town of Lloyd. The office also has negatives of pictures from Mr. Grizzard of Grand St., Highland which show military men in palm tree settings but they are not identified.

From Kingston the 51st Artillery of the National Guard went to the Spanish American War.

WORLD WAR I

The soldiers of World War I from the Town of Lloyd are listed on the monument at the foot of the flagpole on the Methodist Church lawn. The Historian's office has a picture of the day in 1926 when this monument was dedicated having been purchased by Congressman Harcourt J. Pratt.

The Historian's Office has newspapers of the war years including the Evening Mail (N.Y.C.) Extra of 11-11-1918, Armistice Day and of the Poughkeepsie Evening Star of 11-7-18 headlining "Peace".

The Highland Post printed letters each week from boys in France, telling where they served and personal glimpses. It also records the local flu epidemic when the churches opened their halls for hospitals. There are even accounts of banning the use of gasoline on Sundays.

Because of the immensity of the subject, I will only refer you to other printed accounts and the local paper in particular for:

8-23-18	11-8-18
8-30-18	11-20-18
9-6-18	1-3-19
9-13-18	1-10-19
9-20-18	1-17-19
10-11-18	9-5-19 with account of the August 28,
11-1-18	1919 Welcome Home Day.

We felt quite secure when this War finished because it had been fought to make the world safe for demoncracy!

WORLD WAR II

World War II is remembered by the bronze-book plaque inside the Town Hall on Church Street, Highland. It reads: "Herein are inscribed the names of the men and women of the Town of Lloyd who served their country in the Second World War." Then follows the "Honor Roll of 1941-45" with the soldiers' names including the sixteen who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Mrs. Edith Hovet compiled the list of names and headed the committee which arranged for the plaque.

This war seemed to touch the local people quite directly. Early in 1941 the east coast of the U. S. was covered with a series of warning lookouts for planes. The first post in Lloyd was on the Lester farm on Basket St., Clintondale. Then in the spring of '41 it was moved nearby to the Rinaldi farm. In the fall of 1941 it located in the tower of the 1903 school building in Highland. Then for two years, 24 hours a day, local volunteers covered the watch.

The Town had blackout practices in case of air raid, first aid classes, U. S. O War Fund drives, etc.

Everyone was rationed for gas, tires, sugar, meat and even stockings with countless shortages of all kinds of goods.

Each church had groups making up "Bundles for America" containing knitted items, recreational items, Christmas gifts, first aid kits, clothing for discharged men starting again in civilian life, etc.

When peace came again there was dancing in the streets in town and a feeling that we could not let ourselves get caught in another war.

KOREAN CONFLICT 1950-53

According to the United State Congress, we were engaged in a Korean Conflict, a police action, from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953. Locally no list has ever been made of our service men but it was not an official War. From reading the Highland Post between those dates and even afterwards, the Town of Lloyd had many men in military service but they were all over the world--Iceland, Germany (Leo J. Hasbrouck), the high seas, other parts of Europe and Asia and America, as well as in Korea.

Sgt. William H. Maynard, Jr. served in the 936th Field Artillery Battalion in Korea. He tells me they lived in tents with gas heaters. The weather was very hot or very cold with a very short transition between seasons. His family has a picture album of life in Korea at that time which Bill sent to them. Only unmarried men were drafted and then for twenty four months. However, extra points for combat service could shorten the service, as it did for him, to twenty one months.

I can only list some of the others from here: Homer Muller had served five years in the South Pacific during World War II but was recalled for Korean service 1951-52. Sgt. Vincent Di Lorenzo served in 2nd Div. of 38th Infantry Regiment in Korea as the Highland Post reported 8-'51.

Airman 3rd Class Frank Salerno, Lieut. Gruner and Airman 2nd Class Jack Giamportone had a reunion together at Toega, Korea.

Sgt. John D. Johnson entered service 3-'52 and after four months' basic went to Japan and on to Korea with the 38th Infantry. Pvt. Erwin Rhodes (Post 8-13-53) saw front line active duty with 2nd Div., 75 miles from Seoul on the 38th Parallel which line the forces had stabilized.

Pfc. Raymond Minard served. Corp. F. Schultz of Modena was in Co. M. of 38th Reg. Sgt. First Class Floyd E. Halstead was in 25th Infan. Div. That American Division entered the fighting 7-'50 shortly after the Communist attack on South Korea.

Prvt. Wm. Tripp spent eleven months driving ammunition to the front lines. Marine Pfc. Wm. E. Lent was in First Marine Div. Sgt. Patrick Whelan was in Korea from March to November 16, 1953. Pfc. Salvatore Salerno, Jr. was another.

Cpt. John A. Hoffman of 68 German St., Kingston, was killed in Korea March 23rd serving in 780th Field Artillery Battalion.

As I said, there were many men representing the United States of America all over the World in those years.

VIETNAM INVOLVEMENT (8-5-'64 to 8-'73)

I will list here the names of those on the Vietnam Honor Roll as erected by the Exchange Club in 1969 on the Town Office Building lawn because it is a frame memorial and not permanent. In addition there were some boys who served on islands or in countries in the southeast Asia theatre of war which are not listed in the "Vietnam" roll. This most unpopular military action (War was never declared.) is explained in history books and involved several United States Presidents, having been built up gradually, but credit must be given to President Richard M. Nixon for working out a disengagement of our forces and bringing our young men home in 1973.

The two local casualties, L. P. Iorio and Robert Johnson, are honored by the Memorial Park on the river bank at the end of Haviland Road. Although the Town owns the property of this Park, many people contributed to the monument and the preparation of the Park.

TOWN OF LLOYD VIETNAM HONOR ROLL erected by Exchange Club 1969

R. F. Alfonso USA	W. J. Mead USN
G. Altieri USAF	A. E. Nostrand USMC
L. A. Bennett USMC	R. A. Palermo USA
T. Bozydaj USA	L. Panzera USMC
W. Bozydaj USA	J. A. Paporto USAF
G. Y. Bush USA	J. N. Passante USN
D. L. Butler USMC	S. J. Passante USN
E. J. Cappillino USN	E. L. Patmore USA
M. H. Childs USA	E. J. Perkins USMC
A. Cina USAF	S. M. Reilly USMC
C. L. Davis, Jr. USMC	R. G. Rhodes USMC
R. DiLorenzo USA	T. J. Rizzo USA
J. W. Ditullo USMC	R. Schoonmaker USMC
R. R. Dunham USA	J. L. Short USA
F. G. Eiseman USN	E. Simmons USA
A. C. Fiske USN	V. S. Simone, Jr. USA
R. J. Fiske USMC	R. G. Skipp USA
R. P. Fiske USAF	R. P. Skipp USAF
J. R. Fraino USAF	M. A. Sutton USMC
W. E. Frederick USN	R. K. Terpening USA
J. G. Hannon USA	A. M. Thompson USA
J. S. Indelicato USA	F. Visconti USN
L. P. Iorio USA *	R. S. Watson USMC
G. W. Jayne USMC	L. Williams USA
R. E. Johnson USA	C. J. Yantz USN
R. M. Johnson USA	S. R. Williams USMC
G. E. Jones, Jr. USN	A. D. Judge USMC
F. P. Justino USMC	P. F. Lordi, Jr. USA
E. Mackey USMC	W. A. Mathison, USA
T. W. Mc Cain USA	B. J. Mead USN

This War was fought to prevent a "take over" by Communism and to preserve South Vietnam's independence.

WAR VETERANS BURIED IN HIGHLAND CEMETERY (Am. Legion List)

1966 List A

Ayers, James
Ayers, Alexander
Ackert, Frank
Alsdorf, Johannes
Albertson, Wm. (old cemetery)
A. L.

Bryn, Severyn
Boughton, Wm. XXS.
Bowen, Capt. F.
Bevier, Isaac
Bragg, William
Berian, Silas
Burnett, Geo. N.
Benedict, Corp. John
Berrett, Benjamin
Barnhart, Albert
Berrian, John
Best, Philip
Benton, James H.
Bevier, Benj. H.
Bartlett, Julian G.

Carney, David
Cross, Benjamin
Cutchens, Albert E.
Carpenter, Haydock
Carpenter, M.V.B.
Carpenter, Nathan
Cunningham, Geo. Bidwell
Chapman, John
Carpenter, Capt. Oliver P.

Davis, David
Dubois, Elias N.
Decker, Nathew
DuBois, Don
Duncomb, Chas.
Deyo, Hackaliah B.
Downer, Almer L.
Dempsey, William
Dayton, Wm. S.
Deyo, Silas W.
Degraff, Capt. Valentine H.
(anchor on stone,
question of veteran)

Elting, Henry D.
Ellis, John L.
Ellis, Davis
Ellis, Marcus or Adna

Freer, Hiram
Fisher, John W.
Foster, Alphens
Freer, Ralph

Gill, Wm.
Gedney, Chas.
Green, Frank
Green, Murley

Hendricks, Frank
Hart, Geo. W.
Hill, Joseph D. J.
Hasbrouck, Capt. J.D.
Howell, Lindsey

Johnson, Wm. H.
Jones, Andrew J.
Jones, Henry A.

Kniffen, DuBois
Krom, Wm. H.

LeRoy, Cornelius
Liebenam, James Ostrom
Lake, Horatio
Lawrence, Wm. H.
LeRoy, Michael (old Cem.
Revolutionary Marker?)
Lynson, John S. (old Cem.
G.A.R. COMP. A 10th
Reg. N.Y. Vols.)

Low, Steven B.
Landphier, John H.
Lockhart, John H.
Lebarron, John

Mondon, Richard B. S.
Mackey, Anthony
McDermott, Thomas
Mackey
Miller, Chas. H.
Minard, Wm. G.

Neil, Adam H.
Nelson, John

Osterhoudt, Henry A.
(Monuments Comp. A.
40th N.Y. Inf.)

Paltridge, Edmund
Plue, Nicholas
Post, Levi
Palmatier, James B.
Palmateer, Isaac
Palmateer, Alexander W.
 (G.A.R. broken,
 check old cemetery)
Perkins, Virgil J.
Palmateer George

Robinson, George W.
Ransom, Smith
Rosencrans, John B.
Relyea, James
Reynolds, Joseph
Ransom, Frank P.
Rose, Mark
Robinson, Chas. (Vet.Mex.War)
Ransom, Judson
Rhodes, Aaron
Relyea, James H.
Rolger, Wesley (Lloyd)

Smith, David H.
Shakell, Geo.
Spencer, Wm.
Selleck, David H.
Speedling, Michael
Simpson, Joseph
Schmidt, John
Shafer, Corp. Randolph A.
 (Legion Marker 9th
 N.Y.S.Inf.)
Strongy, John

Terpenning, Orlando
Teneyck, Chas.
Tobias, Abram
Tompkins, Philip
Teneyck, Henry
Turrentine, A. S.

Walker, Wm. P. (Veteran
 marker Comp. "B" 16th
 N.Y. H. Art.)
Wilcox, Edmond A.
Wright, Lawrence W.
Wolven, Godfrey
Wilklow, Lewis H.
Wood, Geo.
Wiley, Lewis
Ward, Jacob
Weezenaar, Peter W.

Young, Lewis (Civil War)
Young, Moses G.
Yates, Maj. Jerome

OTHER NAMES--

Fred Simpson
Theron Woolsey
Fred Grizard
Irving R. Rathgeb
Donald B. DuBois
John D. Scott
Lewis E. Bevier
Silas Partington
Benjamin Johnson
George A. Donaldson
Daniel LeRoy
Charles Marion
Arthur Clark
Eugene Rhodes
Fred Dayton
Clifton B. Carpenter
LeGrand Haviland, Jr.
W. Herman Jordan
Frank Angelo
Josep Casino
Josep Jefferee
John Relyea
John Robert Relyea
Hacaliah Dolson
Victor Kussel
James Franciamore
Frank Anzelone
Walter Smith
John Skipp
Roger Skipp
Joseph Filiberti
Philip Schantz
Michael Hickey
Melvin Boyce
George Wood
Faymond Dayton
Frank Mazzetti
Peter Sutera
Andrew Coniglio
Julius Simone
Royal Reed
William Carpenter, Jr.
William Carpenter, Sr.
Henry Kelly
Frank Valli
Charles Green
W. Robert Percy
Elias Walker
Merlin Simpson

VETERANS--Highland Cemetery Contd.

Harry A. Tompkins
 Smith S. Johnson
 Andrew Demskey
 John H. Bennett
 Webster Jones
 Jessee Jones
 Wells Demorest
 Anthony J. Bezzaro
 Sam Joseph Fasciano
 Frank Jones
 Patsy Canal
 John Relyea
 Earl W. Miller
 Stanley Phillips
 Clarence Baker
 John Porter Lacey
 Lewis S. Bevier
 Rev. D.A. Perry Deyo

Quick, Abram, Rev. War Vet.

(Moved from Lily Lake Farm
 to grave in center of Highland
 Cem. near rear drive with
 Legion Stone)

LLOYD CEMETERY

Amos D. Scott
 William H. Scott
 Henry Sutton
 Charles G. Cornnell
 Stephen Bleeker
 James E. Roe
 Harrison Lockwood
 George W. Bedford
 Aaron W. Freer
 Afram Vradenburg
 David W. Schoonmaker
 Jacob Tobias
 John F. Rose
 John Halstead
 Ira F. DuBois
 John Lawrence
 John Ellia
 Capt. P. W. Tracy
 Levi Calhoun
 Archie Calhoun
 Robert Connelly
 Floyd R. Davis

LLOYD list Contd.

Charles W. Ager
 Adolph N. Libberg
 Floyd Bennett
 Edward J. Townsend
 Ethel M. Eltinge Vanderlyn
 John Linacre
 James Sterling W. Smith
 John Sterling
 Marques H. Miller
 Levi Quick
 Arthur Mayles
 Henry Jones
 H. Hicock
 David Atkins
 Alfred J. Atkins
 St. Lewis H. Wilklow
 Peter J. Decker
 David Freer
 John Turner
 Moses S. LeFevre
 James H. Anwater
 Isaac H. Hammond
 James G. Wilson
 James G. Hendricks
 Edith Clearwater
 Benjamin B. Palmer
 Charles E. Ross
 O. Ackerman
 George S. Brandage
 Jesse Alexander
 Lloyd Bennett
 Leander DuBois
 Welb Calhoun
 John Ellis
 Edgar Boyce
 Bertram Cottine
 Frank Relyea
 George A. Burleigh
 Georg Simpson
 Lot. William Marel Smyser
 Aaron Foster
 Peter Calhoun
 George Forsyth, Jr.
 Church C. Donaldson
 John Wilklow
 Constant Church
 Peter Decker
 Webb Calhoun
 Isham Taylor
 Carl Boettiger
 Emil G. Alsdorf

LLOYD Cemetery cont .

James Kallas
Frederick Charles Wetherton
Allen Halstead
Carl Almquist
Wells L. Dumont
William Gilbert Elliot
Victor Bickendorff
Henry White Ellison
Floyd Eckert
Benjamin H. Roe
Ray Davis
Elvie Smith
Guy Siggelkow
William Cramer
Art Olson
Charles Goreth
Fred Bragg, Jr.
Maxwell Dryer
Walter Smith
Wesley E. Rogler
Walter Clarke
John D. Lorenzo

CLINTONDALE Cemetery

S. A. Roberts
John T. Church
Amasa Sprague
John Ellis
Harrison Edmonds
William York
Alvah Mackey
Cyrus D. B. Purhamus
Charles Lowrie
James Kelley

LATTINTOWN Cemetery

Fred Thiell
Patrick Pape
Phillip Corso
Dan Gaffney
Clifford Schoonmaker

IRELAND CORNERS Cemetery

Dominick R. Realmuto
Michael J. Cristadi
Thomas Garrailly

POUGHKEEPSIE Cemetery

Louis Annella
William Donovan
Leonard Milano
Ralph Marotto
Arthur Patmore
William H. Morgan, Sr.
Samuel Tulumello
Peter Simone
Robert Halstead
Nicholas Potenza
Joseph Angie
John Angie
James Barton
Dominick Constantino
George Muller
Leslie Williams
Armand Brault
Andrew Vona
Louis Iorio
Julian Kerpen
Frank Tortorella

GRANGE CEMETERY (Pancake
Hollow Rd.)

John LeMunyan
Abram Palmatier
Peter Palmateer

OLD VASTA FARM (Riverside
Rd.)

Caleb Leamons
Stephen Schryver
Damon Palmatier

AUCHMOODY FAMILY Cemetery
(Plutarch Rd., Yess
Property)

David Auchmoody
Col. Wykoop
Capt. Swart

HARRY GOULD Cemetery
(Perkinsville Rd.)
Nathaniel Potter

SMALL CEMETERY NEAR LLOYD Cem.
Jacob Wilklow
Col. Wessenfels
Capt. Livingston
John Wilklow
Van Cortlandt
Lounsberry
William Sylvester

Miscellaneous

Charles Perkins, Milton
Harvey Slater, Rosendale
Reed Parker, New Paltz
Harold Berard, Modena
Freston Atkins, Modena
Harvey Starkey, NewPaltz
Arnold Schwake, Middlehope
Benjamin DiPrima, Brklyn
Joseph DiPaolo, Bronx
Harold Hovet, Brooklyn

Cemetery on Dung or Dughill
PANGYANG Cemetery--on Spero
farm between Jack Spero and
Murfhey--on knoll off Lily
Lake Rd. opposite entrance to
landfill of Town.
Caleb Calhoun

500 feet northeast of Dunghill or
Dughill, a Wappingers Indian
Chief was killed and buried
after he made a raid on King-
ston.

An unknown veteran buried in aban-
doned front yard marked by an
evergreen tree about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south
of Bolognesi's on west side of
old road to Blue Point Landing.

GRANGE Cemetery
John LeMonyan
Abram Palmatier
Peter Palmateer

Cemetery at Trapani's Corners
OLD PRESBYTERIAN Cemetery
George Palmateer

Cemetery east Plattekill
Milton Mackey